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*Yours in Christian bonds*

*Geo. A. Stuart*

ANNALS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

BY  
REV. LEMUEL MOSS  
HOME SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION



PHILADELPHIA  
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TO THE  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

BY WHOSE ACTION  
THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

WAS CONSTITUTED,  
THIS VOLUME

IS  
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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*By the direction of the Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission, approved at the final meeting of the Commission at large, and under the management of the residuary Trustees of the Commission, appointed January 11, 1866, all the profits which accrue from the sale of this volume are to be applied "to the spiritual and temporal benefit of those who are, have been, or may be, soldiers or sailors in the service of the United States."*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See page 229.

## P R E F A C E .

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THIS volume has been prepared in accordance with the request of the Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission, and under the superintendence of a special Committee appointed for that purpose.<sup>1</sup>

I have given the name of *ANNALS* to the book, because it is simply an endeavor to narrate the events which occurred in the course of the Christian Commission's operations. No attempt is made to discuss the causes or consequences of this unique religious movement. No attempt is made to criticise the principles by which the Commission was guided, nor the conduct of those who were brought into direct or indirect connection with it. Even in the few cases where it may seem that censure is implied, there is no intended reference to motives. Without any concealment of my own sympathies, it has yet been my aim to be as nearly impersonal as possible, that thus the story might "tell itself." I have therefore freely used contemporaneous documents of all kinds, believing that, whatever their deficiencies may be, they are far more valuable, as expressions of the spirit and circumstances of the times,—and these are the principal things to be preserved in such a volume,—than any generalized statements of my own.

The book might easily have been made much larger. It has

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 227, 229.

not always been easy, with the abundant materials at hand, to select and compress. It will be seen that my method has been, in some important instances, to choose certain topics for detailed statement and illustration, and to pass over other kindred points,—equally worthy in themselves, perhaps, of similar treatment,—with the briefest allusions. A full narration of everything was impossible, within reasonable limits, and such a representative presentation seemed preferable to one that should aim at greater symmetry and end by failing to give a distinct impression of any part. That there have been no errors of judgment in the selection and treatment of topics is more than I dare hope. I can only claim an intention of giving a fair and clear exhibition of the whole subject, in such a manner as should secure to the book the greatest and most permanent value.

My obligations to others, for assistance of various kinds, are many and great. In their proper places will be found acknowledgments for such as I have used of the communications or suggestions of my correspondents. I would repeat here my hearty thanks for their generous and valuable aid. I have not hesitated to ask help wherever it seemed to promise the slightest increase of value to the book, and my requests have uniformly received prompt and courteous attention. The name of W. W. KEEN, M. D., of Philadelphia, should be added to the note at page 52, as I recently learned my indebtedness to him for the conveyance of a package of valuable documents from Paris.

The officers of the United States Government confirmed their previous kindness to the Commission by readily granting such requests as I had occasion to ask.

It would be a pleasure to record here the names of some gentle

friends, who will discover traces of their handiwork in the following pages, but they much prefer to enjoy their discovery unrecognized.

It is elsewhere noted that JOHN A. COLE, ESQ., REV. E. P. SMITH, MRS. ANNIE WITTENMYER, and REV. J. C. THOMAS, either wholly prepared the narratives of the work in their respective departments, or furnished materials therefor. In this connection the services of MR. JOHN IRVING FORBES demand special recognition. For several months he was engaged in selecting and arranging materials, with which his previous duties at the Central Office of the Commission had made him familiar. He also prepared the List of Delegates and several of the Statistical Tables.

The Committee of Publication, under whose superintendence the work has been prepared, as well as other gentlemen officially connected with the Commission and its Branches, have aided me by the examination of my manuscript and proofs. But more than to any one else my thanks are due to CHAS. DEMOND, ESQ., of Boston. His great familiarity with the operations of the Commission, from the beginning and in all its departments, has rendered his assistance of the highest value. He has read all the manuscript with great care and has gone patiently over all the proofs. His suggestions have been a constant help and his approval a constant encouragement.

It is a personal gratification to acknowledge the courtesy and painstaking attention of the publishers, stereotypers, and engravers. How well they have done their work it would be superfluous to say.

My associates in the University, with thoughtful consideration, have greatly relieved me in my professional obligations during

the preparation of this volume,—for an entire year dividing among themselves my duties of instruction.

No pains have been spared to secure accuracy in the facts, figures, dates, and names of persons and places. Nothing has been stated for which there did not seem to be a satisfactory warrant. But it is impossible that there should not be some mistakes,—perhaps many,—and their correction will be thankfully received.

The INTRODUCTION is unavoidably fragmentary and imperfect. But it contains many interesting facts,—some curious and some very sad. If it aids in stimulating some one to investigate the subject there sketched, one design of its insertion will be attained.

The chapter on PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS is believed to be more nearly complete than any similar record of the first indications that our people were ready for the philanthropic and Christian activity which the terrible conflict rendered imperative.

The engravings, with one or two minor exceptions, are from photographs, and materially increase the value of the book. The portrait of MR. STUART has been added, because of the widespread desire of his fellow-laborers in the Commission to possess this *souvenir* of their association.

The book is sent forth with diffidence, and yet not without confidence,—trusting that it will commend itself to those who sustained and encouraged the Commission by their prayers and their beneficence, and to Him also whose name the Commission wore and who bestowed upon it so constantly and so abundantly of His blessing.

LEMUEL MOSS.

UNIVERSITY AT LEWISBURG, PENNA., }  
November 12, 1867. }

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# INTRODUCTION.

## A GLANCE BACKWARD.

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THE recent conflict for the preservation of the American Union has familiarized the minds of the people with the scenes and operations of war. The history of past wars is now irradiated with the light of actual experience, and they have thereby become invested with a new interest. The motives, the precursors, the attendant circumstances, the results for human welfare and advancement, in the previous contests of the race, have become questions of new significance, for which also we now have the key to a better understanding.

The influence of Christianity upon war has been signalized during our civil strife as never before, and by the light of the present illustration we can more clearly trace the past movements and progress of this influence upon the passions of men. History furnishes many more contrasts than parallels to our war, because in the vast majority of instances, both ancient and modern, wars have been undertaken by monarchical or despotic powers, from motives of personal aggrandizement, envy, and revenge, or for the political glory of the ruling classes. Never before were the people of a nation so immediately concerned in the declaration, support, and direction of a great war, for the maintenance of national unity and the promotion of human brotherhood. The agency of Christianity in preparing the circumstances and conditions of such a war,—in starting and shaping the questions which rendered it possible and inevitable,—in training the nation to an appreciation of its duty, and in supply-

ing the power to perform it,—suggests a theme of surpassing interest. Its just treatment would require a survey of the entire field of modern history, for the seeds of our present discussions and attainments, in civil and religious freedom, were deposited in human society by the teachings of Christ and during the missionary labors of the Apostles.

But if the agency of Christianity is signally manifest in preparing the nation for the war and the war for the nation, the power and beneficence of its ministry were displayed amid the very scenes of the war, in a manner and to an extent wholly unparalleled in history. “Christianity has been for centuries winning triumphs. It has civilized and instructed the masses, founded schools and seminaries, diffused the knowledge of human rights, sanctified the press, and influenced the governments of earth. It has entered the domestic circle, and elevated woman; it has purified and ennobled the relationships of life; and the highest and purest of spirits have given it their homage. But never before had it stepped forth in all its glorious radiance upon the field of battle.”<sup>1</sup>

As introductory to an account of this ministry of Christianity upon the field of battle, in the operations of the U. S. Christian Commission, it may be well to glance at the position of the soldier in the past history of war, as seen in the care bestowed upon his physical and moral wants. Ours was emphatically the soldiers' own war. They fought for themselves and their families. They fought also for the government which they had established, and which they were determined to maintain and control, as the instrument of their own prosperity. Hence the whole nation was, in one sense, in the army,—a part going as delegates for all into the field, while the others remained at home to succor and sustain them. This truth, the constant remembrance of which is essential to an understanding of the war, in the unity, universality, and fervor of the national purpose, and essential also to a comprehension of the work of the Commission, in its method

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Simpson's *Address* at the Closing Anniversary of the Christian Commission.

and extent, can be best appreciated from the brief historical survey proposed. The survey must be brief, and in many respects very inadequate, for it is an inquiry which no one has prosecuted as a special study, and the scanty materials are widely scattered throughout ancient and modern literature. Yet something can be said which will aid in justly estimating the subject directly before us.

The first distinct mention of war is in the Bible (Gen. xiv), at a date more than a thousand years earlier than the birth of Homer or the fabled founding of Rome. Abraham, the "father of the faithful" and the "friend of God," is brought before us as a victorious warrior. Standing as Abraham does at the beginning of political and ecclesiastical history, it is of interest to observe that the drama of civilization and religious progress opens with war and with triumph for the right. There had been fightings before, for the wickedness and violence of man had been great, but the records are fragmentary and the allusions obscure. The wandering tribes and families were segregating and crystallizing into nations and governments. The race as a race had now reached its lowest point of impiety and barbarism. From henceforth, beginning with one man, there is to be a separate and divinely-instructed people, whose fortunes, under the various aspects of the patriarchate, Judaism, and Christianity, are to constitute the main story of human progress, and in their relations to whom the histories of other peoples become significant and valuable. Chedorlaomer, an Elamite chief, with several confederates, made a sudden foray upon the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and the neighboring communities, — killing, capturing, and dispersing them. "And they took all the goods of Sodom and Gomorrah, and all their victuals, and went their way. And they took Lot, Abram's brother's son, who dwelt in Sodom, and his goods, and departed." Immediately on learning of the disaster Abraham "armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen," — the first company of godly soldiers on record, — put himself at their head, and pursued after the offenders. With great courage, and no little strategy, he

attacked the freebooters and completely despoiled them. "He brought back all the goods, and also brought again his brother Lot and his goods, and the women also, and the people." No wonder that Abraham received the congratulations and thanks of those whom he had so greatly befriended, and who could appreciate the chivalrous generosity of this servant of God.

After the Jews became a nation and entered on the possession of Canaan, they were, like all the nations of antiquity, continually involved in war. "War," says Goldwin Smith, "was the universal state of nations in early times; and the strong though coarse foundations of human character were laid in the qualities of the warrior. The Jews were always surrounded and always threatened by war. Therefore to fight valiantly for his country and his temple was part, not only of the civil duty but of the moral training of a Jew, and to be with the people in the hour of battle, and exhort them to behave bravely, was part of the office of the priest, and consistent with the character of his calling."<sup>1</sup> (See Deut. xx.)

From the laws of war and the position of the priest in the army it is evident that the Jewish soldier was not wholly neg-

<sup>1</sup> *Does the Bible sanction American Slavery?* By Goldwin Smith, LL. D., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, England. Cambridge: Sever and Francis, 1864. See page 17.

This admirable pamphlet has a permanent value, aside from the particular theme discussed, in its statement and illustration of the principles of historical criticism. As pertinent to the present subject, a few additional sentences may be given. Commenting upon Deut. xx, as showing the superior moral advancement of the Jews, Professor Smith says, "The Mosaic laws of war for the present day would be very inhuman; for that day, and compared with the practices blazoned on the triumphal monuments of Assyrian and Egyptian warriors, they were humane. That which is of Moses and of God in this passage is the command to proclaim peace to a city, and give its garrison the option of saving their lives by becoming tributaries, before proceeding to the usual extremities of Oriental war. The duty of giving quarter to the garrison of a city taken by storm was not known to the group of primitive nations of which the Jews were one; it was not known to the polished Athenian who massacred the inhabitants of Melos without mercy; it was not known to the combatants in the Thirty Years' War; it was hardly known to Cromwell; but it is known now." Page 15. The kings of Israel had the reputation among surrounding nations of being "merciful kings." (1 Kings xx. 31.)

lected, either as to bodily care or religious culture. But the notices in the Bible on these points are so few and meagre that we cannot gain much particular knowledge. It is a singular fact that while much curious information on the warlike customs of other ancient nations has been obtained from the remains of sculptures, vases, bronzes, mosaics, and paintings, which have survived to our times, we have no such source of information respecting the Jews. "In remarkable contrast to Greece, Rome, Egypt, and we may now add Assyria, Palestine has not yet yielded one vestige of the implements or utensils of life or warfare of its ancient inhabitants; nor has a single sculpture, piece of pottery, coin or jewel, been discovered of that people with whose life, as depicted in their literature, we are more familiar than with that of our own ancestors."<sup>1</sup> The general treatment of the early Jewish Army is thus summed up by the authority just quoted: "The maintenance and equipment of the soldiers at the public expense dates from the establishment of a standing army," in the reign of David. Before that time "each soldier armed himself, and obtained his food either by voluntary offerings (2 Sam. xvii. 28, 29), by forced exactions (1 Sam. xxv. 13), or by the natural resources of the country (1 Sam. xiv. 27). On one occasion only do we hear of any systematic arrangement for provisioning the host (Judg. xx. 10). It is doubtful whether the soldier ever received pay, even under the kings. The only instance of pay being mentioned applies to mercenaries (2 Chron. xxv. 6). But that he was maintained while on active service, and provided with arms, appears from 1 Kings iv. 27; x. 16, 17; 2 Chron. xxvi. 14, 15."<sup>2</sup>

A writer in several numbers of the *Army and Navy Journal* for 1864 treats of the medical arrangements in the armies of the ancients. He shows by circumstantial reasoning and historical facts that much more attention was paid to the wants of their soldiers than is commonly supposed. We know that the Egyptians, as well as the Greeks and Romans, made attainments in

<sup>1</sup> *Smith's Dictionary of the Bible*, word *Armor*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dictionary of the Bible*, word *Army*.

medicine which would be deemed respectable even at the present time, and that at least in the earlier periods of history their soldiers were regarded with special honor. Anecdotes might be gathered from their literature, and some formal statements and legal prescriptions, which confirm the favorable presumption thus raised, that their soldiers were well cared for. In Egypt physicians were supported from the public treasury, and were required to treat soldiers without charge.<sup>1</sup> The Babylonians and Chaldeans had no physicians. "In cases of sickness the patient was carried out and exposed on the highway, that any persons passing by, who had been affected in a similar manner, might give some information respecting the means that had afforded them relief." No one was allowed to pass the sick without seeking to ascertain their diseases.<sup>2</sup> Cyrus, King of Persia, according to Xenophon, spared no pains to procure for his soldiers all that could contribute to their welfare. Even if the work of Xenophon is a romance, it at least shows what he regarded as the duty of a good commander. The writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* above referred to, says that "the first mention of medicine in war in authentic history (as opposed to poetry and mythological chronology based on obscure facts), is at the siege of Crissa, or rather of Cyrrha, near Delphi, on a bay of the Gulf of Corinth, by the Amphictyons, about B. C. 600. A pestilential malady prevailing in the camp of the besiegers, they sent for Nebrus, the great-grandfather of Hippocrates the Great, to visit their camp. The physician proceeded thither, and seems to have brought health in his train, since by his police and attention the pestilence was overcome, and the sanitary condition of the troops was entirely restored." It appears indeed that on this occasion Nebrus, the most famous physician of his time, took with him his son Chrysus, scarcely less celebrated as a physician, and took also a large war vessel fitted up at his own expense with both medical and military apparatus. Their heroism and skill were of great service to

<sup>1</sup> Rawlinson's *Herodotus*, Vol. II, p. 117, note.

<sup>2</sup> Rawlinson's *Herodotus*, Vol. I, p. 263; Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, word *Medicina*.



the besiegers.<sup>1</sup> It is probable that the greatest physicians in Grecian history were at times employed in the army, at least for the care of the leaders. Many anecdotes are told of the attention of Alexander the Great to his soldiers,—sharing their privations, visiting the sick and wounded, and giving commands for the relief of their wants.<sup>2</sup> It is thought that the ancient Romans, especially in their later history, had an organized medical department in their armies. The probabilities are, however, that from all the appliances and advantages noticed the common soldier profited very little.

But not to dwell on these details, which are obscure at best, and can hardly be of general interest, we are permitted to give the testimony of those whose knowledge of the entire subject will be readily admitted, and who have kindly answered our inquiries.

Henry Coppée, LL. D., President of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penna., thus writes:—"The hospital arrangements of the Greeks and Romans were extremely meagre. The Grecian soldier was to a great extent his own surgeon, and many of them had some skill in the rude surgery of the time. The physicians of Alexander the Great were for his own behoof and that of his friends, and did not take care of his troops.

"The *Medicus Vulvarius* (physician for wounds) of the Romans was attached to the legion, and was highly esteemed.<sup>3</sup> But with the subversion of Rome the military system became quite chaotic, and the troops depended for the care of their health on quackish camp followers, not much above the Indian 'Medicine-Men.' I think you may safely start with the assertion that hospitals, army asylums, etc., have had their origin in modern times."

<sup>1</sup> Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*, articles *Nebros* and *Chrysus*.

<sup>2</sup> See Philip Smith's *History of the World*, pp. 49, 77, etc.

<sup>3</sup> "The Romans, it is conceded by the *Conversations-Lexicon*, had Division Surgeons (*Medici Vulvarii*), one to each legion. This statement does not go far enough. There were surgeons, not only to legions, but also to cohorts (*incohæa battalions*). Besides these there were classes of officers especially charged with collecting and taking care of the wounded, etc."—*Army and Navy Journal*, August 27th, 1864.

Professor Tayler Lewis, LL. D., of Union College, writing more at length, says: "There is nothing in all antiquity that can be compared with the labors of the Christian Commission in our country. I refer not now to that part of the work which may be called Christian in the more special sense, and which was altogether unknown to the ancient States. There was but little done for the bodily sustenance or the outward help of the poor, whether they became destitute from ordinary causes or the casualties of war and the public service.<sup>1</sup> Still we must not judge them by modern ideas. The state of society was so different,—almost all manual labor being performed by slaves,—that our political economy, as well as our notions of charity, become inapplicable to their circumstances. Not to enter upon this, however, which would lead me away from the main questions you propose, I would simply give you the little information that is to be obtained in respect to their treatment of disabled soldiers. This is scanty enough. There are no treatises upon the subject, nor any extended references to it in the historians or the orators. An allusion here and there by Aristotle or Plutarch, or some of their most discursive writers, is all that can be found. The Greek States, and especially Athens, *did* make such provision, though certainly not on any very large scale. One reason that may be given is, that the objects requiring such bounty were far less numerous than those that are made by our modern wars. The Greeks had no standing armies, nor even any that can well be compared to our volunteers,—entering upon a field service for two or three years. They were quick levies of citizen soldiers or sailors, sent out on defensive or offensive excursions, and soon returning to give place

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Arnold, writing of the Roman Empire as it was at the beginning of the Christian era, says, "Charity and general philanthropy were so little regarded as duties, that it requires a very extensive acquaintance with the literature of the time to find any allusion to them. There were no public hospitals, no institutions for the relief of the infirm and poor; no societies for the removal of abuses or the improvement of the condition of mankind, from motives of charity. Nothing was done to promote the instruction of the lower classes, nothing to mitigate the miseries of domestic slavery, and far less to stop altogether the perpetual atrocities of the kidnapper and the slave-market."—*Essay, Metropol.*, as quoted in Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopaedia*, third English edition, Vol. III, page 694.

to others. This continued until the long Peloponnesian War (B. C. 430) began to make a change in the military service. Their campaigns were short, sharp, and decisive. Hence the casualties of war, aside from those directly killed and wounded, were much less than in our own times. Hence too there is so little to be found respecting any hospital or commissary service in the Greek wars. Again, from the very nature of their fighting,<sup>1</sup> the number of the wounded bore a much less proportion to the killed than it now does. Battles were fierce and short, soon decided by the rout (*τρωπή*) of one side or the other, and then it was escape or slaughter.<sup>2</sup> Few prisoners were taken. We see this from the great noise the Athenian orators and demagogues made about the few hundred prisoners they once happened to take from the Spartans at Pylos. The Bible historians, too, show this. We read of the great numbers of the slain (so great sometimes that we are almost driven to the supposition of numerical mistakes in the text),<sup>3</sup> but we seldom if ever read of the *wounded* or the *sick in camp*. Indeed this last item, which is so important

<sup>1</sup> The combat assumed the form of a number of hand-to-hand contests, depending on the qualities of the individual soldier rather than on the disposition of masses. Hence the value attached to fleetness of foot and strength of arm (2 Sam. i. 23; ii. 18; 1 Chron. xii. 8). Another mode of settling the dispute was by the selection of champions (1 Sam. xvii; 2 Sam. ii. 14-17), who were spurred on to exertion by the offer of high reward (1 Sam. xvii. 25; 2 Sam. xviii. 14; 1 Chron. xi. 6). Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, word *War*. The same remarks apply to the other nations of antiquity not less than to the Jews. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, word *Exercitus*.

<sup>2</sup> In the ancient phalanx a reverse was *never* provided for. See *New American Cyclopædia*, Vol. II, page 129.

<sup>3</sup> To take an example: In 2 Chron. xiii is an account of Abijah's victory over Jeroboam. It is said that Abijah had "an army of valiant men of war,—even four hundred thousand chosen men;" and that Jeroboam had "eight hundred thousand chosen men, being mighty men of valor." They fought with the animosity of parties to a civil war, and with the desperation and stubbornness characteristic of their nation. The result was, that of Jeroboam's men five hundred thousand were slain in the hand-to-hand contest and subsequent rout. It now, through the mode of ancient notation, these numbers are here overstated, the error equally affects each enumeration, so that the proportions remain the same. That is to say, one army was twice the size of the other, and five-eighths of the larger army were destroyed. With this compare the statement that in Cæsar's

in our modern statistics, hardly appears at all in the ancient military narratives.

“The Greeks attached great importance to the recovery of the bodies of the dead. Hence we find in the account of almost every battle particular mention of negotiations between the opposing commanders on that subject. The sending of a herald for the recovery of the dead was an acknowledgment of defeat, but the general who should have suffered them to remain with the enemy, would have received more censure at home for so doing than for his failure in obtaining the victory. On one memorable occasion, even when a naval victory was obtained, the triumphant commanders were voted to be put to death for their neglect, in not recovering the dead bodies from some of the sinking ships. The minuteness with which their writers dwell on this matter shows that they would have been equally explicit on other things, had there been the same grounds of reason and fact. Their bodies were carried home (if it could be done), and solemn funeral orations were delivered on the occasions. These are strongly called to mind by the proceedings at Gettysburg, where we seemed to come nearer to the old Greek modes of thinking than at any other point of our military history. Mr. Everett’s oration there, and Mr. Lincoln’s short but most pathetic address, were equal to anything ever delivered on such occasions by Pericles or Isocrates.<sup>1</sup>

great victory over the Nervii, out of an army of sixty thousand warriors the conqueror slew all except five hundred. (See Smith’s *History of the World*, Vol. III, p. 216). It may not be amiss to add the following note from the *Annotated Paragraph Bible* (London Religious Tract Society’s octavo edition), page 514:—“With reference to the numbers of armies mentioned in the (Biblical) history, which appear sometimes exceedingly large, it is to be remembered that in Eastern nations every person capable of bearing arms was compelled to join the host when the monarch pleased; that oriental sovereigns seem to have prided themselves on the numbers rather than the discipline of their troops; and that the enumeration probably often includes the followers of the camp, who in the East are sometimes far more numerous than those armed for battle.” (See Kitto’s *Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature*, word *War*.)

<sup>1</sup> In illustration of Prof. Lewis’s statements it may be proper to refer more fully to the Athenian custom of giving public funerals to her soldiers, as shown by the example at the close of the first year of the Peloponnesian war: “According to

“ But, as I said before, they *did* make provision for the wounded, sometimes in the general *poor laws* (which the Greek States, Athens certainly, maintained as part of their standing policy, although I am aware that this has been denied), and sometimes by special provision. It was not only in their hypothetical or Utopian writings,—such as Plato’s treatise *De Legibus*, where he lays down a system of legislation for a fancied State, but in their actual polity. We find express mention of it among the actual laws of Solon.<sup>1</sup> It was also provided by the regulations of Pisistratus,—tyrant though he was called. In the article *ἀδύνατοι* (“ the disabled ”) Suidas speaks of as many as five hundred each day being thus taken care of at the public expense. That would be thought a small number now, but it was actually large for those times, and it was regarded as a consequence of the long and severe Peloponnesian war. It is stated in one place<sup>2</sup> that the *ἀδύνατοι* (disabled) received two oboli a day,—a sum doubtless

the annual custom of Athens, the soldiers who had fallen in the campaigns of this summer were honored with a splendid public funeral and a monument in the suburb called the *Ceramicus* (the Potter’s Quarter). Their children were educated at the public expense, and when the sons came to the military age they received a suit of armor, and were presented to the people on the stage at the Dionysia (feast of Bacchus). The Greek religion required a strict performance of funeral rites, till which the shades of the dead were supposed to wander around the abode of Hades, forbidden to pass the waters of the Styx. For this reason, as well as not to leave such trophies in the hands of the enemy, the utmost importance was attached to the recovery of the bodies of those who fell in battle. They were burnt upon the field, and their bones were carried home for the public funeral. Two days before the ceremony the remains were laid in state before a tent, whither the relatives brought their offerings. At the time of the funeral, the bones were placed in coffers of cypress wood, one for every tribe, and borne forth on cars, followed by an empty bier covered with a pall, representing those who were not found at the taking up of the dead. Every resident in Athens who pleased, whether citizen or foreigner, joined in the procession, and the tomb was surrounded by wailing women, the relatives of the deceased. When at last they were deposited in the ground, a man, appointed to the office for his intelligence and worth, mounted a lofty platform and pronounced their eulogy, and so the people were dismissed. On this occasion the funeral oration was by Pericles; and the report of it in the pages of Thucydides forms one of the most remarkable remains of the literature of any people.”—*History of the World*, by Philip Smith, Vol. I, p. 197.

<sup>1</sup> See Plutarch, *Life of Solon*, see, 31.

<sup>2</sup> Harpocration, on the word *ἀδύνατοι*.

sufficient for them, though I have not sufficient financial or statistical knowledge to judge of its value as compared with our present values and present standards of money. There is a good deal said on this subject in one of the orations of Lysias, made on behalf of a wounded soldier who claimed this public bounty or pension. The orator aims to show that the plaintiff was entitled to it, though he carried on at the same time a trade by which he might be maintained. It was enough, as the speaker contends, that he was disabled in his country's service, and had to go on crutches. We learn from an oration of Æschines that there was a regular examination of candidates for this bounty, and that it was conducted in public by the council of Five Hundred (or the Athenian Senate),—most probably by a committee appointed by that body. This is enough to show that it was a standing provision, guarded by careful and judicious regulation.

“Aristotle<sup>1</sup> describes Hippodamus, an ancient philanthropist, and one who, if what he says of him be true, would be thought an excellent philanthropist now. He proposed a great many public improvements,—among other things, the offering of rewards to inventors of anything useful to the State or to society. This man introduced a *pension law*, making provision for the children of those who had been wounded or slain in battle. The philosopher speaks of it as something which had not before been done; though he adds (immediately afterwards) that ‘such is the law now, — *not only in Athens, but in other Grecian States.*’ From what Aristotle says of him, this man Hippodamus, had he lived in the days of St. Peter, might have been a Cornelius; or had he heard St. Paul, might have believed, like Dionysius the Areopagite. At least so I love to think, and to indulge the idea that in those days of war and corruption and selfishness there may have been other men like him, whom the day of judgment will bring to light,—men doing good and serving God according to the measure of their knowledge. They would have belonged to the old Christian Commissions, had there been any such. His great worth has been obscured in the political clamor and political

<sup>1</sup> In his *Politics*, Book II, ch. v.

corruption which surrounded him, just as the Christian Commission at the present day is ignored by the rabble of hungry politicians; but there is a record kept of such men elsewhere, and I rejoice to think that perhaps there were more of them in ancient times than we may imagine. He seems to have been appreciated by the great philosopher, who has left this casual mention of him, and thereby rescued him from unmerited oblivion."

The statements and illustrations of Professor Lewis are applicable, with little modification, to the entire period of ancient history. The Romans had more organization in military affairs than the Greeks, but it is by no means certain that better care was taken of the men. That depended upon the personal character of the emperor or commander. It was a law of war that the victor was absolute master of the vanquished. This gave desperation to the contest, and subjected those who were overcome to indiscriminate and universal slaughter, unless the conqueror was pleased to substitute slavery for death.<sup>1</sup> "The treatment of the conquered was extremely severe in ancient times. The leaders of the host were put to death (Josh. x. 26; Judg. vii. 25), with the occasional indignity of decapitation after death (1 Sam. xvii. 51). The bodies of the soldiers killed in action were plundered (1 Sam. xxxi. 8); the survivors were either killed in some savage manner (Judg. ix. 45; 2 Sam. xii. 31; 2 Chron. xxv. 12), mutilated (Judg. i. 6; 1 Sam. xi. 2), or carried into captivity (Num. xxxi. 26; Deut. xx. 13, 14). Women and children were occasionally put to death with the greatest barbarity

<sup>1</sup> "If we consider the maxims of war which prevailed in the ancient world, and which still prevail in many barbarous nations, we perceive that those who survived the fury of the battle and the insolence of victory, were only reserved for more durable calamities: swept into hopeless captivity, exposed in markets, or plunged in mines, with the melancholy distinction bestowed on princes and warriors,—after appearing in the triumphal procession of the conqueror,—of being conducted to death. The contemplation of such scenes as these forces on us this awful reflection, that neither the fury of wild beasts, the commotions of the earth, nor the violence of tempests, are to be compared to the ravages of arms: and that nature in her utmost extent, or, more properly, divine justice in its utmost severity, has supplied no enemy to man so terrible as man."—Robert Hall's *Sermon Reflections on War*.

(2 Kings viii. 12; Isa. xiii. 16; Hos. x. 14; Nah. iii. 10); but it was more usual to retain the maidens as concubines or servants (Judg. v. 30; 2 Kings v. 2)."<sup>1</sup> "In the case of war carried on for conquest or revenge there were but two modes of dealing with the captives, viz., putting them to death or reducing them to slavery."<sup>2</sup> The Jewish laws and usages of war, as to the slaughter and enslavement of captives and prisoners, were less severe than those of contemporary nations, or of the Greeks and Romans. "That the vanquished in war become the *property* of the victors," says Aristotle, "is acknowledged to be law."<sup>3</sup>

A recent writer says, that in the Roman armies the soldiers were accustomed to assist each other in their sicknesses and wounds; and that the Emperor Aurelian (A. D. 270), according to Flavius Vopiscus, commanded this practice by a special proclamation, and continually urged its observance upon his subordinate officers.<sup>4</sup>

The following clear summary may be presented at this point:— "Military surgery was formerly but little understood, and those who were wounded on the field were left to the care of those around them, without any selection of fit or unfit persons for the duties of surgery. The wounded soldier had to implore the aid of friends or strangers, as the case might be, or go unheeded because no one could attend to him. Still, it often happened that from habit and necessity some persons became more or less skillful in dressing wounds on the field; and as in former times, before the invention of gunpowder, the common run of wounds was made by swords, daggers, and sharp instruments, or by dull weapons causing contusions, no great skill was necessary to dress such wounds, and hence little attention was paid to the medical or surgical requirements of the army."<sup>5</sup>

During the Middle Ages, while the Roman Empire was being

<sup>1</sup> Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, word *War*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, word *Slave*.

<sup>3</sup> See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, word *Scenus*; also *Writings of Professor B. B. Edwards*, Vol. II, *Essays on Ancient Slavery*.

<sup>4</sup> *La Charité Internationale sur les Champs de Bataille*, Paris, 1865. See page 93.

<sup>5</sup> *New American Cyclopædia*, word *Amputation*.



broken up, and the modern nations of Europe were being constructed from the ruins, society was in a chaotic state. Wars, petty or large, were universally and continually prevalent. Irruptions of barbarians, contests of rival and envious kings or feudal chiefs, the attempted and often successful subjugation of hated "heretics" by so-called "holy alliances," the crusades, — all these filled the earth with turmoil and desolation. Christianity had little direct influence in the management of political affairs, and though its name was often invoked its power was seldom manifest in the struggles for empire and dominion. War was the pastime of the noble and the trade of the peasant, until the armies of Europe became bands of mercenaries led by adventurers, often fighting against their native country.<sup>1</sup>

In the rampant disorder, rivalry, and greed, "discipline as a science had almost disappeared. It is not remarkable that with all other organizations the medical department should have fallen into decay. The fate of the sick and wounded was hardly better than that of prisoners; those who could not crawl from the field were generally put to the sword by the victorious army, whose own wounded did not experience a much better fate." . . . . "The Abbe Suger, State Minister and historian of Louis the Fat, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, says that 'as many as possible of the wounded were carried off *in litters*; those who could not be removed were left as a prey to the wolves.'"<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "The command of money was the command of armed hirelings, more sure and steady in battle, as we must confess with shame, than the patriot citizen." "The use of mercenary troops prevailed much in Germany during the thirteenth century. In Italy it was also very common: though its general adoption is to be referred to the commencement of the succeeding age."—Hallam's *Middle Ages*, ch. II, Part ii.

"The long duration of the Italian wars that commenced with the invasion of Naples, brought a species of troops into the field that must have been formidable enough to the countries in which they fought, whatever they may have been to the enemies against whom they contended. These were the so-called *aventuriers*, — volunteers, — adventurers, in fact, who took the field in bands, under leaders of their own election, and served without pay, satisfied with the booty they could collect." — *Biographies of Eminent Soldiers*, by Major-General John Mitchell, Edited by Leonard Schmitz. London, 1865. See page 331.

<sup>2</sup> *Army and Navy Journal*, Aug. 6, 1861.

There were occasional and slight gleams through the general darkness of the scene,—incidental and temporary alleviations of the prevalent rapacity, cruelty, and neglect. The indirect influence of Christianity, however corrupt and weakened, was considerable, and it was often successful in securing consideration for the common people, and in mitigating the horrors of war. Chivalry did something in the same direction, and there are noble instances on record of individual efforts for the help of the helpless, including the victims of war.

Leo VI, Emperor of the East, toward the end of the ninth century, gave instructions to his generals to provide assistants for the removal and care of the wounded, after an engagement. A reward was given to them for each warrior they saved. These assistants were soldiers selected from the several cohorts, were not armed, in the movements of the army they occupied convenient places for their work, and were furnished with simple means for the immediate relief of those who became disabled.

The famous sultan Saladin (A. D. 1190), whose magnanimity and valor are alike extolled, is said by the historians of the crusades to have shown a generosity toward the wounded of his enemies, worthy of a Christian prince in modern times.

The charitable orders of the Roman Catholic Church, ready to minister to suffering anywhere, were frequently employed in the care of soldiers. Women, sometimes of noble birth, gave themselves to lives of benevolence and activity among the needy and afflicted. Several of the Sisterhoods still in existence had their origin thus, as, for example, those which began with some of the followers of Vincent de Paul.<sup>1</sup> The "convents were expected to take charge of the sick and wounded who could reach their gates. At one time every convent in the kingdom (of France) was bound, indeed, to maintain an invalid soldier."<sup>2</sup>

The military orders or Knights gave themselves, more or less, to the same service,—at least among their own members. The

<sup>1</sup> See Mrs. Jameson's *Sisters of Charity*; J. M. Ludlow's *Woman's Work in the Church*; Chastel's *Charity of the Primitive Churches*.

<sup>2</sup> General Mitchell's *Eminent Soldiers*, p. 336.

Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers (or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards of Rhodes and of Malta) were, according to Milman, "aristocratic brotherhoods, which hardly deigned to receive, at least in their high places, any but those of gentle birth."<sup>1</sup> But their chivalry manifested itself in the care of the sick and wounded, during the pilgrimages and in the contests with the infidels.<sup>2</sup> It is moreover a singular historical fact, that the kingdom of Prussia had its origin in a voluntary association of patriotic citizens for the relief of suffering soldiers. During the crusade against Saladin, in which Frederick Barbarossa, Emperor of Germany, was drowned, and his death followed by great disaster, the army was wasting away with disease and famine before Acre, in Syria (A. D. 1190). Certain of the first citizens of Lubeck and Bremen, merchant traders, saw the distresses of their countrymen. They at once formed themselves into a relief corps. The sails of their ships were taken off, and made into tents and pavilions, under the shelter of which they received and cared for the sick. They were joined and assisted by the brethren of a German hospital, which had been before founded in Jerusalem. From this beginning arose the German or Teutonic Order of Knights,—known as the Teutonic Order of St. Mary. Their first house was at Acre. They soon became as aristocratic and exclusive as the other military orders,—save that, in remembrance of their origin, the citizens of Lubeck and Bremen were eligible to membership. No other plebeians were admitted. In process of time, through the favor of popes and princes, and by their own good swords, the Teutonic Knights became sovereigns of Prussia.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Milman's *Latin Christianity*, Riverside ed., Vol. VI, p. 535.

<sup>2</sup> A private letter from Mr. J. M. Ludlow contains the suggestion, that "among the original duties of the Hospitallers of St. John was that of succoring the sick and wounded on the pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and afterwards in the wars against the heathen." Also that the Sisters of Charity "were sent to the French armies at a comparatively early period of their existence, and (with probably an interval during the First Revolution) have continued to be employed in them ever since." On the first point see *Charité Internationale*, p. 116; Marmont's *Spirit of Military Institutions*, Coppée's ed., p. 132.

<sup>3</sup> President Anderson, of the University of Rochester, called attention to this

The introduction of gunpowder, in the thirteenth century, wrought a great revolution in everything pertaining to warfare, and inaugurated vast changes in the political and social world.<sup>1</sup> The necessity of discipline and military tactics very soon became apparent. Skill and intelligence took the place of brute force among the requisites of a good soldier. War became a profession, in a higher sense of the term. The modern ideas of national unity and international interests began to work, however dimly and feebly. The common soldier began to be recognized as a man, entitled to consideration and care, and self-interest combined with humanity to compel such recognition. It was truer economy to care for the trained soldier than to allow him to perish from neglect.<sup>2</sup> All those influences which wrought the destruction of feudalism, abolished slavery, liberated the serfs, created a middle class in society, diffused intelligence, and purified religion, operated also to elevate the position of the soldier, and this elevation was manifest in the attention to his welfare when sick or wounded. The progress was slow, and there were many eddies and ebbs

historical curiosity, and transmitted an interesting note from Roux de Rochelle's work on the Hanseatic League, which has been, in substance, incorporated into the text. See also the account in Milman's *Latin Christianity*, Vol. VI. p. 533.

<sup>1</sup> These changes were slow at first. It was two hundred years from the time that gunpowder was known in Europe before firearms were employed in battle with any effect. Even then we read of muskets that it required a quarter of an hour to charge and fire, and that had to be supported upon rests. See Hallam's *Middle Ages*, ch. 3. There was a strong professional prejudice amongst military leaders against the new agent of destruction. It was of decidedly democratic tendencies, and threatened to destroy all distinctions of rank;—making it quite possible that the feudal lord, or even the emperor, might fall by the bullet of the peasant. Sometimes, as in wars between Europeans and Turks, the old and new modes of warfare came into competition, and not always to the success of the new. See Mitchell's *Biographies*, pp. 208, 240, etc.

<sup>2</sup> To quote a modern instance: When the British troops were suffering in the Crimea, the correspondent of *The London Times* wrote from Balaklava, "What has been the cost to the country of the men of the Brigade of Guards who died in their tents or in hospital of exhaustion, overwork, and deficient or improper nutriment? It would have been *cheap* to have fed these men who are gone on turtle and venison, if it could have kept them alive, and not only those, but the poor fellows whom the battle spared, but whom disease has taken from us out of every regiment in the expedition."—*The War*, by W. H. Russell, p. 346.

in the current, but on the whole the advance has been constant.

The wounds produced by firearms were more serious and complicated than by the old style of missiles, requiring more surgical skill to manage them and more prompt attention to prevent them from endangering the life of the soldier. But we find no trace of a regularly organized system of military hospitals until the time of Henry IV, of France, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The system then introduced was very imperfect, and received little or no improvement before the end of the eighteenth century. The first flying ambulance (or flying hospital) was established by Larrey, in the army of Custine, in 1792.<sup>1</sup>

A pleasant incident is told of the Catholic Queen Isabella of Spain, that during the siege of Granada (A. D. 1492) she caused six large tents to be fitted up with beds, and called for surgeons and physicians to assist the wounded and sick. The soldiers of Aragon and Castile gave to this establishment, the first of its kind, the name of the "Queen's Hospital."<sup>2</sup>

Toward the middle and during the latter part of the eighteenth century, the care of the sick and wounded was sometimes made the subject of specific stipulations between the commanders of opposing armies. Several instances of this kind are on record,—as in 1743 between the parties to the war of the Austrian Succession; in 1759 between England and France, in Flanders; in the same year between Louis XV of France and Frederick the Great of Prussia; in 1800 between the French and Austrians. These instances are more fully related in *La Charité Internationale*. As illustrating them all, the agreement last referred to may be given. During the war which raged for a long time in the valley of the Danube, it was agreed between the French General Moreau and the Austrian General Kray that the wounded should be cared for by both sides, and that after their recovery they should be returned freely to their respective corps. The following arti-

<sup>1</sup> *New Am. Cyr.*, word *Ambulance*; *La Charité Internationale*, p. 95; Mitchell's *Biographies*, p. 356.

<sup>2</sup> *La Charité*, p. 94.

cles, suggested to Moreau by his surgeon-in-chief, the illustrious Percy, were adopted as a basis of mutual action: —

“Wishing to diminish as much as possible the misfortunes of war and to ameliorate the condition of soldiers wounded in battle, the two Generals have agreed upon these points:

“1st. The hospitals shall be considered as sacred asylums.

“2d. The location of the hospitals shall be plainly indicated, so that the soldiers may readily recognize them.

“3d. Each army is charged with the care of these hospitals, even after having lost the country in which they are situated.

“4th. The armies will favor and protect, mutually, the service of the hospitals in the countries which they shall occupy.

“5th. The soldiers, when recovered, shall be sent back to their respective armies with escort and safeguard.”

The following interesting account of Percy's endeavor to establish a permanent relief corps in the French army, cited from *La Charité*, will show the spirit of the noble man and devoted surgeon. “Worn out,” he says, “with the disorders springing up continually from the disgusting assemblage of famished and vagabond nurses; disheartened by the neglect of my requests; sorely grieved at seeing so great a number of soldiers die upon the fields of battle, whose lives might have been saved and whose limbs might have been preserved by the aid of some convenient and well-organized method of transportation, and seeing also that it was necessary to have, as near as possible to the lines of battle, men expressly designated for the relief of the wounded, rather than leave this care to the soldiers (who too often seized such an opportunity to desert the ranks), I took it upon me to organize a regular corps of soldier-nurses, to whom I gave the name of the ‘Corps of Stretcher-Bearers’ (*Compagnie de Brancardiers*). I chose one hundred soldiers from among the most courageous, strongest, and most skillful. I had them uniformed, and as soon as they were completely equipped I put them at work. Very soon the condition of the wounded and sick, before so neglected and abandoned, was entirely changed.

“Every one applauded my institution,” adds Percy. “I made

a report to the authorities of the success obtained and of services rendered. From Madrid, where I then was, I sent to Paris, as a specimen and proof of the work, a detachment of this new kind of troop,—which I had clothed and equipped without a penny's expense to the government. But instead of thanking me, they blamed me. My squad was ordered to return forthwith to Madrid, and the company was disbanded. Fortunately it had existed long enough to open the eyes of the chief men of the State, and my project, postponed from political considerations, was definitely adopted by a decree of 1813."

As further indicating the growing spirit of humanity and discipline, it is stated that in May, 1809, when the French army, by the retreat from Oporto, was forced to leave its wounded, Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, commander-in-chief of the English and Portuguese forces, asked the French to send surgeons to take care of their abandoned sick. He granted safe conducts for the coming and returning of the physicians who were chosen for this purpose.

During the war of the American Revolution, it does not appear that in its arrangements for the care and comfort of the soldiers our army was at all in advance of the armies of Europe at the same period. It is perhaps impossible to convey a just impression of all the facts respecting that wonderful contest. The physical dimensions of the war, excepting its duration, were so small when compared with its political importance or with our recent armies; the patriotic wisdom and devotion of Washington and his worthy coadjutors were so constant and admirable; there were so much military genius and genuine soldiership displayed, in maintaining the conflict so long and so successfully against a foe thoroughly trained, equipped, and fed; there was so much of the loftiest heroism in the army and among all classes of the people; and especially the results were so fruitful in national prosperity;—that our traditions have instinctively rejected all that it is ungrateful or humiliating to remember, and we are unwilling or unable to recall the apathy, short-sightedness, dissensions, delays,

jealousies, and cruel neglect, that were abundantly exhibited, alike in Congress, the army, and the country. Only the goodness of God and the blindness of our enemies saved us from destruction, and that not once nor twice. The entire population of the country (3,929,827 in 1790) was at that time scarcely more than the population of the State of New York at present (3,831,777 in 1865). The whole number of Continental soldiers employed during the war was 231,791. The enlistments were mainly for short periods, and the war was half over before anything worthy the name of discipline had been established among the troops. This is not the place to detail the causes which led to the privations and sufferings of the army of the Revolution. "It is difficult to speak of their sufferings and privations without at least an appearance of exaggeration; and yet the testimony is so uniform, the details are so minute and so authentic, that the strongest coloring would fall short of the dark reality. These sufferings began with the beginning of the war and continued to the end of it. During the first winter, soldiers thought it hard that they often had nothing to cook their food with; but they found before its close that it was harder still to have nothing to cook. Few Americans had ever known what it was to suffer for want of clothing; but thousands, as the war went on, saw their garments falling by piecemeal from around them, till scarce a shred remained to cover their nakedness. They made long marches without shoes, staining the frozen ground with the blood from their feet. They fought battles with guns that were hardly safe to bear a half-charge of powder. They fought, or marched, or worked on intrenchments all day, and laid them down at night with but one blanket to three men. And thus in rags, without shoes, often without bread, they fought battles and won campaigns. . . . The condition of the officers was scarcely better than that of the men. They, too, had suffered cold and hunger; they, too, had been compelled to do duty without sufficient clothing; to march and watch and fight without sufficient food. We are told of a dinner at which no officer was admitted who had a whole pair of panta-



loons; and of all the invited there was not one who did not fully establish his claims to admission.”

We are familiar, or may easily be, with the want and sufferings of the Continental soldiers at Cambridge, West Point, Morristown, Valley Forge, and elsewhere, during successive winters of great severity. Let us recall, as an example, the condition of the army at Valley Forge, in the winter of 1777-'8. The whole number of troops when the encampment commenced, in December, was 11,098; of these, 2,898 were unfit for duty. “Hunger and nakedness assailed that dreary winter camp with all their progeny of disease and woe. Thither the soldiers came with naked and bleeding feet, and there they sat down where destitution held court, and ruled with an icy sceptre. The prevalence of Toryism in the vicinity, the avaricious peculations of some unprincipled commissioners, the tardy movements of Congress in supplying provisions, and the close proximity of a powerful enemy, combined to make the procurement of provisions absolutely impracticable without a resort to force. But few horses were in camp, and such was the deficiency, in this respect, for the ordinary as well as the extraordinary occasions of the army, that the men in many instances cheerfully yoked themselves to vehicles of their own construction, for carrying wood and provisions when procured; while others performed the duty of pack horses, and carried heavy burdens of fuel upon their backs. As the winter advanced, their sufferings increased. On the 16th of February, Washington wrote to Governor Clinton, ‘For some days past there has been little less than a famine in the camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days.’ ‘It was with great difficulty,’ says Dr. Thacher, ‘that men enough could be found in a condition fit to discharge the military camp duties from day to day; and for this purpose those who were naked borrowed from those who had clothes.’”<sup>1</sup>

While the soldiers at Valley Forge were suffering thus in-

<sup>1</sup> *Historical View of the American Revolution*, by George Washington Greene, pp. 235-237.

<sup>2</sup> *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution*, Vol. II, pp. 129, 130.

tensely, Gen. Putnam gives this picture, in a few words, of what those at West Point were enduring. It is in a letter to Washington, written in January, 1778. He says, "Dubois's regiment is unfit to be ordered on duty, there not being one blanket in the regiment. Very few have either a shoe or a shirt, and most of them have neither stockings, breeches, or overalls. Several companies of enlisted artificers are in the same situation, and unable to work in the field."<sup>1</sup>

Even in the earlier enthusiasm of 1775, when the little army lay at Cambridge and the English were in Boston, the condition of the troops was hardly more comfortable. Mr. Greene, in his *Historical View*, p. 224, says:—"As winter advanced their sufferings increased. They suffered from want of clothing, and still more from want of wood. Trees were cut down, fences pulled up, everything that could be made to burn was converted into fuel; and still, hundreds were compelled to eat their food raw. And to complete the picture, I must reluctantly add that those who had wood, or clothing, or provisions to sell, asked the highest prices and demanded the promptest payment."

There was no adequate provision by government for the care of the soldiers in active service, as is obvious from the foregoing statements. It must have been worse with the sick and disabled. There was no organization of voluntary relief and assistance commensurate with the necessities of the case. There was much noble patriotism, hearty sympathy and readiness to share every comfort with those who were perilling everything and enduring everything for the country. Temporary relief in clothing and food was frequently provided, especially through the labors of patriotic ladies, and the clergy were constant in their coöperation at home and in their ministrations among the troops. Mr. Lossing, in a private letter, says,—“In the Old War for Independence the women in many communities had gatherings, often at the house of a pastor, to work for the needy soldiers. In Philadelphia and in Baltimore were many noble examples of the kind, in the later years of the war.”

<sup>1</sup> *Lossing's Field Book*, Vol. I, p. 705, note.

A few illustrations may be given of the spontaneous and generous assistance to which Mr. Lossing refers. "In the summer of 1780 the distress of the American army was very great, on account of the scarcity of clothing, and the inadequate means possessed by the commissary department to afford a supply. The generous sympathies of the ladies of Philadelphia were aroused, and they formed an association for the purpose of affording relief to the poor soldiers. Never was the energy of genuine sympathy more nobly exercised than by the patriotic women who joined hands in this holy endeavor. Mrs. Esther Reed, the wife of Gen. Joseph Reed, though feeble in health and surrounded by family cares, entered with hearty zeal into the service, and was, by the united voice of her associates, placed at the head of the society. Mrs. Sarah Bache, daughter of Dr. Franklin, was also a conspicuous actor in the formation of the association, and in carrying out its plans. All classes became interested, and the result was glorious. The Marquis De Chastellux, who was in Philadelphia while these efforts were in progress, was delighted with the event. In describing a visit to several of the American ladies, he says, 'We began with Mrs. Bache. She merits all the anxiety we had to see her, for she is the daughter of Mr. Franklin. Simple in her manners, like her respectable father, she possesses his benevolence. She conducted us into a room filled with work lately finished by the ladies of Philadelphia. This work consisted neither of embroidered tambour waistcoats, nor net-work edgings, nor of gold and silver brocade. It was a quantity of shirts for the soldiers of Pennsylvania. The ladies bought the linen from their own private purses, and took a pleasure in cutting them out and sewing them themselves. On each shirt was the name of the married or unmarried lady who made it, and they amounted to twenty-two hundred.' The results of this effort were great and timely. The aggregate amount of contributions in the city and county of Philadelphia was estimated at seven thousand five hundred dollars in specie value. Added to this was a princely donation from Robert Morris of the contents of a ship fully laden with military stores

and clothing, which had unexpectedly arrived. During the cold winter which followed, hundreds of poor soldiers in Washington's camp had occasion to bless the women of Philadelphia for their labor of love."<sup>1</sup>

It is related of La Fayette that on a certain occasion as he "passed through Baltimore on his way to the field of his conflicts at the South, he was greeted with the greatest respect by the people. A ball was given in his honor, at which the marquis appeared sad. 'Why so gloomy at a ball?' asked one of the gay belles. 'I cannot enjoy the gayety of the scene,' replied La Fayette, 'while so many of the poor soldiers are without shirts and other necessaries.' 'We will supply them,' was the noble reply of the ladies; and the gayety of the ball room was exchanged for the sober but earnest services of the needle. They assembled the next day in great numbers to make up clothing for the soldiers, of materials furnished by fathers and husbands. One gentleman, out of his limited means, gave La Fayette five hundred dollars to aid him in clothing his soldiers. His wife, with her own hands, cut out five hundred pairs of pantaloons, and superintended the making of them."<sup>2</sup>

These instances show the spirit and readiness of the loyal women of the Revolution, whose patriotism, sacrifice, and endurance, deserve all praise.<sup>3</sup> They were worthy mothers of those whose tender and active sympathies did so much during the recent war for the Union. It is also seen what might have been done

<sup>1</sup> *Lossing's Fald Book*, Vol. II, pp. 105-107.

<sup>2</sup> *Fald Book*, Vol. II, p. 187. Mr. Lossing adds, "This gentleman's name was Poe. His widow, the lady who cut out the garments, was living when La Fayette visited Baltimore in 1824. The two patriots met, and the scene was one of peculiar interest."

<sup>3</sup> Gen. Washington could write to the ladies of Philadelphia, after their timely benefactions to the army in 1780:—"The army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward as in the sympathy of your sex; nor can it fear that its interests will be neglected, when espoused by advocates as powerful as they are amiable." See Frank B. Goodrich's *Tribute Book*, p. 24. The munificent contributions there recorded by Mr. Goodrich certainly indicate, as he suggests, that the men were not less patriotic and liberal than the women.

if there had been a strong feeling of nationality throughout the country, and some systematized way of manifesting it in the popular support of the army. But the time for these things had not yet come.

Nor was there any lack of religious feeling and activity among the defenders of American liberty. New England especially had been colonized from religious motives and for religious purposes. The pulpit was the great educator of the people, and had taught them to demand, as it had prepared them to use, civil and religious freedom. Mr. Thornton justly says, "To the pulpit, the Puritan pulpit, we owe the moral force which won our Revolution."<sup>1</sup> And so, in the scenes of actual war, none were more zealous or useful than the pastors and volunteer chaplains. They preached and prayed among the troops, they nursed the sick and wounded, they encouraged the people to efforts for the relief of the army, and served in many ways to carry the quickening influences of home into the camp. Speaking of the Massachusetts militia, Mr. Greene says, "Their drill was a social and religious exercise, followed almost always by a sermon and sometimes by a banquet. . . . The minister descended from the pulpit to take his place at the head of his company or even in the ranks. In the company of minute-men of Danvers the deacon was captain and the minister lieutenant; for none in those days seemed to doubt that duty to God comprised duty to the State."<sup>2</sup>

Valuable as these memorials are, representing various parts of the country, and illuminating however dimly the times and circumstances in which our national life began, they do not indicate any special advance in thoughtfulness and care for those who were enduring privation and peril in the nation's defense, nor any special effort to mitigate the inevitable sufferings of war. Indeed much of the neglect, from which the army of the Revolution suffered in so many ways, must be traced to a widely prevalent jealousy of the military power,—a fear that the sol-

<sup>1</sup> *Pulpit of the American Revolution*, page 38.

<sup>2</sup> *Historical View*, pp. 214, 215.

diers might become too strong for the safety and peace of the Republic.

What was true of the Revolutionary war was true also in a general way of the war of 1812. The popular interest was much less, as was also the need of voluntary assistance. There was the same want of systematic coöperation, and the same readiness for temporary relief when any special appeal was made. In the private letter already quoted, Mr. Lossing says, "In the city of New York an association was formed for the purpose of knitting socks and producing other comforts, for the soldiers who were to encounter the rigors of a Canadian winter in 1813-'14. Mrs. Gen. Morgan Lewis was at the head of it."

During the war in Mexico, in 1846-'7, the American Tract Society engaged somewhat in colporteur labors and the distribution of publications, in the city of New Orleans, among the soldiers on their way to and from the seat of war. "Large cases of books and tracts were also sent forward with the army into Mexico, and circulated there with cheering results."

The conclusion to which our review thus far brings us cannot be better stated than in the words of the noble English woman who is best fitted, by her ample knowledge and practical experience, to pronounce a judgment in the case. In a private letter, under date of February 23d, 1866, Miss Florence Nightingale writes, "Until of late years there has been no systematic attention paid to the sick and wounded, such as has been done for healthy soldiers. Any system which has been introduced at any time has been simply improvised to meet a present emergency. I am not aware of any instance in which the miseries and horrors of military hospitals during war have been alleviated, by private and extra-governmental organization, anterior to the last war with Russia. During all former wars, so far as I have been able to learn, there have been no attempts at organized private relief. There have doubtless been multitudes of instances in which Christian philanthropy has led private persons to receive sick and wounded men into their houses, and to tend to them as if they

were at home. Members of religious orders have at all times attended sick and wounded in hospitals. These cases throw a gleam of comfort over the most harrowing details of campaigns, but, as I have said, there has been no organization specially devoted to this purpose."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the summer of 1865, the Christian Commission sent to Miss Nightingale, by the hand of Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D. of Philadelphia, bound volumes of their Annual Reports and other Documents at that time published. The Commission was glad of the occasion to say, in sending the volumes, "We are prompted to this offering, not simply because of your well-known interest in our American struggle, but because your own labors were an impulse and guide to those herein recorded. Your influence and our indebtedness to you in this work can never be known. Only this is true, that everywhere throughout our broad country, during those years of inventive and earnest benevolence, in the constant endeavors to succor and sustain our imperilled and heroic defenders, the name and work of Florence Nightingale have been an encouragement and an inspiration."

Immediately on receiving the volumes, Miss Nightingale sent the subjoined note to Dr. Wylie. —

35 SOUTH STREET, PARK LANE, —  
LONDON, W., Sept. 6, 1865. 1

THE REV. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D.—My Dear Sir: I know not how to thank you for bringing, or the U. S. Christian Commission for sending, me the two Annual Reports, etc., which I received yesterday. I know not how to thank you all for the kind thought of me.

All that I can say in return, is to express my admiration for the branch of the great work of alleviating human suffering which these reports disclose.

In the history of our time nothing more remarkable has occurred than the universal uprising, so to speak, of the Christian philanthropy of America, to lend its helping hand to the great struggle through which the country has passed. It is a new feature in the experience of humanity, and it is an inexpressible comfort to have been in any the least degree instrumental in forwarding so great a work.

I could not help reading through the volume of Reports the first afternoon I received it, though suffering from wearing and increasing illness, from bereavement, and overwhelmed with business. It is, at such a time, the only thing I could have read, and I read it with tears in my eyes, — of sympathy, of reverence, and admiration.

I must trust to *post* kindness to make my acknowledgments to the United States Christian Commission in the first place. But I shall, of course, as soon as I am able, endeavor to write them some feeble expression of what I felt when I received their packet.

Pray accept, my dear sir, my weak words to mean the deep and strong feeling of respectful love with which our sister country, sister in a deeper sense than that

We come now to a new era in the history of benevolence,—the organization of relief for sick and wounded soldiers. Whatever had been done hitherto in this direction was the result of temporary appeal to meet a special and pressing want. There had been in no nation any recognition of the army otherwise than as a machine of the government, to be cared for by the government or not cared for at all. It had never been, in any general sense, regarded as a company of citizens,—fathers, sons, and brothers,—engaged in the peril and horror of war for the nation's honor, or for the peace and safety of the homes they represented. Hence there was felt no necessity or desire for attesting the popular sympathy and interest, by permanent and organized assistance for the army directly from the people. Indeed by those who gave to the "problem of misery" the most earnest study, and sought to apply the alleviations of Christianity to every form of suffering, the physical and moral necessities of the army were expressly excluded from the objects of popular benevolence. The prize essay of Chastel, perhaps the best treatise extant on the subject of charity, has this defect. After a careful and thorough survey of the entire history of charity, he gathers its lessons into an appeal for public and private benevolence,—personal and collective, as by particular religious societies and by many of these combined,—to meet all cases of need in individuals and families, and for disabled classes, as orphans, foundlings, blind, etc., etc. But he makes this notable exception:—"We except military hospitals, the support of which belongs to the State alone. It is but just that it should provide at its own expense for those who expose in its service their health and their life."<sup>1</sup> But it is be-

in which all Christian countries are sisters, has inspired us in the hour of her struggle and of victory.

And pray believe me your and her devoted servant,

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

<sup>1</sup> *The Charity of the Primitive Churches*, by Rev. Stephen Chastel, of Geneva, Switzerland. Translated by G. A. Matile. Philadelphia, 1859. See page 319. It is a singular fact, and not very creditable, that the American translation of this unique and admirable book fell dead from the press, but a small part of the first edition ever finding its way into the market.



coming understood that armies and governments are alike the agencies of the people's welfare, and that it is the duty no less than the prerogative of the people to provide extra-governmental relief for those who fight their battles and suffer in their defense.

The war of the Crimea is memorable for the labors of Miss Florence Nightingale and her associates, in relief of the sufferings of the English troops. The main facts and circumstances of that war, in which England, France, and Turkey were arrayed against Russia, are too well known to require mention. In April, 1854, the English army reached the field of hostilities, and finally left Turkey, July 28, 1856. From a variety of causes, but principally from an utter want of care,—even to destitution in clothing and the absence of all proper food and nursing,—the mortality in camp and hospital soon rose to a fearful rate. There seemed to be no adequate preparation or provision for the men in any respect, and the battle-field was less destructive than hospital, transport, or encampment. It was safer to fight than to remain at rest, and Balaklava and the Alma were less terrible than Scutari. The account of privation, suffering, and death, as spread out in the various Reports of Commissions appointed by Parliament, in Miss Martineau's *England and Her Soldiers*, and in other documents, is one of the saddest records in the history of civilization. "From June, 1854, to June, 1856, inclusive, there were received into the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, 13,288 sick and wounded soldiers,—of whom 5,432 died. Out of this mighty host of sick, dying, and dead, fire and sword contributed only 4,161 admissions and 395 deaths, during the entire period."<sup>1</sup> This covers almost the entire time of the army's occupation, including the healthy as well as the unhealthy period. The average strength of the English army during the campaign was about 30,000. The whole number of troops furnished, including the original quota and reinforcements, was 91,000. In the summer and autumn of 1854 the mortality throughout the army was at the rate of more than thirty-five per centum per annum, or nearly

<sup>1</sup> *England and Her Soldiers*, p. 195.

thirty times that of Manchester, "one of the most unhealthy towns of England." The people at home were filled with consternation, and the government and the nation were startled into unwonted activity. For the saddest feature of the case was that the suffering and death were almost wholly from preventible causes,—from scurvy and its kindred diseases; Miss Nightingale says, "For 'scurvitic disease' read 'bad food, etc.,' and you have the cause."<sup>1</sup> Methods of relief were at once devised. A noble fund was raised and administered through the agency of *The London Times*; private contributions were hastened forward in abundance; a sanitary commission, for inspection and improvement, was sent out; above all, at the suggestion of Hon. Sidney Herbert,<sup>2</sup> then Secretary of State for War, Miss Florence Nightingale, and under her a band of trained nurses, went to the hospitals at Scutari and in the Crimea. Forty nurses accompanied Miss Nightingale, and fifty followed afterward, led by Miss Stanley. What they did is known throughout the world. It is true that directly after their arrival (at Constantinople, November 4, 1854, "the eye of the battle of Inkerman"), the mortality was higher than before,—being in January, 1855, at the fearful rate of over one hundred and seventeen per cent. per annum; (that is, had the same rate of mortality continued, the entire army would have died *in a little more than ten months*.) But it soon began to decline and declined rapidly. Miss Nightingale was thoroughly fitted for her work, possessed of rare executive ability, was heartily sustained by the authorities at home, by the nation, and by her assistants. She had abundant extra-governmental resources at command. She gave herself wholly to the urgent service. "Often she stood for twenty hours in succession, giving direction, but she had always a kind word or a smile for the sick,

<sup>1</sup> *Report of Sidney Herbert's Commission*, p. 370.

<sup>2</sup> Sidney Herbert, afterward Lord Herbert of Lea, was English Secretary-at-War during the Crimean campaign. He died August 2, 1861. In the private letter already quoted, Miss Nightingale speaks of him as one "whose work has been the greatest in, as his death has been the most fatal loss to, the sanitary and moral progress and civilization of our army."

and was soon idolized by the army."<sup>1</sup> No wonder that at the end of twenty months she returned to England in impaired health, and has ever since been a confirmed invalid.<sup>2</sup>

The result of all these remedial efforts in the English portion of the Crimean army may be given in the summary statement of Miss Nightingale, in her testimony before the Herbert Commission on the *Sanitary Condition of the Army*, etc. "We have much more information on the sanitary history of the Crimean campaign than we have on any other. It is a complete example, — history does not afford its equal, — of an army, after a great disaster arising from neglects, having been brought into the highest state of health and efficiency. It is the whole experiment on a colossal scale. In all other examples, the last step has been wanting to complete the solution of the problem. We had in the *first seven months* of the Crimean campaign, a mortality among the troops at a rate of sixty per cent. per annum *from disease alone*; — a rate of mortality which exceeds that of the great plague in the population of London, and a higher ratio than the mortality in cholera to the attacks; that is to say, there died out of the army in the Crimea an annual rate greater than ordinarily die in time of pestilence out of sick. We had, during the *last six months* of the war, a mortality among our *sick* not much more than that among our *healthy* guards at home, and a mortality among our troops in the last five months *two-thirds* only of what it is among our troops at home."<sup>3</sup>

So great a change was wrought by the introduction of sanitary regulations in camp and hospital, by caring for the men while on transports, by furnishing proper clothing, food, recreation, etc., and by such attention in all the details of nursing as secured at least the opportunity to recover where recovery was possible. Means were provided for reading, writing, etc.; nurses found time

<sup>1</sup> *Appleton's New Am. Cyclopedia*.

<sup>2</sup> Much interesting information respecting Miss Nightingale and her labors may be found in the works above quoted; also, as more accessible, in Mrs. Jameson's *Sisters of Charity*, and McCormick's *Visit to the Camp before Sevastopol*.

<sup>3</sup> *Report*, etc., p. 364.

to read to their patients, and to write their letters where necessary. The men felt the recuperative power of sympathy, and displayed the patience, self-restraint, manliness, and courtesy which were so conspicuous among our own soldiers in similar circumstances. It will be of interest here to note the general duties of Miss Nightingale's nurses, as stated by herself in her testimony before the Cumming-Maxwell Commission on the *State of the Army Hospitals in the Crimea and Scutari*:—

“The nurses are all distributed into wards. The medical men in charge of wards apply to me when they want nurses. I refer the application to the first class staff surgeon of the division, and, with his permission, I send a nurse or nurses, of whom I have the selection. The general nature of their duties they learn from my orders. The patients to whom they are to attend are indicated to them by the medical officer; also the treatment of those patients. They are employed chiefly among the wounded, the operation cases, and the severe medical cases. Their duties among the surgical cases are to go round in the morning, to wash and prepare such wounds for the medical officers as those officers direct, to attend the medical officers in their dressings, and receive and bring to me those officers' directions as to the diets, drinks, and medical comforts of those cases. They generally go out in fours. A quartette had generally a corridor and two wards of surgical cases. In the medical divisions the nurse's duty is to take such cases as the medical officer confides to her. Her business is chiefly to see that the food is properly cooked and properly administered, that the extra diet rolls made on me are attended to, and that cleanliness, as far as possible, of the wards and persons is attended to, and the bed sores dressed.”<sup>1</sup>

At first with all confusion; by and by  
Sweet order lived again with other laws;  
A kindlier influence reigned, and everywhere  
Low voices, with the ministering hand,  
Hung round the sick. The maidens came, they talked,  
They sung, they read, till she not fair began  
To gather light, and she that was became

<sup>1</sup> *Report*, p. 331.

Her former beauty treble; to and fro,  
 With books, with flowers, with angel offices,  
 Like creatures native unto gracious act,  
 And in their own clear element they moved.<sup>1</sup>

The religious wants of the English soldiers in the Crimea do not seem, at the outset, to have been better supplied than their physical necessities. Col. Joshua Jebb, in his testimony before the Herbert Commission, said that he had "always been greatly struck with the deficiency in the amount of spiritual instruction in the army," although the great readiness of the soldiers to profit by such instruction had "always shown itself where any means had been afforded them." He regarded it as essential to the highest sanitary condition and the efficiency of the troops. He gave statistics to show how much better provision England made for the religious and moral welfare of her criminals than of her soldiers.<sup>2</sup> Mr. McCormick assures us that in the English camp in the Crimea, "with few exceptions, the regiments were quite destitute of chaplains, and utterly deprived of all religious meetings."<sup>3</sup> But there is some alleviation to the general sadness of the picture, and later in the campaign, with the introduction of other sources of relief and comfort, religious advantages were multiplied. Mr. McCormick speaks of Rev. John Hayward, the chaplain of the forces in Balaklava, and his assistant, Mr. Taylor, who maintained regular services on the Sabbath and on two evenings in the week. They were indefatigable and efficient, especially in their labors among the sick on the ships in the harbor. Mr. D. Matheson, a Scotch colporteur and Scripture reader, sent out by the Soldiers' Friend Society, to labor among the Highland regiments, did very good service. "Possessed of a true Scotch heart, large, and full of sympathy and benevolence, he was constantly engaged in endeavoring to comfort the sick and dying. At an early hour he would leave his quarters, and start for the camp with his pockets and arms filled with Bibles, tracts, and other religious publications, together with such a

<sup>1</sup> *Tennyson's Princess*, vii.

<sup>2</sup> *Report*, etc., p. 175.

<sup>3</sup> *Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol*, p. 116.

variety of little 'knickknacks' for the temporal relief of the suffering members of his charge, as he could secure from the newly arrived vessels. He visited from tent to tent, and by his sincerity and unostentatious kindness soon became a great favorite both among the officers and men."<sup>1</sup> Our own American Bible Society was represented in the "camp before Sevastopol," in the winter of 1854, by their agent, Rev. C. N. Righter, who was courteously and cordially received by Lord Raglan, through his Adjutant-General, J. B. Bucknall Estcourt. The troops had been provided with Bibles and Testaments at the time of their departure from England, but in the confusion of the battles and the march from Alma many copies were lost or destroyed. A fresh supply was on the way, but had not arrived, and Mr. Righter was cheered by the eager welcome that greeted him from the men among whom he distributed the Word of Life. As already intimated, under the administration of Miss Nightingale, and especially through the coöperation of Rev. Mr. Osborne and Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge, much was done for the moral and religious welfare of the men.

The French Army in the Crimea was larger than the English, numbering in all 309,268 men. It was much better furnished with sanitary and hygienic appliances. Their quartermaster and commissary departments were provided against emergencies, and from the first there was a supply of competent cooks, and an attendance of trained female nurses from among the religious orders of "Sisters." It does not appear that any extra-governmental aid of any kind was proffered or permitted, and hence there was no room for the manifestation of popular sympathy and appreciation. The regulations would not allow the agent of the American Bible Society to visit the French troops, as he had visited the English, and there seems to have been very little of religious spirit or instruction among them. It is singular to notice that the rate of mortality among the French soldiers, taking the whole period of occupation into account, was much greater than among the English, although during the early

<sup>1</sup> *Visit*, etc., p. 119.

months it was very much less. For the French the average of annual deaths was, from disease alone, over 300 per 1,000 of mean strength; for the English it was 252,—the English death-rate most wonderfully diminishing from the ratio of over 117 per cent. per annum in January, 1855, to less than 1¼ per cent. in February, 1856.<sup>1</sup> This difference is not, in all respects, satisfactorily explained. But it cannot be regarded as presumptuous to suppose that the unparalleled exhibition of popular appreciation, not less than the unwonted attention and care which accompanied it, did much toward raising the health of the English troops. The thought that they were at last remembered at home, helped to ward off disease and to quicken recovery. The tender sympathy of the Queen, so tenderly expressed,<sup>2</sup> the assuring smile of Miss Nightingale, and the lavish expenditure in providing Christian ministrations for body and soul, saved many an heroic life, and proved the most precious sanitary agents. There does not

<sup>1</sup> To estimate the significance of these figures, as bearing upon the rate of mortality in the army, two things are requisite:—1st. To compare them with the ordinary death rates of settled communities; 2d. To remember that an army is composed of picked men, who, from the care taken in their selection and from the fact that they are in the prime of life, should show a much less mortality from disease than exists in ordinary communities, which include the young, the aged, and the invalid of all classes. To aid in the comparison suggested it may be remarked that from the latest and most careful statistics it appears that the annual death rate in the United States, England, and France, is slightly in excess of 2½ per cent.;—that is, twenty-two persons die annually in each thousand of the inhabitants.

<sup>2</sup> The following letter, so worthy of a Christian queen, is worthy also of preservation here. It was addressed to her War Secretary, Hon. Sidney Herbert:—

“WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 6, 1854.

“Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I begged she would let me see frequently the accounts she receives from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no details of the wounded, though I see so many officers, etc., about the battle-field: and naturally the former must interest me more than any one. Let Mrs. Herbert know also that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor, noble, wounded, and sick men, that no one takes a warmer interest, or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their courage and heroism more, than their Queen. Day and night she thinks of her beloved troops. So does the Prince. Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by those noble fellows. VICTORIA.”

seem to have been any such manifestation of popular feeling toward the French soldiers, and very little if any *unofficial* Christian care. It is not improbable that this contributed to their more rapid destruction by the terrible machinery of war.

These views, as respects the French troops, are confirmed by two articles, of great interest and value, in the *Revue Chrétienne*<sup>1</sup> for September and October, 1865, by Dr. de Valcourt, on the "Sanitary Condition of the Armies engaged in the Great Contemporary Wars,"—having special reference to the Crimean war, the campaign of France and Sardinia against Austria in 1859, and the American Rebellion. The principal French authority quoted is Dr. Chenu. After detailing the great suffering of the French in the Crimea, in camp and in hospital, from freezing, fever, and scurvy, and suitably noticing the devotion of the Sisters of Charity to their sick and wounded patients,—(thirty-one of these heroic women, during the campaign, died at their posts of duty),—Dr. de Valcourt says, "At the beginning of the war, the English sick were not so well cared for as our own, but subsequently their hospital service was greatly improved. Their ambulances<sup>2</sup> in the Crimea were admirably adapted for service. Their hospital-transports were arranged with great care for the removal of the sick. In the harbor of Balaklava, M. Baudens visited an English steam-frigate fitted up as an hospital, containing three hundred beds, where comfort was carried to such an extent that they had on board three or four cows. Wise hygienic arrangements, joined to select diet, had such success in the English hospitals that typhus fever did not spread in them after 1855. All this improvement was due to the devotedness of the physicians and the female nurses. Miss Nightingale was able greatly

<sup>1</sup> Some unknown friend most kindly forwarded these copies of the *Revue* from Paris.

<sup>2</sup> An *Ambulance* in the French army, as the reader will have noticed, is what we should now call a *Flying-Hospital*,—a portable hospital, that is, one of which at least is attached to each division of an army in the field, moving with the troops, and provided with all the requisites for the immediate succor of the sick and wounded. As applied to a wagon or cart for carrying the disabled, the use of the term *Ambulance* is quite recent.



to extend her benevolent work,—thanks to the voluntary gifts collected in England,—so that she could supply her patients with what they needed, and could introduce into all the establishments she visited a degree of comfort that yielded fruit in the speedy improvement of the sick. Unfortunately it was not so with the voluntary offerings collected in France. Instead of being distributed by a special and independent committee, they were given to the government, and thus combined and mixed up with the governmental supplies. This result was doubly unfortunate, for the sick were not only deprived of the additional relief which would have been so useful, but the donors, not knowing how their money was expended, were discouraged, and ceased to aid our valiant army.

“In the midst of these difficulties of all kinds,” continues Dr. de Valcourt, “occasioned by a war so protracted and eight hundred leagues from the mother country, the government did all that it was possible to do.<sup>1</sup> Even to furnish the necessaries for an army of 150,000 men, so far from the place of production, was a very heavy task. Our soldiers accomplished prodigies of heroism and courage. Our physicians pushed devotion and self-sacrifice so far that, refusing all repose, contagion made frightful ravage among them;—those who were attached to the ambulances and hospitals lost one-fourth of their effective force. That which was wanting in our armies was a *Volunteer Corps*, capable and well instructed, who, aided by gifts from the whole people, could have been present with their assistance and relief where the efforts of the government and of the medical corps were found insufficient;—to supply, in a word, unforeseen necessities, and to give to our sick soldiers that help which the government, as such, could not accord to them.”

The Russians suffered more than either English or French. The medical service was lamentably inadequate to the demand upon it. The ladies of St. Petersburg and other cities were not

<sup>1</sup> A Paris correspondent of *The New York Tribune*, writing under date of June 29, 1866, says that during the last year of the Crimean war, “French hospital directors asked and largely received hospital stores from the English.”

wanting in patriotic devotion to their countrymen in the army. They provided and forwarded such supplies as they were able. The grand-duchess Helena Paulowna did a noble work in aid of the hospital arrangement, and also put herself at the head of a band of three hundred female nurses. But there was inefficiency and mismanagement everywhere, and there were the inevitable results of aggravated disease and mortality. It is said that the Czar, Alexander II, moved by the severe suffering of his troops, was thereby determined, "probably more than by any other consideration," promptly to conclude peace.<sup>1</sup>

In the Franco-Italian campaign against Austria, the battle of Solferino was fought on the 24th of June, 1859, the allied French and Sardinian troops being victorious. It was one of the most terrible and bloody conflicts of the present century. More than three hundred thousand men were engaged, beginning at early dawn, for full fifteen hours, in deadly strife. Many of them were wearied out by previous marching, and there was neither time nor opportunity to take either rest or food. The heat was excessive, and the suffering of the wounded, and indeed of all, both during the battle and subsequently, it is impossible to describe. The killed and wounded in both armies were reckoned as including 3 field-m Marshals, 9 generals, 1,566 officers of all grades (630 Austrians and 936 of the allies), and about 40,000 soldiers or under officers. To these must be added not less than 40,000 more, who were lost during the following two months, from diseases brought on by the excessive fatigues and exposures of the battle. Thus, from the casualties of that one day, the killed and disabled were more than 80,500 men, or nearly 27 per cent. of the whole force engaged.

Among the witnesses of the conflict was Mr. J. Henry

<sup>1</sup> *La Commission Sanitaire des États-Unis*. By Dr. T. W. Evans. Paris, 1865. See Preface, pp. iii, iv. See also *Sourcain de Solferino*, page 155; *La Charité Internationale*, page 7. Thanks are due to Dr. Evans for his works upon the United States Sanitary Commission, kindly forwarded through the thoughtful suggestion of Rev. Dr. Burlingham, of New York. Dr. Burlingham's attention and courtesy were similarly manifested many times while abroad.

Dumont, of Geneva, Switzerland. He was deeply affected by the intense suffering of the survivors of the battle, and was convinced that much of it might have been relieved, and many of the victims saved, by timely and organized assistance. For several days he was actively engaged in ministering to the wounded and sick, especially at the hospitals established in Castiglione, where his efforts were nobly seconded by the men and women of the place, and by tourists and others who were present. In November, 1863, Mr. Dumont published the narrative of his personal experience at Solferino. Under the title *Un Souvenir de Solferino*,<sup>1</sup> he gives a vivid picture of the battle, and of the horrors subsequent to the deadly strife. He was moved to this publication by a consideration of the painful inadequacy of all means of succor for the wounded and dying of that bloody field. He urged, as a provision against the future, the formation, in each country of Europe, of a permanent society for the relief of the wounded, acting in the interest of its own country, but in a spirit of universal humanity.

The *Souvenir de Solferino* excited great attention in Europe. Several editions were published in French and German, and it was early translated into the other European languages. The Geneva Society of Public Usefulness, encouraged by the general desire for some organized method of alleviating the miseries of war, constituted from their body a permanent commission of five members, for the purpose of securing a formal expression of European public sentiment in the matter. The commander-in-chief of the Swiss Federal army, Gen. Dufour, was made president, and Mr. Dumont, secretary. A conference was held in Geneva in October, 1863, at which thirty-six delegates were present by invitation, some of them from corporate bodies and associations, and eighteen of them being official representatives of fourteen governments,—including those of Great Britain, France, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Russia, and Sweden. A code of international enactments, proposed by the Geneva Committee, was

<sup>1</sup> For forwarding this, with other valuable documents, as also for many other acts of kindness, thanks are due to Rev. Theo. Monod, of Paris.

discussed by the conference, and recommended to the several governments for adoption. A correspondence was at once opened by the Central Geneva Committee (now re-named *Comité Internationale de Secours aux Militaires Blessés*) with most of the cabinets of Europe, for the purpose of ascertaining to what degree they were willing to adopt the recommendations proposed. Fifteen states signified their willingness to accept the propositions as part of an international code. In June, 1864, upon solicitation of the Committee, the Swiss Federal Council issued an invitation to all civilized powers to take part in a general congress at Geneva, in August, to consider this special question of securing, by international enactments, neutrality in time of war for hospitals, ambulances, surgeons, and all persons legitimately engaged in caring for the sick and wounded. This measure was heartily seconded by the French government. The congress, constituted by the representatives of sixteen states, assembled at the City Hall, in Geneva, on the 8th of August, and remained in consultation until the 22d. The propositions of the former conference were, in substance, introduced, discussed, and adopted. The assent of twelve nations was secured at the time, and a treaty covering the points in question was signed by their representatives.<sup>1</sup> Subsequently all the chief civilized powers of the world gave in their accession to the treaty, except Austria, Turkey, and the United States. The government of this country was in full sympathy with the object proposed, but was prevented from acting by reason of our national troubles. An auxiliary committee has recently been formed here, under the title of *The American Association for the Relief of the Misery of Battle Fields*,

<sup>1</sup> The details of this movement are given in the valuable work entitled *La Charité Internationale sur les Champs de Bataille*, already several times quoted. It was prepared by Mr. Henry Dunant, of Geneva, author of the *Souvenir of Solferino*, Secretary of the International Convention above referred to, and Secretary of the permanent International Association for the relief of disabled soldiers. He must be regarded as the originator and principal worker in the enterprise. Mr. Dunant has kindly forwarded a copy of the sixth edition of *La Charité Internationale*, for which he will please accept this acknowledgment.

with headquarters in New York. Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., is president, and Chas. L. Brace is secretary.<sup>1</sup>

The following is the treaty referred to, as adopted by the International Congress at Geneva, and since signed by most of the governments of Christendom:—

## TREATY

### FOR THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The Sovereigns of the countries following, to wit: Italy, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Portugal, France, Prussia, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and the Federal Council of Switzerland, animated with a common desire of mitigating, as far as in their power, the evils inseparable from war, of suppressing needless severities, and of ameliorating the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle, have determined to conclude a treaty for this purpose; and, having named plenipotentiaries to sign such a convention, these plenipotentiaries, after the due interchange of their powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:—

ART. 1. Ambulances<sup>2</sup> and military hospitals shall be regarded as neutral, and as such protected and respected by the belligerents as long as they shall be occupied by sick or wounded. Neutrality shall cease if the ambulance or hospital shall be guarded by a military force.

ART. 2. The *personnel* of the hospitals and ambulances, — comprising the medical staff, the sanitary, administrative, and transport service, and the chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of the neutrality as long as it shall be in operation, and as long as there shall be any wounded to relieve or assist.

ART. 3. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfill their duties in the hospital or ambulance to which they are attached, or they may withdraw to rejoin the corps to which they belong. Under these circumstances, when these persons shall cease their duties they shall be sent back to the enemy's outposts, under care of the occupying army.

ART. 4. The *material* of the military hospitals remaining subject to the laws of war, the persons attached to these hospitals may carry away, upon

<sup>1</sup> See the circular of the United States Committee, issued from New York in 1866, containing the Constitution, Treaty, &c., of the International Society, with an historical sketch of the movement.

<sup>2</sup> See note at page 50.

withdrawing, only that which is their own personal property. In the same circumstances, on the contrary, the ambulances shall preserve its *matériel* undisturbed.

ART. 5. The inhabitants of the country who shall bring aid to the wounded shall be respected and shall remain undisturbed. The generals of the belligerent powers shall inform the inhabitants of the appeal made to their humanity and of the neutrality accorded them. Every wounded soldier cared for in any house shall be a protection to that house. The person who shall have received any of the wounded into his house shall be excused from lodging troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which shall be levied.

ART. 6. Wounded and sick soldiers shall be gathered and cared for, — to whatever nation they may belong. The commanders-in-chief shall have power to send back immediately to the enemy's outposts any of his soldiers wounded during the combat, — when circumstances permit it and both parties give their consent. Those soldiers shall be sent back to their own country who, after recovery, shall be considered incapable of service. The others may likewise be sent back, on condition of not taking up arms again during the continuance of the war. In the abandonment of hospitals, the patients and those who have charge of them shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

ART. 7. A distinctive and uniform standard (flag) shall be adopted for hospitals and ambulances. It ought in every case to be accompanied by a national standard. An arm-badge shall be worn by the neutral persons, but the delivery of it to them shall be left with the military authority. The standard and the arm-badge shall bear a red cross upon a white ground.

ART. 8. The details of the execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of the belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments, and conformably to the general principles set forth in this convention.

ART. 9. The high contracting parties have agreed to communicate this present convention to the governments which have not been able to send ambassadors to the International Conference of Geneva, inviting them to accede to it. For this purpose the protocol is left open.

ART. 10. The present convention shall be ratified, and ratifications shall be exchanged, at Berne, within four months, or sooner if possible. As a pledge of this, the respective ambassadors have signed it, and have appended the signet of their arms.

Done at Geneva, the 24th day of August, 1864.

During the Schleswig-Holstein war, in the early part of 1864, considerable religious work was done among the soldiers. This

feature of philanthropic and Christian activity, if not wholly new in European armies, was unusually prominent. The Inner Mission, as directed by Rev. Dr. Wichern, of Berlin, and others, had their laborers in the field.<sup>1</sup> The German Baptists of Hamburg, whose rise and growth and zealous propagation of the gospel during the past thirty years form one of the most remarkable chapters in modern religious history, were also prompt in sending colporteurs among the soldiers. One or two brief extracts from the very interesting narratives of these last-mentioned workers will show the spirit and method of their operations. They are given in the *Missionsblatt*, a missionary paper, published monthly in Hamburg, by Rev. Dr. J. G. Oncken, and appeared during the first half of 1864.<sup>2</sup> In an editorial article dated March, 1864, the following summary is presented: "Of our mission, ten brethren, since the first entrance of the troops, have been active among them, assisted by a great number of volunteers and by the prayers of all the brethren and sisters. Our laborers were sent to various points, even outside the limits of Holstein, where troops were collected or on the march, and they labored among more than a hundred thousand soldiers,—German, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, and Danish. The joyous result of this missionary work is the distribution of 100,000 tracts, 'Messengers of Peace,' and Gospels, and the sale<sup>3</sup> of nearly 5000 Testaments in different languages. The brethren themselves, as well as their books, almost without exception, have found a favorable reception from officers and men. The former many times assisted the brethren in their

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff called attention to this fact. It is proper to remark that Dr. Schaff, by his *Lectures on the Christian Life of America during the Civil War* (*Der Bürgerkrieg und das Christliche Leben in Nord-Amerika*), repeatedly delivered in Germany during his visit there in 1865, and afterward published in Berlin, performed an admirable service for his adopted country. He sketches the operations of the leading Commissions and Societies, and shows how the patriotic and Christian sentiment of the country sustained the nation and preserved the armies.

<sup>2</sup> Thanks are due to Rev. Dr. J. G. Warren, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, for the use of these periodicals.

<sup>3</sup> The Testaments were uniformly sold,—for about a cent and a half; other books and the tracts were given away.

work, ordering the under-officers to help distribute, or to let the men form in a ring so as to make the distribution easier." Under date of February 11th, Mr. C. Peters writes from Mielburg, "In the eight weeks that the Danes lay about here it was a joyful time for us. Very many tracts were distributed among the soldiers. Brother Repsdorf, colporteur from Copenhagen, was here with Danish Bibles and Testaments. Every evening he preached in Danish. We found an eager appetite for religious books, especially for Testaments, but we could not satisfy the hunger until our supply was renewed. From Copenhagen Brother Forster sent us a large quantity of Danish tracts, and from Hamburg we received about 1,400 Testaments. So our work went on. On Sunday, January 30th, many brethren and sisters were sent off with Testaments and tracts. Each brother took with him from 50 to 70 Testaments, and after a few hours' work in the surrounding villages returned for more." Two colporteurs, Messrs. Windolf and Peterson, in a journal of the labors of several days, close their account thus:—"In these eighteen days the dear Lord has cared for us, soul and body. He has prepared the way for us, and has heard the prayers of his people in our behalf. He enabled us to distribute 9,900 Gospels, more than 10,000 tracts and 'Messengers of Peace,' and 241 Testaments. May the Lord now also hear the prayers, that many may be converted." These humble, earnest men seem to have labored faithfully, in the hospitals and camps, and on the battle-fields, wherever the military authorities would permit, among Austrians, Prussians, Danes, Italians, and Russians, ministering incidentally to bodily wants, but mainly to their religious needs, by books, papers, conversation, and religious services. But this must suffice.

The foregoing historical sketch, imperfect and inadequate as it manifestly is, will yet do something toward showing more clearly the peculiar character and circumstances of our war. The war was accepted, but not begun, by the people, for the maintenance of their own national existence and authority. Forced upon



them, and thus made unavoidable, they determined to secure every amelioration possible, that at least the moral life of the nation might not be lost in the struggle. The experiences and methods and mistakes of previous wars were before us on the pages of history, and there was the purpose to use them for the advantage of those of our fellow-citizens who for the time being had become soldiers. The governmental provision for the army was in advance of anything before known, not only in the adequacy of supply, but also in the facility of distribution and the adaptation to current wants. The popular extra-governmental provision, small of course when compared with the millions expended by the government, was unparalleled for its abundance and for the energy and organization of its administration, while its moral value to the army and the nation was beyond all reckoning. An officer of the British army, in a communication published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for January, 1865, states:—"The sick and wounded soldiers of no other service have been so well cared for in regard to their creature comforts as the Federal. What with the Sanitary, Christian, and State Commissioners, acting independently of the purveying Departments, the requirements of the army hospitals have been well supplied. These Commissioners act as adjuvants to the Medical Department; not professing to control or interfere in any way with the arrangements thereof, but only assisting in ameliorating the distress of the sick and wounded."<sup>1</sup>

The systematic, continued, and efficient religious work among the soldiers was as novel as it was valuable. The high religious character of the army, and the diffusion of a common Christian sympathy among all classes at home as well as in the camp, which was one of the immediate results of this work, preserved alike our soldiers and our citizens from the degradation usually regarded as the inevitable consequence of civil war. It was generally felt, especially during the last two years of the war, that the Christian character of a young man was as safe in the army as in any place out of it. The testimony of Mr. William

<sup>1</sup> Quoted in *Medical News and Library*, Philadelphia, March, 1865, page 11.

Swinton, whose opportunities of observation and qualifications for judging will not be questioned, should be cited upon this point:—"That there was abundant badness in the army is indubitable, for where men abound sin will abound too. But it is not too much to say that the world never saw so moral an army as the mighty host enlisted in the cause of the Union; never such an assemblage of men arrayed for war with so little of those vices that are the canker-worm of armies,—drunkenness, profanity, and uncleanness. And there were, besides, a sufficient number of men of such deep religious character that they became a sweet savor in the army, and were felt as a positive *power*."<sup>1</sup>

It was the character of the contest and of our armies that made the Christian sympathy of the people so natural, spontaneous, and beneficent. Such popular exhibitions of patriotic and religious feeling are inconceivable where the army is simply an instrument of oligarchic power, and war is for royal ends alone,—removed from the knowledge and interests of the people. Hon. Geo. Bancroft, in a private letter, remarks:—"Nothing like the self-organized commissions for the relief of our armies ever was before. The Christian Commission is the fruit of our institutions,—*could* not grow up, *would not be allowed* to grow up in any nation in Europe, unless it be in England, and could not there in the huge, free, popular way that we have witnessed here. Republicanism proves herself the friend of charity and of religion, and may the union endure forever. Go on, and write your noble work;—every word of it will be the eulogy of free institutions."

Numerous testimony could be given, if it were needed, and that from the most competent witnesses, to the fact that the work of the Christian Commission was novel and unique among all the philanthropic and religious movements of history. To the statement of Mr. Bancroft may be added that of Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith, of New York, one of the first living authorities in the department of ecclesiastical history. Also in a personal note to the writer, he says, "The work of the U. S. Christian Commis-

<sup>1</sup> *Hours at Home* for February, 1866.

sion, in my view, stands out alone in the records of civilization and Christianity, for its wise and far-reaching benevolence. More thoroughly than any other institution it has carried the spirit and principle of Christianity to the battle-field. I hope that some person familiar with all the facts will give the world a permanent record of its method and achievements. It is a new chapter in Church History."



ANNALS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

THE relation of piety to patriotism is vital, as is abundantly illustrated in history. This fact cannot be overlooked, without leading to a serious misapprehension of the lessons of history and the changes of human society. "It is a scathing comment on the influence of skepticism upon a people, that, in general, the highest feeling of nationality is coëxistent with the devoutest piety. It is the very nature of infidelity to deaden the emotions of patriotism, and that country can hardly expect to prove successful which engages in war while its citizens are imbued with religious doubt."<sup>1</sup>

The recent civil war in the United States was preceded and attended by great religious prosperity. The nation was thus providentially supplied with the moral earnestness and power needed for the terrible conflict.

<sup>1</sup> Hurst's *History of Rationalism*, page 222; see also pages 82, 83.

The years 1857-'8 witnessed a religious awakening of unparalleled extent and power throughout the United States. In the light of subsequent events that period becomes invested with new significance. It was the preparation of the nation and the church for the hour of trial. The awakening had its most striking outward manifestation in the daily prayer-meetings, first established in New York City, in the autumn of 1857. It was during the terrible financial disorder which reached its crisis on the 14th of October, in an overwhelming panic that prostrated the whole monetary system of the country, virtually in one hour. Those who were involved in it can never forget the intensity of the struggle. There was a universal agony of anxiety, as all eyes watched the financial fluctuations of the great commercial metropolis, as men might watch a rising deluge, and the catastrophe brought with the ruin an unutterable sense of relief. From the centre of the disaster there came forth a most gracious healing. Before the panic occurred, "while the conflict for life was yet intense, an humble Christian, unheard of in Wall street, had been prompted to do something for the relief of the distressed merchants of the city. He was a down-town missionary, sustained by the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in William street, to explore the surrounding field, visit the sick and poor, and bring in the inhabitants and strangers to the house of God. While walking down town one day, he conceived the thought that an hour of prayer could be profitably employed by the business men,—no one being required to remain the whole hour, but each coming in and going out at his convenience. He mentioned the idea to one or two persons; no one

thought much of it; he resolved, however, to carry it out. The appointed time came; three persons met in a little room on the third floor, in the consistory building in the rear of the church, and prayer was there offered. Mr. Lanphier<sup>1</sup> (the missionary) presided, and one clergyman was present. The next meeting was composed of six persons; the next of twenty. The next meeting was held in the middle room on the second floor, and now on every Wednesday noon the Business Men's Prayer-Meeting attracted increasing numbers. Its striking fitness and evident usefulness were noticed in the newspapers, secular and religious, and the suggestion was earnestly made that it should be opened every day, instead of weekly. This was promptly done, and the meeting overflowed and filled a second, and eventually

<sup>1</sup> This first meeting was held on Wednesday, September 23d, 1857. Mr. Lanphier had been a merchant. He understood the needs of the class he sought to help, and knew that the hour of noon was one of comparative leisure for all business men and their assistants. In a private note dated October 5th, 1866, Mr. Lanphier writes, "I consulted with no person and no person consulted with me about that meeting until I had determined to establish it; when I applied for and obtained permission to use the room for that purpose. I then appointed the time for holding the first meeting, and immediately after commenced giving notice of it, by cards and letters and handbills, and made personal applications to Christians to attend it. I found little or no encouragement from any of them, and, during the time which elapsed between my determination to establish it and the time of the first meeting, nothing occurred to give me the least hope of Christian sympathy or support. But my firm reliance and trust were in God, feeling in my inmost soul that my purpose was, in this humble way of prayer, to honor Him and become the instrument of His blessing to the souls of men. I had been accustomed to be in that room for prayer before the day on which the first meeting was appointed to be held, and sometimes one or two, and once three, were there with me. But on that day, notwithstanding the great pains I had taken to make it public, I was there alone with Jesus for half an hour after the time appointed, before any person entered the room. In the last half hour five other persons came in. What has followed is matter of history, known to many."

a third room in the same building;—making three crowded prayer-meetings, one above another, in animated progress at one and the same hour. The seats were all filled, and the passages and entrances began to be choked with numbers, rendering it scarcely possible to pass in or out. The hundreds who daily went away, disappointed of admission, created a visible demand for more room, and the John Street Methodist Church and lecture-room were both opened for daily noon prayer-meetings, by a committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and were crowded at once with attendants. Meetings were multiplied in other parts of the city, and the example spread to Philadelphia, to Boston, and to other cities, until scarcely a town of importance in the United States, save a few in the South, was without the Business Men's Daily Prayer Meeting."<sup>1</sup>

The public interest in religion was unprecedented. The entire nation seemed to be the scene of one vast revival. The secular papers were filled with reports of the meetings. The telegraph was daily used by the various assemblies to communicate intelligence and interchange salutations. Business letters were vehicles of religious news and religious exhortations. All denominations were at work, and all classes of people were interested. The legislators at the capitol, the mechanics in their shops, the firemen in their engine houses, the waiters in the restaurants, had their daily seasons of associated prayer. One man testified that by "adding his personal observations to those of a friend, he could say, that from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Washington

<sup>1</sup> *Narratives of Conversions and Revival Incidents.* By William C. Conant. Published in 1858. See page 357, etc.



City, there was a line of prayer-meetings along the whole length of the road; so that wherever the Christian traveller stopped to spend the evening, he could find a crowded prayer-meeting, across the entire breadth of our vast republic."<sup>1</sup> The number of cities and villages in which the great awakening was in simultaneous progress was not less than *two thousand, by actual count.*<sup>2</sup> The accessions to the churches at that time it is impossible to tell, for no record was attempted. In the city of New York alone the additions were estimated at *two thousand per month*, for the first three months of 1858.<sup>3</sup>

This wide-spread religious activity, with more or less of fluctuation in different sections of the country, continued until the outbreak of the rebellion. There were numerous revivals and many conversions in the years 1859 and 1860. Some of the daily meetings were maintained entirely through the war, and are still in operation. It is hence impossible not to recognize the immediate and immense influence of the prevalent and zealous Christian life in the nation upon the shaping of the events which preceded the war, as well as upon the character of the troops sent to the field, and the voluntary agencies organized for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the army. We should not otherwise have been ready for the conflict. It will be found also that the wonderful religious interest which pervaded the army during the whole of the war was the continuance of the previous revival, and was sustained by the elevated feeling and apt instrumentalities which that revival had produced.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Narratives, etc.*, p. 374.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 115.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 117.

<sup>4</sup> See *Christ in the Army*, p. 17.

It seems desirable to notice, with such brevity as may be compatible with clearness, those preliminary movements of individual and associated benevolence for the bodily comfort and spiritual care of the soldiers, which showed the necessity and prepared the way for the organization of the United States Christian Commission. This is the more appropriate because the Commission, taking the field a little later than some other agencies, did a service peculiar to itself, filling a place wholly unoccupied, and becoming complementary to existing instrumentalities, whether governmental or voluntary.

President Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861. Fort Sumter was bombarded April 13 and 14. The proclamation of the President, calling forth "the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000," and convening both houses of Congress in extra session, was issued April 15. The people were ready for the call, and immediately, around the entire circle of the loyal States, the response was hearty and full. Who that saw it can ever forget the blaze of enthusiasm which shot up over all the land, the eagerness with which men offered themselves, and the disappointment of those who could not be accepted? On the evening of the last day named, April 15, the Massachusetts troops began to assemble in Boston, and early on the day following the four regiments called out in that State "were on Boston Common, mustered in regular order, with banners flying and bayonets gleaming, and each company with full ranks."<sup>1</sup>

Popular attention to the physical and religious wants

<sup>1</sup> *Lossing's Pictorial History of the Civil War*, Vol. I, p. 401.

of the volunteers was as prompt as was their response to the President's call. The first men to reach Washington were from Pennsylvania. They composed five companies from the interior of the State,—Pottsville, Reading, Lewistown, and Allentown. They had not yet been organized into a regiment, and were without arms. They arrived in Washington, by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore, on the evening of April 18, and were quartered in the Capitol. They found an eager expectation and a most enthusiastic reception. They were visited and supplied with religious reading by Mr. William Ballantyne, bookseller, and his associates of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association.<sup>1</sup>

On the afternoon of the day preceding the arrival at Washington of the above Pennsylvania troops,—April 17,—the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers,—Colonel Jones, of Lowell,—left Boston for the same city, by way of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. They were visited in New York by Mr. Vincent Colyer, who found them supplied with Testaments.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Ballantyne, in referring to this first religious work among these first troops in Washington, writes:—"Time hung heavy on their hands, and they had nothing to read. We took all the tracts we had in stock, and used them up. Having a large number of the *Family Christian Almanac* of a former year on hand, I had the young men in the store cut out the calendar part, and stitch a brown paper cover over the reading portion, which made an excellent tract, and so distribute them. The men were also supplied with Testaments, and the Rev. J. G. Butler, pastor of the English Lutheran Church, preached to them." Mr. Ballantyne, thus early in the field, remained an efficient worker through the war. (See further at pp. 296-78.)

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Colyer, whose name occupies a conspicuous place in these early movements, and who has kindly forwarded a full and interesting record of his labors, writes:—"My first visit to the soldiers was to the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, on the morning of the 18th of April, 1861, while they were halting for

On the day following, Friday, April 19, these Massachusetts troops were attacked in the streets of Baltimore: three men were killed outright, and one mortally wounded. The regiment reached Washington that evening, many of them having lost their baggage, in which were their Testaments. On this becoming known to Mr. Ballantyne, on the following Sabbath, the want was at once supplied. Similar labors were performed for the various bodies of troops as they successively arrived in Washington, and took up their encampments in and around the city.

"The women of Bridgeport, Connecticut, met together to roll bandages and prepare lint as early as the 15th of April, 1861."<sup>1</sup> On the afternoon of the same day "Miss Almena B. Bates, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, read the President's call for men, and the idea at once occurred to her that some of the men must go from Charlestown, and that they would need aid and comfort from home." A paper was soon drawn up, after conference with others, "proposing the formation of a relief society, and setting forth its objects. This paper was signed by a large number of ladies on the 19th of April, the day of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore. A constitution was read and adopted, and a board of officers for the year was chosen on the 22d."<sup>2</sup>

breakfast in New York City, at the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels, on their way to the defense of Washington. I found them well supplied with Testaments, etc.,—*given to them by the ladies of Concord, Massachusetts.*" This supply of Testaments at Concord is the earliest known public religious ministrations to the soldiers after the outbreak of the war. The work thus fittingly began with the Christian women of America, and was sustained to the end largely by the constancy of their devotion and zeal.

<sup>1</sup> Goodrich's *Tribute Book*, p. 112.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 112.

The "first subscription list to which the rebellion gave birth" was in New York City, April 17, headed by Moses H. Grinnell, consisting in all of thirty-one names, for one hundred dollars each, for the benefit of the Seventh New York Regiment.<sup>1</sup>

The first public subscription strictly for the *personal relief* of the soldiers was of one hundred dollars, made by Judge N. Crosby, of Lowell, Massachusetts, on the morning of April 18. The letter which enclosed the gift is of historical importance, and worthy of preservation here:—

LOWELL, April 18, 1861.

MR. MAYOR:—Southern treason has at last culminated in seizing Fort Sumter, and we have no choice left us but to meet the traitors wherever they may present themselves. Rumor has become fact. Our men have been called and have left us. More will undoubtedly soon follow. They have left us at the tap of the drum, without wavering and without preparation. They have left homes without shutting their doors, friends without adieus, and their hammers upon their benches. We must comfort those friends and prevent loss in their business. *We who stay at home* can well afford to do all this for them, and make *our* sacrifices in money, and thus care for our country, our constitution, and laws. The burden of this struggle must rest upon every man's shoulders in some form. I am willing to meet my full share of it. Let us have a large committee of men and women, to be called the "Nightingale Band," who shall gather and distribute funds to the families of soldiers who need, and furnish paymasters of our regiments with money and such supplies for the sick and wounded in camp as rations and medicine-chests cannot bestow. As some of our men may at once need such funds in camp,—a new exposure and life to them,—please accept my first contribution (\$100), and send it to Lieutenant Plaisted, paymaster of Colonel Jones' regiment,<sup>2</sup> for the last-named purpose.

Yours very truly,

N. CROSBY.

<sup>1</sup> See the list, in Goodrich's *Tribute Book*, p. 29. <sup>2</sup> The Sixth Massachusetts.

This letter strengthened and directed the public feeling. The City Council added \$500 or \$600, and forwarded it at once to the regiment. A public meeting was called on the 19th and held on the 20th,<sup>1</sup> at which a Soldiers' Aid Society was formed. This society is remarkable, not only for being organized so early and proving very efficient, but also for having at the outset a well-digested and comprehensive plan. It included both sanitary and religious ministrations. The meeting was called on the day named, by the Mayor, "for the purpose of initiating measures for the comfort, encouragement, and relief of citizen soldiers." Twenty men were present. Judge Crosby, one of the twenty, presented the following memorandum of methods by which assistance could be rendered:—

"1. By gathering such funds and supplies as may be necessary.

"2. By supplying nurses for the sick or wounded when and as far as practicable.

"3. By bringing home such sick and wounded soldiers as may be proper.

"4. By purchasing clothing, provisions, and matters of comfort which rations and camp allowances may not provide, and which would contribute to the soldier's happiness.

"5. By placing in camp such Bibles, books, and papers, as would instruct and amuse their days of rest and quiet, and keep them informed of passing events.

"6. By gathering the dates and making a record of the name and history of each soldier and his services.

"7. By holding constant communication with paymasters or other officers of our regiments, that friends may interchange letters and packages."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A Soldiers' Aid Society was formed in Cleveland, Ohio, April 20.

<sup>2</sup> See the Memorandum in Goodrich's *Tribute Book*, page 71. In a personal letter from Judge Crosby, dated October 20, 1866, he thus refers to the above

Philadelphia, lying in the immediate pathway of the troops passing from the North to Washington, was not slow in showing her interest in their welfare. The subjoined memorandum from Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, then Pastor of the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Philadelphia, now Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, records the earliest public movement, so far as known, in that city:—

“On Sabbath, April 21st, 1861, after sermon, in the conclusion of which an appeal was made for our distressed country, I read to the congregation the following note, which was sent me just before service:—

“PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1861.

“REV. MR. TAYLOR:—

“*Dear Sir:* It is understood that a hospital will be forthwith opened in this city, for the reception of the sick and wounded of our army, and it is proposed that the ladies of the several churches should meet early next week, to make arrangements for the preparation of bedding, bandages, lint, etc. To perfect such arrangements, and secure concert of action, it is requested that in each church one or more ladies should be appointed to attend a general meeting, at such time and place as shall be made known through the papers.

subscription and meeting:—“The meeting was the joint effort of the Mayor and myself, called on the 19th and held on the 20th of April, by special invitation. I presented the memorandum and made extended remarks, going over the whole ground. The meeting was enthusiastic, and resulted in the collection of abundant funds and gratuitous labors, in furnishing the varied supplies for outfit and field comforts.

“If I recollect right, Mr. Goodrich settles the question by giving the *first* \$100 against me, on the ground that certain gentlemen in the city of New York gave each \$100 *on the 17th*. I think the distinction is this,—the money subscribed in New York was to *raise and equip* men, my subscription was *wholly sanitary*, contemplating just the field occupied by your society. If this distinction,—this difference in object,—places my \$100 *first* in your judgment, I shall not object to the credit. At any rate I am content with the great good my subscription and efforts at the time accomplished for the soldier, by stirring the community to watch for and relieve his wants.”

“This work of charity has received the hearty approval of many ladies, but was proposed too late for a notice in the evening papers, and as the suddenness of the emergency forbids the delay of another week, the notice from the pulpit, if not the best, is now the only practicable plan. You are therefore respectfully requested to call such a meeting of the ladies of your church.

“Very respectfully,

“MRS. ISRAEL BISSELL,

“MISS ELIZA AUSTIN,

“MRS. S. CALHOUN,

“Per E. M. HARRIS, 1116 Pine Street.’

“I shall never forget the impression,” continues Dr. Taylor, “made upon the audience by the simple reading of this notice. Pastor and people burst into tears together. It was absolutely overpowering. No blood had yet been shed. After the service some even doubted whether there would be any fighting. I was told by two or three persons that it was a premature notice, and produced needless alarm and anxiety among the people. But it was the first foreshadowing in our church of the actual preparation at home for the awful carnage that attended the great rebellion. The call was cordially responded to by a number of ladies, in our lecture-room, the next morning at 11 o’clock.

“Out of this and similar spontaneous movements among the churches of Philadelphia, grew the Ladies’ Aid Societies of the city,—noble heralds and aids of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. These meetings continued for several weeks, until the Ladies’ Aid,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Probably no local society in the country was quite equal in efficiency and fruitfulness to the Philadelphia “Ladies’ Aid.” Among the first in the field, it did not retire until the work was done. Its affairs were managed with great wisdom and success. Over \$24,000 in cash were raised and expended, besides large supplies of stores,—averaging in value over \$20,000 each year. But above all were the priceless labors of its secretary, Mrs. Dr. John Harris, and her associates in the armies East and West. Nothing that woman could do was left undone by Mrs. Harris, and much was done by her that few others would have thought of or attempted. Her semi-annual reports are among the most interesting documents produced by the war. In the early days of the Christian Commission the “Ladies’ Aid” was of immense service to it in many ways.



which made its headquarters at Dr. Boardman's church, absorbed this and the local church efforts in its broad charities."

On Monday, April 22, Mr. John Patterson, of Philadelphia, made his first<sup>1</sup> visit to the army,—probably the very first occasion of the war on which any one left his home to go abroad in search of soldiers and to minister to them. Prompted by his own desire, and encouraged in his purpose by a number of friends, he visited the troops lying at Havre de Grace, Annapolis, Relay House, and Baltimore. He found those at Havre de Grace especially suffering from exposure, and their first request was for a load of straw. "The request was made known in Philadelphia at once, and not only the load of straw, but blankets, mattresses, and other necessaries were immediately forwarded." The Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association soon after organized an Army Committee for local work.

A Ladies' Relief Society was also organized in Orange, New Jersey, April 22,—the movement being very similar to the one already noticed in Philadelphia. It remained independent and proved itself very efficient throughout the war. It made the first contribution of stores received by the Ladies' Central Association of New York,—a box being sent to them on the 4th of May.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago was prompt in recognizing and responding to the necessities of the hour. In their Eighth Annual Report (May, 1866) they give the following historical facts:—

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Patterson's faithful, valuable, and gratuitous services for the Christian Commission, extending through its entire history, in various responsible relations, were frequently acknowledged by the Executive Committee, and endeared him to multitudes of soldiers and others.

“The efforts of the Association in behalf of our soldiers and our country, date from the beginning of the war. On Sabbath, the 14th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was surrendered. One week from that day, Sabbath, April 21st, the first public meeting was held in National Hall (where President Lincoln was nominated), convened by a call of the Association, and presided over by its President, Mr. J. V. Farwell. A number of the members of the Association were among the first who responded to the call for 75,000 men, and on the 4th of May the first public presentation of a flag was made by the President of the Association to Captain Barker's Dragoons,<sup>1</sup> and the same afternoon a second meeting was held. Upon the occupation of Cairo (April 25, 1861) by our troops, a meeting of clergymen was called to provide for sending delegates from their number to preach to our troops there, until provision could be made for chaplains. Several of our city pastors and laymen were sent, some of them following the advance guard of our army into Missouri. It is to be regretted that the names of all such were not recorded, and cannot now be recalled; but prominent among them were Rev. E. F. Dickinson, and Rev. E. Folsom. During the last of May, Messrs. D. L. Moody and B. F. Jacobs, of the ‘Committee on Devotional Meetings,’ commenced a series of meetings with the soldiers in camp near this city, and from the commencement the interest in these meetings was very great. To supply an immediate demand for hymn books, an edition of 3,500 was printed from plates of the Sabbath School Union. The work enlarging, an Association Army Committee was appointed, by adding the names of Mr. J. V. Farwell as Chairman, and Mr. Tut-hill King, to the previous committee. The meetings at the camp continued to increase in interest until as many as eight or ten were held each evening, and hundreds were led to seek Christ.”

On the 25th of April, as the result of previous invitations, a meeting of fifty or sixty ladies was held in New

<sup>1</sup> “This company was invited to a benefit at a theatre, — the proceeds to be donated to the equipment of the company. The offer was very tempting, as the expenses, including the purchase of horses, were heavy. But when the captain put the vote to the company, not a single man voted for the theatre. They resolved to have the daily prayer-meeting instead.” — Rev. Dr. Robert Patterson, in *Christ in the Army*, p. 18.

York City, at the "Infirmary for Women," at which a Central Relief Association was suggested. Measures were taken to secure further information and a larger attendance, an address was prepared, and the women of New York were asked to assemble in council at the Cooper Institute, on the morning of the 29th. "The response was ample. No such gathering of women had ever been seen in this country. David Dudley Field presided, and the object of the meeting was explained by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., when the assemblage was addressed by Mr. Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States, and others. Then a benevolent organization was effected, under the title of *The Women's Central Association for Relief*. Auxiliary associations of women were formed in all parts of the Free-labor States, and when wounds and sickness appealed for relief, a few weeks later, a general system for the purpose was so well organized, that all demands were at first promptly met."<sup>1</sup> This society "contained the germ of what was afterwards the U. S. Sanitary Commission," which was organized in June, 1861. The first formal request for such a Commission was in an address to the Secretary of War, dated May 18,—after two days spent by the petitioners (Rev. Dr. Bellows, with Drs. W. H. Van Buren, Elisha Harris, and Jacob Harsen, acting as a committee from societies in New York) in consultation with the military and medical authorities at Washington. Secretary Cameron's approval was given June 9, and President Lincoln's June 13. On this latter day the plan of

<sup>1</sup> Lossing's *Civil War*, Vol. I, p. 575. See *History of the Sanitary Commission*, chapter II; Goodrich's *Tribute Book*, pp. 72-75; *Rebellion Record*, Vol. I, document p. 158.

organization was submitted to the Secretary of War and officially endorsed by him.

Religious labors were begun and religious services established in the camps at Cincinnati, Ohio, in April, 1861. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw<sup>1</sup> was prominent, although not alone, in these,—receiving the hearty coöperation of the officers in command, and being welcomed by the soldiers. The first meeting in Camp Harrison was held on Friday evening, April 26, “in front of the quarters of Captain Erwin, Co. E, Sixth O. V. I.” In Mr. C’s journal of the period referred to it is noted, “We have prayer-meeting at 8 o’clock every night. It is sustained by the soldiers, and is exerting a blessed influence for good.” Later, at Camp Dennison under date of May 27, is this noteworthy record:—“Visited the tents, distributing tracts and religious papers, kindly furnished by friends. At 3 o’clock P. M. preached to a very large audience; some thirty officers were on the platform, and my congregation seated on the green sod,—attentive hearers of the glorious Gospel. Later in the afternoon I found in the barracks of the ‘Oberlin Rifles’ a Bible class of forty members; about one-half of them had the Greek Testament. This company in the Seventh O. V. I. is made up of collegiate and theological students from Oberlin,—pious and earnest young men.” Mr. C. further says:—“The Young Men’s Bible Society of Cincinnati furnished me with Testaments for distribution,

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Chidlaw, during the summer and autumn of 1861, was chaplain of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, and showed by his own example how much a faithful chaplain could do, even before the benevolence of the country was organized, in ministering to the bodily and spiritual necessities of the soldiers. He was afterward intimately connected with the work of the Christian Commission, in the operations of the Cincinnati Branch.

and employed a colporteur who labored faithfully for many months. We needed hymn books, and in response to my application, the Young Men's Christian Association of New York sent me several thousand copies of the 'Soldiers' and Sailors' Hymn Book,'—just what we needed and what the soldiers always gladly received and carefully preserved. Ministers and laymen from Cincinnati and vicinity, through their influence and by personal labor, did much to promote the spiritual improvement of our brave men in these camps of instruction."

In Baltimore, on the 4th of May, 1861, the "Baltimore Christian Association" was organized. It was designed to meet all the forms of need, bodily and spiritual, among the soldiers in camp and hospital, within and around the city. The families of soldiers were also assisted. Mr. G. S. Griffith was active in the formation of this society, and was made its President. The position of Baltimore upon the direct route by which the first troops reached Washington, and its proximity to the seat of war, gave early employment to the Association. Its active members soon numbered fifty, and were afterward increased to one hundred. Upon the establishment of a Branch of the Christian Commission in Baltimore, the "Christian Association" at once became an auxiliary of that Branch, but maintained its own organization during the war.

The first troops which reached St. Louis, in May, 1861, were promptly met by Mr. J. W. Sutherland, agent of the American Bible Society, and Mr. J. W. McIntyre, the well-known bookseller of that city. Through these gentlemen supplies of Testaments and other religious reading were furnished to the several

regiments as they arrived. Mr. McIntyre speedily organized the work upon a comprehensive and efficient system, and by circulars addressed to chaplains and others arranged for the regular distribution of papers, tracts, hymn books, libraries, etc., among the men. This was continued until the formation of the St. Louis Branch of the Christian Commission.

Before any formal propositions or organized efforts "for giving aid to the sick and wounded were publicly made, a woman who for many years, Howard-like, had been laboring unceasingly for the poor, the unfortunate, and the afflicted, had obtained the sanction of the War Department for the organization of military hospitals, and the furnishing of nurses for them. That woman was Miss Dorothea L. Dix, whose name was familiar to the people throughout the land. She offered her services gratuitously to the government, and they were accepted. So early as the 23d of April, or only eight days after the President called for troops to put down the rebellion, the Secretary of War issued a proclamation, announcing the fact of such acceptance; and on the 1st of May, the Acting Surgeon-General, R. C. Wood, 'cheerfully and thankfully recognizing the ability and energy of Miss D. L. Dix in her arrangements for the comfort and welfare of the sick soldiers in the present exigency,' requested all women who offered their services as nurses to report to her."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lossing's *Civil War*, Vol I, pp. 575, 576. In a private letter, dated June 17, 1866, Miss Dix writes:—"I entered Baltimore just as the fury of the mob, on the memorable 19th of April, 1861, had spent itself, and was in Washington almost on the hour with the Massachusetts Sixth. I was never off duty from that date till March, 1865, although I resigned my official trust the previous September."

As has been intimated, the movement throughout the country, alike in hastening forward to the defence of the threatened capital, and in succoring those who went, was so general and so prompt, that it is difficult to particularize, or to designate what places were absolutely foremost. Some dates and incidents have been given; others remain to be stated; but it must be remembered that only a few of the great sum have been recorded, and that these would doubtless be well-nigh matched by many others if all the facts were known.<sup>1</sup> No one then thought of the personal distinction of being first in the work, or of making a record for himself. Each was intent simply on doing at once what seemed demanded by the emergency, without further consideration. The crisis was too great and too momentous, the solemn and majestic uprising of the people was too unanimous and determined, and the emotions awakened were too profound and absorbing to allow the presence of narrow and selfish motives. As in all the grander actions of men, self-consciousness was lost in the sense of duty and the high purpose of immediate action which ruled the hour. It was simply the more favorable opportunity, rather than a readier disposition, which gave to any one place the precedence of achievement for the national cause.

Moreover, in the evidence already presented the cheering fact is manifest that from the beginning the army was recognized as a field for evangelical effort. Almost the first work done for the soldiers, alike before leaving

<sup>1</sup> Correspondents who have sent notices of societies that were in early and efficient operation, and of personal labors among the troops first called out, will recognize the impossibility of mentioning every case, and will accept those that are given as representative of all, and as indicating the forethought, readiness, and energy which were displayed throughout the entire country.

their homes and after arriving at the seat of war, was a strictly religious work. In the first plans for associated labors in behalf of the troops their religious necessities were distinctly recognized. This was to be expected, from the nature of the struggle, the remarkable providential preparation which the nation had received, and the character and social connections of many of those who went into the army. Christian men were the first to appreciate the crisis, and the first to offer themselves for the nation's defense. The Young Men's Christian Associations, in most of the cities and towns of the loyal States, had representatives in the earliest regiments.<sup>1</sup> Those who remained, equal in patriotism and zeal to those who had enlisted, naturally thought and cared for their brethren and for all. Hence the departing regiments were provided with the Scriptures and other religious reading; meetings were established in the home camps and places of rendezvous; money, supplies, and

<sup>1</sup> See *The Philanthropic Results of the War*, p. 98. The *New York Independent* of April 25, 1861, says, "Many of the churches of all denominations are sending some of their most active members to the field as volunteers." — (Quoted in *Rebellion Record*, Vol. I, diary p. 38.)

At the annual breakfast of the Young Men's Christian Association in London, England, Mr. George H. Stuart, present as a representative from the Associations of this country, said, "When the terrible war came upon them they felt it in their Associations, especially in their reduced numbers, and many of the country Associations were entirely broken up, almost every member having responded to the call of Abraham Lincoln, to go forth and stand by the government. Some Associations formed entire companies out of their ranks." — *The Christian World* for May 15, 1866.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New York, in a letter to the London Conference, dated August, 1862, speaking of the effect of the war upon the Associations throughout the country, says, "Of some two hundred organizations, efficiently laboring in the Master's cause three years ago, there are scarcely twenty that can now be named as active and prosperous." — *Eleventh Annual Report*, p. 15.



personal services were given for the relief and comfort of the men; after every considerable battle, even from the beginning, members of the Associations were despatched to the sufferers, full handed, to minister to their physical and spiritual needs. Such services were rendered by the Associations of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other places. In tracing more fully the character and course of some of these labors, it will be seen that from these preliminary movements, and as the result of an intelligent demand and a fit preparation, the U. S. Christian Commission was organized to do a needed and momentous work. Never was the guiding hand of God more strikingly manifest, and never was his benediction more richly bestowed.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington City was necessarily first in the field, for their city was the field,—the original seat of war. They saw the opportunity and obligation of their position, and at once entered vigorously upon the fulfillment of them. "Immediately after the commencement of the arrival of troops, and while they were all quartered in the city, it was divided into districts, and each district given in charge to certain members of the Association, whose duty it was to see that the spiritual wants of the soldiers within their field were met."<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Vincent Colyer, whose visit to the first troops that reached New York City, has been already noticed, continued, as he says, "to visit the rapidly departing regiments, then leaving for the seat of war,—more with the desire to *enlist* than to do missionary work, yet gradually

<sup>1</sup> *First Annual Report U. S. Christian Commission*, p. 91.

led to minister to the spiritual and temporal wants of the volunteers. I distributed Testaments, hymn books, tracts; opened meetings for prayer, singing, exhortation; carried messages to families, made neglected purchases, wrote letters, and in every and any way practicable tried to be of service to the men."

On May 2, 1861, the managers of the American Bible Society adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That a circular be prepared by the secretaries, and sent to each agent and auxiliary throughout the country, reminding them of the peculiar need of the Word of God, which all persons have who are in circumstances of danger and exposed to sudden death, and urging them to see that every soldier enlisted within their bounds is supplied with a copy of the Scriptures in whole or in part; and encouraging them, if unable without assistance to attend to this important duty, to apply for such assistance to the Parent Society."<sup>1</sup>

The effect of this wise and generous action was salutary and great. The agents and auxiliaries did good service in carrying out the resolution.

The American Tract Society at Boston visited many of the early New England regiments, on their arrival in Boston, in April, 1861, and distributed such reading matter as they had in stock. Immediate arrangements were made for printing such books and periodicals as the emergency seemed to demand, and the work was vigorously prosecuted throughout the war. The Western Agency was active in extending the operations of the Society. Their distributions of reading matter were mainly effected through their own agencies, although much was done through the Christian Commission and other associations. In October, 1861, the Senior Secre-

<sup>1</sup> *Annual Report for 1862*, p. 30.

tary of the Society, Rev. J. W. Alvord, entered upon the personal superintendence of the work in the Army of the Potomac, and remained in the field until the close of the war.

The American Tract Society at New York was equally prompt. The first regiments which reached that city were visited and supplied with publications. Special tracts and books were at once prepared. On May 8, 1861, the Society resolved "That it is incumbent upon us, at this time, to appropriate, as means shall be furnished, \$10,000, or whatever shall be necessary, to provide such books, tracts, and personal agencies as are specially suited to those who have been summoned by patriotism and duty to the perils, temptations, and sufferings of the camp." These publications reached the army and navy through many channels, but mainly through the Society's own agencies, under the direction of one of the secretaries. In 1862 and thereafter "army missionaries" were employed in the different divisions of the field. The sum specified in the original resolution was multiplied many fold in the Society's expenditures upon the army.

As showing the tendency of Christian thought and action at that early day, as manifested in the general meetings of the various denominations, may be noticed the national anniversaries of the Baptists held in Brooklyn, New York, May, 1861. On the 29th of that month a special meeting of all the delegates present was called, with reference to the state of the country. In the report and resolutions presented by Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Williams, it is stated "That fearful as is the scourge of war, . . . waged in a good cause and in the fear of

God it may be to a people, as it often in past times has been, a stern but salutary lesson for enduring good. In this struggle the churches of the North should, by prayer for them, the distribution of Scripture and tract, and the encouragement of devout chaplains, seek the religious culture of their brave soldiers and mariners."<sup>1</sup>

The Young Men's Christian Association of New York early saw the needs and opportunities of the new field of labor, and were not slow in entering it.

"On the 21st of May, 1861, some members of the new Board of Directors held an informal meeting in the study of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., when the subject of army work for the Association was considered and discussed; and within a day or two thereafter Messrs. Vernon (President) and Tyng made the first visit to the soldiers as representatives of the Association. They were of the Troy regiment, then stationed in Canal street. Immediately thereafter,—(Monday, May 27, 1861),—followed our regular meeting, when the situation of the volunteers in the camps about the city, their necessities, the lack of chaplains and religious instructors, the need of small and portable books and tracts adapted to the wants of a soldier's life, were fully discussed; and the question was then agitated, What should the Association do?"<sup>2</sup>

As the result of the above meeting a plan of operations was decided upon, which was at once carried into execution. The plan "embraced the publication of a collection of familiar hymns,<sup>3</sup> Scripture readings, and

<sup>1</sup> See *Rebellion Record*, Vol. I, document p. 308.

<sup>2</sup> *The Work of the Army Committee of the New York Young Men's Christian Association*, p. 7. Thanks are due to Mr. Cephas Braïnerd, author of the Report above quoted, for copies of his pamphlet, and for other assistance in collecting materials.

<sup>3</sup> The "Soldiers' Hymn Book" was issued by the New York Army Committee on the 16th day of June, 1861, and was probably the first of its kind published during the war.

prayers fitted for the soldier's use; the establishment of devotional meetings in the camps of the soldiers in the neighborhood, on Sundays and week-day evenings; the visitation of all regiments as they passed through the city, supplying them with religious reading, and the holding of religious services, if their stay allowed time and opportunity; the organization of a working Christian force in every regiment; and the aid and support of chaplains. A correspondence with chaplains and others, in and out of the army, was devised, as one means of accomplishing this result." An Army Committee was at once formed. In the prosecution of their Christian work by this committee, the barracks and encampments "within a radius of thirty miles around the city" were visited frequently, and "services were held with as much regularity as circumstances would allow." During the six months which followed the organization of the committee, "more than three hundred religious meetings were held, with the happiest results."

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, the members of which had been in various ways engaged in work for the soldiers from the outbreak of the Rebellion, reorganized their Army Committee on the 4th day of July, 1864, with Mr. P. B. Simons as chairman. The committee did a large local work, and became a valuable auxiliary of the Christian Commission.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Boston emulated the promptness and zeal of similar societies elsewhere. From their proximity to the Navy Yard and station at Charlestown, they were able to give special assistance to the marines and sailors gathered there. A daily prayer-meeting was established on board the re-

ceiving ship *Ohio* in 1859, which has been continued ever since. Personal effort and distribution of religious reading accompanied these meetings. Large numbers were converted, and a religious influence exerted throughout the entire navy.

In the early days of the war, when experience and organized assistance were alike wanting, devoted and intelligent chaplains,—and there were many such both East and West,—contributed not a little to the welfare of the troops.<sup>1</sup> Donations of reading-matter, and extra supplies of clothing and food, for sick and wounded, were secured from personal friends or local societies. Also in many of the regiments there were at least a few Christian men, and these would unite in establishing religious meetings and in devising methods for the comfort and welfare of their comrades. Hence even from the beginning, before the great national societies came

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Brooklyn, New York, who was chaplain of the Twenty-fourth New York (Oswego County) Regiment from May, 1861, to January 15, 1862, and during six months of that time was secretary of the "Chaplains' Association," which met weekly in Washington, communicates some reminiscences of the period. Among other things, he says, "Messrs. Colyer, Alvord, and Goss, I remember as of great assistance in the work of procuring tracts and papers during my term of service. To the former I feel under great personal obligations. Our meetings at Washington I remember with great interest. All measures relating to the spiritual good of the army were there discussed, and I believe much good was done. To Messrs. Ballantyne, Miller, and others, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, we were under great obligations for interest taken in the chaplains' welfare. A visit of Bishop Melvaine, and his fervent address at one of our meetings, will long be remembered. Let me here say, that having been brought largely into connection with the chaplains of the Army of the Potomac, from my position as secretary of the Association, I can testify to the high order of men who engaged in that sacred service. There was occasionally a black sheep introduced, but they were gradually removed. The chaplains stood in great need of sympathy and support in the early period of the war, for everything was in a chaotic state, and their condition was peculiarly unpleasant."

into operation, the smaller extemporized agencies at home and in the army did much for the relief and assistance of the soldiers. There was doubtless much neglect and much suffering, for these could only be met by experience and organization, but they were less than they would have been without the extra popular help so heartily proffered on every side: and the great national societies themselves were little more than the combination, enlargement, and improvement of methods that started into spontaneous activity throughout the country with the first movements of the war.

The battle of Bull Run was fought on Sunday,<sup>1</sup> July 21, 1861, with what results the world knows. It was the first considerable engagement of the war, and occasioned great excitement throughout the country. There was a sudden and severe check to the eager expectations of the people; but the sufferers were not forgotten. Volunteer relief was at once added to the provisions of government. Mrs. Dr. Harris, in behalf of the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid, and Mr. Colyer, accompanied by Mr. F. W. Ballard, in behalf of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, were among those who forthwith repaired to Washington, and were successful in contributing greatly to the comfort of the wounded. As reproducing and commemorating those early scenes, and as illustrating what was even then effected by popu-

<sup>1</sup> That our first battle should be fought on the Sabbath, when it was in the power of our commanders to choose otherwise, caused great grief and indignation among the Christian people of the nation. By many persons the disaster to our troops was regarded as a judgment upon the profanation of the day. The discussion and remonstrance which followed led to the proclamation of Gen. McClellan's Sabbath Orders, dated respectively September 6 and November 27, 1861.

lar sympathy and benevolence, we may quote from the personal records of these first visits.

Mrs. Harris addressed the following paper to Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, and it was read by him to a crowded audience, at a public meeting held in Philadelphia, on the evening of Sabbath, August 25, 1861. The meeting was in Rev. Dr. Wylie's church, and was called "to hear addresses and take measures in behalf of efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of our Pennsylvania soldiers, especially those in camps and hospitals." It is not difficult to conceive what must have been the effect of this simple story of an eye-witness, and that witness an earnest Christian woman, upon an assembly gathered under circumstances so peculiar and impressive:—

*My Dear Sir:* At the suggestion of Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, I throw together and furnish you some of the incidents of my late visits to the military hospitals and camps. I went in behalf of the Ladies' Aid, taking hospital stores, tracts, etc., etc.

Visiting the military hospitals of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria two days after (Tuesday, July 23), the battle of Bull Run, the value of our holy religion and its power to soothe were felt as never before. In the different hospitals about 500 wounded of youth, with every variety and degree of injury, were found. Passing from cot to cot with almost bursting heart, "Words of Jesus" were whispered into the ears of many of the sufferers. As the poor fellows caught the sound they looked up with cheerful countenances, and even glad surprise, giving utterance to such expressions as the following:—"Oh I ought to be thankful it is no worse; it is only a flesh wound. If God had forgotten me in the battle as I have forgotten him, I should not have been here. I hope I may never again forget his goodness." Another, whose benignant, placid expression told of great peace, to the remark "You have been shielded in the day of battle, perhaps in answer to a mother's prayers," replied, "Yes, to those of a sainted mother; but especially to those of a praying wife, who, in a letter just received, says, 'I spent the whole



of Sabbath in prayer for you,' not knowing I was in the battle, but her Father and my Father knew it. That was enough. I went into the battle with prayer and came out with thanksgiving for a spared life." I was about to pass on when the position of his arm arrested me. "You are wounded in the arm?" "Yes." "I hope not seriously." "Yes, it was amputated at the elbow before I left the field." Wholly unprepared for such an announcement, my feelings overpowered me. He soothingly said, "It is only my left arm. That is not much to give to my country. It might have been my life." Another, a lovely youth, whose bright restless eye and flushed cheek told of suffering, grasped my hand and gently pulled me towards him, as I knelt beside him and said, "My dear boy, what can I do for you? Shall I talk to you of Jesus?" "Oh, yes," he said, "I am used to that. I have loved Him, but not near enough, for two years, and now He is going to take me home." "You are very young. Have you a mother?" "Oh, yes." Tears filled his eyes. "It must have been a great trial to give you to your country." "Yes, it was. When I first mentioned it she would not hear me, but we both prayed over it, and at last she consented, saying, 'My country deserves this sacrifice. I gave you to God at your birth, and this is His cause.'" As I fanned the dear boy, brushing back the hair from his beautiful forehead, he fell into a sleep. When I withdrew my hand he started and exclaimed, "Oh, I dreamed that that was Annie's hand. Won't you put it on my head again?" "Who is Annie?" "My twin sister. We were seventeen since I left home." This dear youth is now with the Saviour. He died from his wounds the next day. Many such testimonies were given to the power of grace to strengthen and cheer in time of deep distress.

Some of the sick visited last week seemed deeply grateful for the gift of a tract, or any little kindness and expression of sympathy. Some were near death and were groping like blind men,—needing some one to lead them to the "Light of Life." Some had just died and "made no sign." Others were mourning over a dishonored profession; they ran well for a time, but the temptations of camp life were too powerful; resistance grew daily more feeble, until in some instances they had lapsed into open, outrageous sin, and were suffering all the pangs of an outraged conscience, and needed,

as only such souls can tell, to be reminded of Him whose blood cleanses from all sin. Others were glad to hear the name of the Master. To the remark, "How sweet and comforting it is to feel, wherever I go, Jesus has been here before me and knows just what is needed,"—came the glad reply, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds! It is the first time I have heard it since I came into the hospital, excepting when I uttered it myself." . . .

I might go on multiplying such incidents, but the above are sufficient to indicate the work to be done by Christians among noble and oft suffering soldiers. We do not half realize our obligations to them and to our Master. Their sufferings, like His, are vicarious. Did they not enter the breach, where should we be?

Mr. Colyer and Mr. Ballard left New York on the evening of Tuesday, July 23. The subjoined extracts are from Mr. Colyer's journal of the visit:—

"We arrived in Washington City soon after sunrise on Wednesday, July 24, and the passing of long lines of army wagons, tumbled together in discreditable confusion, and the sentinels with their gleaming bayonets and white tents, told plainly of our approach to the seat of war. At that hour many of the weary soldiers were still asleep, lying on the door-steps and side-walks of the city. Groups of them, at intervals, before some public building, would be seen preparing their breakfasts. Their kettles, propped upon stones, were simmering in the smoke of a dozen fires, while the fragrant odor arising therefrom was rather provoking to an appetite whet with a night's long travel and the cool morning air. The soldiers appeared jaded, and for the most part indifferent to the niceties of the toilet; yet here and there you would see one combing his hair before a small mirror, or bathing himself at a running hydrant. On Pennsylvania Avenue they were to be counted by the thousand, in every variety of costume; and although in much confusion, yet there were to be detected traces of that order which comes from life in the camp. Men slightly wounded would here and there be seen, and any kindness extended to them was seemingly equally appreciated by their companions.

"Our duty led us at an early hour to the hospitals. The wounded men stretched upon neat and tidy single cots, were glad to see visitors,

There were upwards of three hundred and fifty patients, — two-thirds or more wounded at the battle of the Sunday previous. They wished to converse, and after we had had quite a talk with one, he would refer us to some other in the same ward, who he thought would be pleased to speak with a friend from home. Their wounds were of every sort, — bullet-wounds through the thigh, leg, arm, shoulder, with severe cuts from bursting shells, buck-shot, etc. The far larger number were shot through the side. This arose from two causes, — partly from their being exposed to a flank-fire, and partly from the manner of loading and firing, which presents the side oftener than the face to the enemy.

"We spent the day in writing letters for them to their wives, parents, relatives, and friends. It was very touching to find them often thinking more of their loved ones than of themselves, and when we would put some endearing conclusion to the notes, such as the writer trusted 'this would find them all well,' and signed with 'love affectionately,' they would turn aside with voices choking with emotion.

" . . . In going through one of the wards where some thirty suffering soldiers were lying on their cots, I took a large package of tracts, opened it, and allowed each man to choose for himself. There were Lives of Vicars, of Havelock, Colonel Gardiner, Story of The Soldier's Son, The Roll-Call, Welcome to Jesus, and tracts on the Soldier's Welcome Home, on Swearing, on Temperance, and many others. As each wounded man chose a book, he would raise himself up on his cot and inquire of his neighbor what book he had chosen; and having ascertained he would then select some other, and remark, 'When we have read each our own we will exchange.' While they were thus engaged, a number of the wounded who were seated out on an open verandah enjoying the cooler air, espying through an open window the package and what was going on within, sent several of their number hobbling in to make a selection for them. I took the bundle out to them, and the majority having selected hymn books, in a few minutes I heard them all singing the hymn beginning, —

'There is a fountain filled with blood  
Drawn from Immanuel's veins,' etc.

And thus were brave and noble fellows from Maine, Wisconsin,

Indiana, Connecticut, and the New York Fire Zouaves, cheerful as they were courageous, and the gallant Highlanders, far away from home, with limbs lacerated in defense of their country, singing in that evening twilight with hearty zeal that beautiful hymn.

“ . . . . Although the Government of the United States, and the Governors of Connecticut, New York, and Wisconsin, and I do not know but some others, have sent orders to have every thing provided for the sick that may be required, yet the Christian missionary, in going through the various wards of the hospitals, can often find cases which, in the multiplicity of objects, and pressure of other, perhaps more serious work, have been overlooked. It was from this cause, doubtless, that we found a ready welcome given to little presents of drawers, socks, fans, shirts, wrappers, etc., by finding individual cases where they were really needed.”

Mr. Colyer remained at Washington, laboring among the soldiers in camp and hospital. He was assisted by other delegates from the New York Association, and representatives were also present from other societies. Supplies began to be liberally sent forward by churches, local societies, etc. The government was disposed to grant every facility needed for reaching and ministering to the men. The chaplains hailed the establishment of such means of communication with the friends at home, and thankfully availed themselves of their new opportunities.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Colyer writes:—“At that time there were no chaplains for the hospitals, and no power in the hands of the President to appoint any. Mr. Lincoln gave notice of his willingness to appoint such persons as came suitably commended, but there was no money with which to pay them. In this emergency the Misses Woolsey, two wealthy ladies of New York then residing in Washington, told me that if I would name a clergyman for the Alexandria hospitals, they would pay his salary.” This was done. “These ladies also used their own private carriage as a vehicle, and carried quantities of hospital stores to the army. Up to the close of the war they carried on their liberal ministrations to the soldiers, wherever they could find opportunity. They visited the battle-fields,—Gettysburg, Edward’s Ferry, Yorktown, and others.

Mr. Colyer soon discovered that the mission which had been "undertaken in Christian sympathy as a temporary task, would have to be kept up and extended as a permanent duty." The work began to assume gigantic proportions, and demanded the organization and concentration of the Christian agencies of the country. Accordingly, on the 22d of August, he wrote to his colleagues of the New York Committee, and suggested the calling of a convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the loyal States, for the purpose of forming a general commission. The suggestion was favorably received, and steps were at once taken toward carrying it into effect. In addition to the immediate endorsement of the plan by the officers of the New York Association, formal action was taken at a meeting held on the 23d of September, when a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Colyer was chairman, "to conduct the correspondence and arrange the details" for the meeting, in behalf of the Association. Mr. Colyer addressed a series of inquiries to the chaplains of the army, to secure such definite and authentic information as would assist the proposed convention in reaching the most desirable results. Replies were received from more than sixty chaplains. He also visited the principal Eastern cities, to consult the leading members of the several Associations, and to urge forward the new movement. The proposition was everywhere approved.<sup>1</sup> The "National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations

They carried on a large correspondence with soldiers' families, and did a vast amount of good."

<sup>1</sup> Very early in October, even before it was decided to hold a convention, the Associations of Boston and Brooklyn had appointed their delegates.

of the United States," for the year 1861, resided in Philadelphia.—Mr. George H. Stuart being chairman. The convention asked for could only be called by this committee. Ordinarily such conventions were called at stated intervals, and Mr. James Grant, a member of the committee to whom the matter had been referred, asked Mr. Colyer to put in writing his reasons for the unusual measure now contemplated. Mr. Colyer thereupon prepared the following letter:—

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., October 1, 1861.

*Dear Sir:* Having been occupied for these last ten weeks in the army, at Washington, as representative of the New York Association, the necessity for a much more extended organization, in order to meet, even approximately, the Christian wants of the soldier, has so impressed itself upon me, that I cannot avoid writing to you for aid. I wish to ask the National Committee, of which you are a member, earnestly to consider the propriety of calling a general convention, at some central place, at the earliest practicable day, to consider the spiritual wants of the young men of our army, in order that the same may be provided for by the appointing of a "Christian Commission,"<sup>1</sup> whose duty it shall be to take entire charge of this work.

The government has now over 250,000 men enlisted, the far greater majority of whom are young men, and not a few of them members of our Associations. These young men are risking their lives for their country, exposed to constant hardships, and subjected to all the temptations and debasing influences of camp life. They are liable to sickness and prolonged suffering from wounds in hospital, and to sudden death upon the battle-field. To meet the great wants of these young men, under circumstances which so urgently call upon our Christian sympathies and gratitude (for they are assembled in defense of our homes, our rights, and our government), no adequate exertion has yet been made. Our Society in New York has raised and expended \$2,000, and forwarded books, tracts, and hospital stores worth

<sup>1</sup> This is the first mention, so far as known, of the title "Christian Commission."

\$3,000 more. The Washington City Society has had its members actively employed in the camps around this city, until the army became so large that it was entirely beyond its reach, and it had exhausted its means. Your Society has sent a deputation to inquire into the matter and report. Other Societies, of which we have no advices (except the Boston, which has done a good work for the navy), have doubtless done much. Yet it is all but as a drop in the bucket, compared with what ought to be done, and what the great Societies whom you represent are capable of doing.

Let me inclose a few brief extracts from letters I have received from chaplains:

“Allow me, in behalf of the regiment of which I am chaplain, to thank your Association for the books and tracts so kindly provided for the men. Could the friends of Jesus know how gratefully these books and tracts are received by our soldiers, they would be prompted to increased liberality. . . . If these works, added to the labors of the chaplains, accomplished no more than to save the religious portion of our army from backsliding, it would prove a mighty work; but their potency for good in increasing the *morale* of the army can only be measured by those who have an opportunity to judge of their effects.

“W. P. STRICKLAND,  
“*Chaplain 48th N. Y. Volunteers.*”

“May God bless you in your labor of love and charity. I believe the seed of truth sown during this war will be the means of awakening many souls to Christ. Pray for me that my faith fail not.

“J. R. CARPENTER,  
“*Chaplain 1st Reg't D. C. Volunteers.*”

“I rejoice in the Lord at your ‘labor of love.’ In my opinion this is a work second only in importance to the appointment of the highest officers in command. Blessings upon you and your true yoke-fellows everywhere for trying to introduce more of the Spirit of God into our ranks. Camp life abounds with temptations, and the soldier’s calling is demoralizing in the extreme.

“W. H. CUDWORTH,  
“*Chaplain 1st Mass. Volunteers.*”

"I would do much violence to my own feelings of gratitude did I not avail myself of this opportunity of thanking you, on behalf of myself and also of the religious portion of the Thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for your very timely supply of religious books, etc. No person can safely calculate the religious destitution of the army, unless they have had practical experience of living in camp. Without such an agency as this which you hold here, many persons would suffer severely. May the Most High prosper your work of faith, and bless you and those who are associated with you in so good and so necessary a cause.

"R. W. OLIVER,

"*Chaplain 31st Reg't Pa. Volunteers.*"

I could add many more like these, but this will suffice to show how the work here is regarded by those who are most interested, and the best capable of judging of its necessity and usefulness.

It will be seen, then, that I do not ask you to try an experiment, but to continue and enlarge a work which is already practically under way and successfully working, but which has now grown so large that we cannot do better than resign it into hands capable of giving it the dimensions it deserves, and, I trust, will receive from you.

I need not urge the necessity of prompt as well as decisive action,—for it must be apparent to every one, that whatever is done effectively in this army work must be done *quickly*. At any moment a terrible battle may take place here, and all along our lines (in the West particularly) engagements are daily occurring; besides, the troops are continually in motion, and the habits of the men are forming daily, either for good or evil.

The work is so extensive and needs such large resources, that single Associations can do but little, and for them to act independently of each other is to increase vastly the expenses while the labor accomplished will be less; and while some sections will receive too much attention others will be comparatively neglected.

I need not say what a blessing such a work will prove to the Associations themselves. It is well known that many of these societies are now languishing for the want of means to meet their current expenses; and it might reasonably be asked, seemingly, How can



they, then, undertake a new and extensive work like this? The answer is, They can readily collect money for this special army mission when they cannot for anything else. The community is so sensitively alive to the wants of the soldiers,—nearly every city, town, village or family having their own citizens and members in the army,—that the subject takes immediate hold of their sympathies, and will command their ready aid and support. We have tried it, and found it so.

Having had a personal interview with the President of your Committee, and learned his hearty readiness to co-operate in this work, I visited Boston, and there met with an equally cordial response. That Society will send an able delegate, and our New York Society will select a prominent citizen and member to represent it; and I doubt not, if the time would have admitted, other Societies would have promised the same. I therefore leave the matter in your hands, and pray that a Convention of all the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Loyal States may be called at an early day.

With Christian esteem, fraternally yours,

VINCENT COLYER,

*New York Y. M. C. A.,*

*Chairman Com. on Correspondence with Convention.*

TO JAMES GRANT, ESQ.,

*Of the Com. for calling Convention Y. M. C. A. of the U. S.,*

*Philadelphia, Pa.*

Having been continuously at this centre, with abundant opportunities of observation, and feeling strongly impressed with the necessity of united and energetic action in this great work, I heartily concur in the proposition presented by Brother Colyer with the view of securing such concerted action.

M. H. MULLER,

*President Washington City Y. M. C. A.*

The National Committee was somewhat delayed in its action, owing in part to the illness of the chairman, but on the 18th of October it was decided to call the Convention.<sup>1</sup> New York, at the rooms of the Association

<sup>1</sup> In a private letter dated June 26, 1866, Mr. Grant writes, "Unquestionably

in that city, was selected as the place of holding the Convention, and the 7th of November proposed as the date of meeting. The day, however, was subsequently changed to the 14th, "to give opportunity for communication with the more distant Associations." On the 28th of October, therefore, the official call for the Convention was issued, as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 1861.

*To the Secretary of the*

*Young Men's Christian Association of* ———

*Dear Sir:* The Central Committee of the Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations having been urged to call together a CONVENTION, for the purpose of systematizing and extending the Christian efforts of the various Associations among the soldiers of the army, do hereby request such a Convention to meet at the ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of November next.

In issuing this call, they, in common with Christians of every name, deeply deplore the necessity which has forced the Government to take up arms in defense of its constitutional rights and liberties, and it is their earnest prayer that by the blessing of God, on a true and righteous basis, peace may soon again be enjoyed throughout every State of the once happy and prosperous Union.

In the meantime, while such numbers of young men are congregating, the idea of the Commission originated with the New York Association, and Mr. Colyer was the first to lay it before us. It is a singular reflection to my own mind to remember how slow and faint-hearted we were when the idea was first presented to us. The magnitude of the work, the agitated state of the country, and the fears lest the whole matter should prove a failure, were the cause of this. We had little faith, and certainly had no thought that the results of that convention would prove so glorious, and be known, as it is, world-wide. There was much difficulty in obtaining a meeting of the committee. I well remember the warm afternoon, October 18, 1861, when it at last met and decided to call the convention. This was done after fervent prayer; and having come to the decision, prayer was, I believe, again offered, that the blessing of God might be upon the convention, and that He would be present to guide and ratify all its deliberations. I was appointed to prepare the official circular, and did so."

gated together, surrounded by temptation and danger, an open field of usefulness is presented, vast in extent and interesting beyond expression. To enter in and cultivate this field, there appears no instrumentality so well adapted as the organizations already formed in almost every city, town, and village of the country.

The work has already been successfully begun by several of these, in particular by the New York Association, whose agent<sup>1</sup> has for nearly three months been actively employed among the camps in the neighborhood of Washington.

It is exceedingly desirable that in a cause so unquestionably important, EVERY ASSOCIATION IN THE LAND should lend its aid, and that there should be unanimity of feeling and concert of action. Hence the reason for this call, — a call which the Committee trust will meet with a response equal to the grand object it has in view.

The Associations, in their endeavors to meet the spiritual wants of the soldiers, will doubtless be amply sustained by the Christian public, and there are abundant proofs that these labors will be appreciated and kindly received by the soldiers themselves.

It is earnestly hoped that every Association receiving this circular will make a strenuous effort to send forward at least one Delegate to the Convention, and if in any case this should be impracticable, it is recommended that the views of such on the whole subject be communicated in writing to the Secretary of the Convention, at the Bible Rooms, corner of Third avenue and Ninth street, New York.

<sup>1</sup> It should here be remarked that the labors of Mr. Colyer in the army were entirely gratuitous. Mr. Brainerd says: — "No compensation was ever made by the committee to Mr. Colyer, for his long and faithful service, involving a complete relinquishment of his business for the time. His was a free-will offering." It may also be added that at the Convention which, in pursuance of the above call, formed the Christian Commission, Mr. Colyer occupied the first afternoon of the session in detailing his experiences in the army and his reasons for desiring the formation of the Commission. Immediately on the adjournment of the Convention he returned to Washington and to his work among the soldiers. He remained until the following summer, — devoting in all sixteen months of time, — acting as agent for the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, the ladies of St. George's Church, New York, and others. He distributed over \$27,000 worth of hospital stores, food, books, etc., besides being on several occasions employed in important services for the Government.

Believing that no machinery put in operation can do effective work without Divine aid, earnest prayer is requested that God's blessing may rest upon the Convention, guide it in all its deliberations, and crown its every effort for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the soldiers with complete success.

By order of the Committee.

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman*,  
JOHN WANAMAKER, *Cor. Sec'y*.  
JAMES GRANT,  
JOHN W. SEXTON,  
GEORGE COOKMAN.

P. S. The first meeting will be held at the rooms of the Association, Bible House, corner of Third avenue and Ninth street, New York, on Thursday, November 14, at 3 P. M.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE FIRST YEAR.

IN pursuance of the foregoing call, the Convention assembled at the time and place named,—in the rooms of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, on Thursday, November 14, 1861, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The following is a list of the delegates present and of the Associations represented:—

*New York City.*—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Vincent Colyer, Frank W. Ballard, Edward Colgate, Rev. J. H. Burtis, Cephas Brainerd, Benjamin Lord, Benj. F. Manierre, Gilead B. Nash, Lewis S. Hallock, Caleb B. Knevals, Gerardus C. King.

*Amsterdam, N. Y.*—E. J. Purdy.

*Boston, Mass.*—E. S. Tobey, Charles Demond.

*Bridgeport, Conn.*—Rev. A. R. Thompson, M. C. Hawley.

*Brooklyn, N. Y.*—William B. Jones, Henry White.

*Buffalo, N. Y.*—William C. Bryant, J. D. Hill, M. D.

*Chicago, Ill.*—J. King.

*Cincinnati, Ohio.*—H. Thane Miller, Samuel Lowrey.

*Danbury, Conn.*—S. G. Raymond.

*Philadelphia, Penna.*—Geo. H. Stuart, Rev. S. J. Baird, D. D., John Wauamaker, A. M. Burton.

*Stamford, Conn.*—Hennell Stevens.

*Trenton, N. J.*—E. W. Scudder.

*Troy, N. Y.*—Rev. Wm. H. Smith.

*Washington, D. C.*—R. T. Morsell, William Ballantyne.

*Waterbury, Conn.*—L. S. Davis, G. W. Beach.

Upon the organization of the Convention, Geo. H. Stuart was chosen President; Edward S. Tobey, Vice-President; Cephas Brainerd and William Ballantyne, Secretaries.

Messrs. Demond, Vernon, Wanamaker, Manierre, Baird, Colyer, and Stuart, were appointed a Business Committee.

The Convention was in session two days. The first day was occupied with statements and addresses, setting forth the wants of the army, and what had been done among the soldiers by the Washington and New York Associations, and by the Tract Societies of New York and Boston. Considerable time was spent in prayer, and the members of the Convention seemed to act in humble reliance upon the guidance and blessing of God.

On the second day, Mr. Demond, from the Business Committee, presented the following report. After full discussion, the report was unanimously adopted,—the words “and marines” being added after the word “sailors,” and the words “and others” after the word “chaplains,” in the first resolution.

The Committee appointed to prepare and present business to the Convention have attended to that duty, and beg leave to present the following resolutions, which, taken together, constitute a plan by means of which the Associations may work together in aid of the soldiers:—

*Resolved*, 1. That it is the duty of the Young Men's Christian Associations to take active measures to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the army and the sailors [and marines] in the navy, in co-operation with the chaplains [and others].

*Resolved*, 2. That a Christian Commission, consisting of twelve members, who shall serve gratuitously, five of whom shall be a quorum, and who may fill their own vacancies, be appointed to take charge of the whole work, with power to appoint one or more secretaries, and such other agents as they may deem expedient, prescribe their duties, and fix their compensation.

*Resolved*, 3. That the Commission report to the Associations and the public their doings and disbursements, through such widely circulating journals as will publish them.

*Resolved*, 4. That we recommend that each Association appoint an Army Committee, who shall have the charge of collecting, receiving, and transmitting contributions of all kinds for the soldiers, and be the medium of communication between their several Associations and the Commission.

*Resolved*, 5. That we have heard with satisfaction that our brethren in the army have in some instances organized themselves into religious associations, and we hope the good work will go on till there is one in every regiment.

*Resolved*, 6. That all organizations, designed to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the army, be cordially invited freely to make use of the facilities afforded by the Commission.

*Resolved*, 7. That the Associations be urgently recommended to institute immediate measures, by public meetings or otherwise, to obtain the necessary means for the expenses incident to the work of the Christian Commission.

WHEREAS, It has been found by experience that a special tent for religious services is of great value, and a large number of chaplains have expressed their desire for some such accommodations, therefore

*Resolved*, That the officers of the Convention be directed to petition the General Government to provide tents or other accommodations, suitable for the holding of religious services.

The following persons were appointed by the Convention, members of the Christian Commission:—

<i>Boston,</i>	{	Rev. ROLLIN H. NEALE, D. D.,
	{	CHARLES DEMOND.
<i>Buffalo,</i>		JOHN D. HILL, M. D.
<i>Chicago,</i>		JOHN V. FARWELL.
<i>Cincinnati,</i>	{	Rev. M. L. R. P. THOMPSON, D. D.,
	{	H. THANE MILLER.
<i>New York,</i>	{	Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D.,
	{	BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
	{	Rev. EDMUND S. JANES, D. D.
<i>Philadelphia,</i>	{	GEO. H. STUART,
	{	JOHN P. CROZER.
<i>Washington,</i>		MITCHELL H. MILLER.

The Commission, thus constituted, held a meeting during the last day of the Convention, Nov. 15, at the rooms of the New York Association. Geo. H. Stuart was elected permanent Chairman of the Commission, and B. F. Manierre, Secretary and Treasurer. A committee was appointed to prepare a circular, setting forth what had been done and what it was proposed to do, to be sent to the several Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country.

The day following, Nov. 16, this first Circular of the United States Christian Commission was issued, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, }  
NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1861. }

*Dear Brethren:* At a Convention of the Delegates of the Young Men's Christian Associations, held with the New York Association, in the city of New York, November 14 and 15, 1861, a Christian



Commission<sup>1</sup> was appointed, under the resolutions herewith transmitted, and in their behalf we desire to urge upon you the importance of immediate and decided action upon the subject matter therein contained.

The object sought to be attained by the Convention is the spiritual good of the soldiers in the army, and incidentally their intellectual improvement and social and physical comfort. The Commission hopes to be able to establish such agencies as will effect these objects, and bring all the Associations into immediate connection with the work. We would ask your careful, earnest, and prayerful attention to all the resolutions, and in particular to the one in reference to the Army Committee, which we trust you will at once appoint, and send us their names.

This work is of great magnitude, and to accomplish it properly will require the best exertions of us all. We would suggest that you take measures to interest all the people of your place in furnishing means to carry on the work,—the Commission being unable to proceed without such financial aid.

The chaplains wish our aid; Christians in the army call for it; and the precious souls of thousands, daily exposed to death and yet unprepared, demand it of us, in the name of Him who died for us. It is a field white unto the harvest. The soldiers are ready to hear the Word of God spoken in love, and to receive the printed pages. The government and General McClellan favor the work. Brethren, will you aid us?

We propose to take all the contributions in money we may receive and appropriate them to furnishing religious reading and teaching to the soldiers. We hope to use the money thus contributed, through voluntary channels, with little cost, so that what you may give us will nearly all be directly applied to the benefit of the army. We also propose to be a medium to convey to the army such articles for the comfort of the soldiers as friends may desire to send. Our object is not to convey them gratuitously, but to see that such articles quickly and surely reach those for whom they are intended.

A general meeting of the Commission will soon be held, and the

<sup>1</sup> The names, as above given, were here inserted, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention accompanied the Circular.

details will be given as soon as perfected. We shall hope for a speedy response from you, and shall be glad to give such further information as you may desire.

All contributions and communications may be addressed to Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 2½ Wall Street, New York.

Yours, in the Fellowship of the Gospel,

EDMUND S. JANES,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
CHARLES DEMOND,		
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,		

*To the President of the*

*Young Men's Christian Association.*

The second meeting of the Commission was held in Washington, D. C., December 10 and 11, 1861. Rev. Dr. Tyng and Mr. Miller, of Cincinnati, resigned their places as members of the Commission, and the vacancies were filled by the appointment of Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, for the first, and Col. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, Missouri, for the second. An Executive Committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Janes, Cutler, Stuart, Manierre, and Demond. A Plan of Operations was also drawn up and adopted.

During this session of the Commission, opportunity was given for personal conference with the President, Secretary of War, Commanding General, and others in authority. They heartily approved the movement, and gave it their official endorsement.<sup>1</sup> The members of the

<sup>1</sup> The subjoined correspondence will explain the statement of the text:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT LINCOLN:

*Dear Sir:* At a recent convention of Delegates from Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, held in the city of New York, a committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed, denominated a CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, to take active measures to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the army, and the sailors and marines in the navy, in co-operation with chaplains and others. The Commission met in this city on yesterday, and have been devis-

Commission also visited the several camps across the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Washington. This first day's experience of actual intercourse with the men in the field made a deep and permanent impression. It

ing plans for carrying out the object of their appointment. Before publishing their plans they desire an expression of your Excellency's approval, believing as they do that it will aid us very much in accomplishing the work committed to our hands.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman Christian Commission.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1861.

*My dear Sir:* Your letter of the 11th inst. and accompanying plan, both of which are returned as a convenient mode of connecting this with them, have just been received. Your Christian and benevolent undertaking for the benefit of the soldiers is too obviously proper and praiseworthy to admit any difference of opinion. I sincerely hope your plan may be as successful in execution as it is just and generous in conception.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq.

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 13, 1861.

*Sir:* This Department approves the object of the "CHRISTIAN COMMISSION," as set forth in the circular announcing their appointment by a convention of the Delegates of the Young Men's Christian Associations, held in the city of New York, Nov. 14 and 15, 1861.

This Department is deeply interested in the "spiritual good of the soldiers in our army," as well as in their "intellectual improvement, and social and physical comfort," and will cheerfully give its aid to the benevolent and patriotic of the land, who desire to improve the condition of our troops.

It confidently looks for beneficial results from so noble an enterprise, and begs you to express to the Commission its sincere wish for the success of this great work in behalf of the soldier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

GEO. H. STUART, Esq.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, )  
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1862. }

*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of the appointment, by the convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, of a Commission to take active measures to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of our soldiers and sailors.

The objects of the Commission are such as meet my cordial approval, and will, if carried out in the proper spirit, prove of great value.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., Philadelphia.

was seen that the work to be done was vast and urgent. Among the regiments at Upton's Hill, Miner's Hill, Hall's Hill, and other points, and the patients in the hospital at Fall's Church, these Christian men,—the vanguard of several thousands of similar visitors yet to come,—were received with every demonstration of welcome and delight. Their little stock of religious reading was most eagerly seized, their addresses and prayers were listened to with attention and reverence. For many of the soldiers there had been a long dearth of religious privileges, and they were reminded of home again. If the convictions and emotions experienced that day by the seven members of the Christian Commission there present could have been transferred to all the Christian people of the land, these Annals would not show a six months' record of feebleness, hesitancy, and inactivity.

The headquarters of the Commission were established at No. 2½ Wall street, New York (the office of Mr. Manierre), where the Executive Committee held its first meeting, December 17, 1861. Mr. Stuart was elected Chairman of the Committee, a position which he continued to hold, as also that of Chairman of the Commission at large, during the entire period of its existence. At this meeting it was decided "to employ a General Agent for three months, at a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars a year."

The Plan of Operations adopted at the meeting in Washington, preceded by an Address from the Executive Committee, was submitted to the public in a Circular, in January, 1862. This document, the first one issued after the Commission was fully organized, and the

first official statement, for general circulation, of its purposes and plans, is of permanent interest, and is here given in full:—

## ADDRESS.

OFFICE OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, }  
NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1862. }

The Christian Commission met in Washington, and arranged a Plan of Operations, which they now submit to the public, and call upon the friends of the soldier to aid them in their work.

Their object is to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the brave men who now are in arms to put down a wicked rebellion.

They propose to do this by aiding the chaplains and others in their work:

1. By furnishing to them religious tracts, periodicals, and books.
2. By aiding in the formation of religious associations in the several regiments.
3. By putting such associations in correspondence with the Christian public.
4. By cultivating, as far as possible, the religious sympathies and prayers of Christians in their behalf.
5. By obtaining and directing such gratuitous personal labor among the soldiers and sailors as may be practicable.
6. By improving such other opportunities and means as may in the providence of God be presented.
7. By furnishing, as far as possible, profitable reading, other than religions, and, wherever there is a permanent military post, by establishing a general library of such works.
8. By establishing a medium of speedy and safe intercommunication between the men in the army and navy and their friends and families, by which small packages of clothing, books, and medicines, can be forwarded, and mementoes of social affection can be interchanged.

Gentlemen, well-known and of high character, in various cities, have generously offered to give the time and attention needed to carry out this plan, and we hope to be able to appropriate to the benefit of the soldiers all contributions entrusted to us, with a small

expense for intermediate agencies. But we need money to provide religious and other reading for the army, and a very large sum can be judiciously and profitably used in this way. The Bible, Tract, and other benevolent publishing Societies will aid us, but they need funds. We must purchase books to a large extent, or leave many of the soldiers destitute. It is hoped that editors and publishers will furnish papers and books gratuitously, or at reduced prices. Second-hand books, also, will be welcomed gratefully by the soldier, and will be of value in making up the contemplated libraries.

All contributions of books, and all packages and articles designed for the soldiers, may be sent to any member of the Commission, or of the District Committees, which will soon be published; or to the rooms of any Christian Association in the land, and they will be cared for and forwarded. Articles directed to any particular soldier, company, or regiment, will be carefully conveyed, the donor furnishing money to pay the expressage. Articles not particularly directed, will be distributed as the Commission shall deem best. Contributions in money may be sent to any member of the Commission, or to the District Committees, or to the Treasurer. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, 2½ Wall street, New York.

There are over 700,000 men now in the army and navy, who have left the comforts of home to endure hardship, and it may be to die, for us. A large number of them have now no means of religious instruction, and all are exposed to the demoralizing influences of war. We propose to encourage in them whatever is good, and keep fresh in their remembrance the instructions of earlier years, and to develop, organize, and make effective, the religious element in the army and navy. The field is open to us. We can have free access to their immortal souls; the chaplains desire and call for our aid; the Government wish it; and the men ask for and receive religious reading and teaching, with an eagerness most touching. Thousands, who at home never entered the house of God, and had none to care for their souls, now in imminent peril, desire to know of Him who can give them the victory over death, through our Lord Jesus Christ. The time is short; what we do must be done quickly.

Brethren and friends, we have made known to you our purposes and plan of operation. Our appeal is in the soldier's behalf. It is

for your sons and brothers, and for many, too, who have no parents or near relatives, that this work is undertaken. We beseech you by all that is valuable in our national institutions, may, by all that is inspiring in the Christian faith, and comforting in the hope of heaven, that you come promptly forward to encourage and sustain these young men in their patriotic service, and to secure to them those precious spiritual blessings which are needed everywhere and at all times, but especially by those whose lives are in jeopardy every hour, who are subject to suffering and want, and who at any moment may be called to die on the field of battle, far away from their fathers' sepulchres.

GEO. H. STUART,	}	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,		
EDMUND S. JAMES,		
CHAS. DEMOND,		
BENJ. C. CUTLER,		

#### P L A N   O F   O P E R A T I O N .

1. The office of the Commission shall be in the city of New York. [Changed to Philadelphia.]

2. There shall be an Executive Committee of five, who shall have full power to act for the Commission, subject to its approval, and shall report their action to the Commission at each meeting. The Committee shall correspond with all other committees of the Commission, and with all the Associations and other bodies who may co-operate with us, giving them such information and suggestions as will encourage and quicken them in their work, and shall also report their proceedings monthly through the press, giving credit to all societies and individuals who may contribute to the purposes of the Commission. The Executive Committee may convene the Commission when they judge it necessary.

3. There shall be a General Committee of three in the city of New York, who, with the Treasurer, shall receive all the contributions of books and other articles given for the objects of the Commission, and apportion and forward the same to the committees hereinafter mentioned.

4. The field shall be divided into as many districts as may be

found necessary. Each district shall have a committee of three, to be appointed by the Commission, but who need not be members of the same, who shall receive, divide, and forward the books and all other contributions furnished, as in their judgment the necessities may be found to exist; and shall also, in their respective districts, superintend all the operations and promote all the interests contemplated by this Commission. For this purpose they shall open a correspondence with one or more chaplains in each brigade in their respective districts. Where a regiment is found without a chaplain, they shall request the chaplain of some other regiment in the brigade to visit the regiment, and seek out the pious officers and soldiers, and induce them to form a religious association, to establish social meetings, and distribute religious publications, etc. They shall also correspond with the proper army officers, so as to be informed of the changes in the position of the different regiments, and of the facilities that may exist for carrying out the objects of the Commission. The committee shall serve gratuitously, and shall report their proceedings, and such interesting facts concerning the work as they may be able to gather, at least monthly to the Executive Committee. Each committee is authorized to pay such clerks as they may find it impracticable to obtain gratuitously, and to incur such other incidental expenses as are unavoidable,—the funds furnished being considered as trust funds. It is understood to be the duty of the Army Committees of the Christian Associations to procure funds, books, and periodicals, for the benefit of the army, and of each District Committee to act in conjunction with them; but where no such Association exists, the District Committee shall take measures to raise funds and contributions, receipt for the same, and report them to the Treasurer of the Commission.

5. The Executive Committee, in conjunction with the District Committees, shall at once take measures to organize a plan by which the intercommunication between the men in the army and navy and their friends may be carried out, and communicate the same to the Christian Associations and to the public, as soon as matured.

The foregoing exposition of the early purposes of the Commission clearly shows, what will become more mani-



fest as we proceed, that at the outset no one well understood the precise work to be done, or the methods by which it could be accomplished. It was distinctly seen that there was a great opportunity and necessity for temporal and spiritual ministrations to the soldiers, and there was an earnest Christian and patriotic desire to be of service to the army and to the nation, but there was the absence of that practical knowledge which could only come through actual experience.<sup>1</sup> In this the Commission exactly reflected the condition of the government and the nation. War of such magnitude and character was wholly unprecedented, and no one knew how to meet it, or to manage anything connected with it. Everything was improvised and incoherent, and experiment and use were requisite to competent organization. Indeed, it was wholly uncertain what the magnitude or continuance of the struggle was to be,—so much so that the Commission was unwilling to enter upon any arrangement, even with their General Agent, for more than three months. Hence it was inevitable that practical experience should greatly modify the earliest plans and methods. The delegate system, which became the right hand of the Commission's strength, is hardly foreshadowed in this first scheme of operations; the distribution of stores and other material comforts became much

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Demond writes to Mr. Stuart, under date of April 20, 1864. "In looking at the resolutions of the Convention which formed the Commission, I am more firmly convinced that the Lord was guiding us. I drew these resolutions with no very definite idea, and yet God so directed me that all the main features of our work were there, or entirely in harmony with them. How small were our thoughts then, and how dark the way for a long time in our early meetings in New York! Blessed be the Lord for the way in which he has led us. It is his doing, and marvelous in our eyes."

more prominent as the work grew, and their necessity and utility were made manifest; while the transmission of private packages, so conspicuously put forward at first, was attended with unanticipated difficulty and perplexity, and was finally wholly abandoned as impracticable. It is to be said, however, that when the Christian Commission fairly comprehended the situation and the work before it, it readily adapted itself to these, and became the fair exponent of the Christian life of the nation. There was at the outset an energy and a purpose about it that could not ultimately fail of reaching its mark. The evidence will be frequently and abundantly given that the Commission grew up from very small beginnings, and grew also in its adaptations to varying circumstances and wants, as only a movement could grow which had within it the most vigorous life. One of the most valuable historical lessons of this narrative will come from tracing, faithfully and fully, the changes which took place in the methods and operations of the Commission, as the true sphere of its action was clearly discerned, and as the popular Christian life which animated it became more self-conscious and powerful.

Whatever may have been the cause, the fact is manifest, that for eight or nine months after its formation the Commission accomplished very little. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held February 17, 1862, Mr. Manierre resigned his position as Secretary, retaining that of Treasurer. Rev. A. M. Morrison, who had for some time been gratuitously assisting Mr. Manierre, was appointed Secretary, which office he occupied without remuneration until the following July. Mr. Manierre resigned the treasurership in July, and was succeeded

by A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, who also resigned within a few weeks. Notwithstanding early and constant efforts, it was not until May 1, 1862, that a General Agent was appointed. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, after a personal interview with the Executive Committee at that time, was chosen for the service, but felt compelled to decline a few days afterward, on account of ill-health and other considerations; Colonel John S. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, was appointed June 6, but declined; Rev. Dr. Robert Patterson, of Chicago, was appointed July 10, and served five or six weeks, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. E. Boardman.

The Christian Commission seems at first to have been regarded by the public, not with distrust, for there was hardly interest enough manifested to warrant the ascription of such a feeling, but with general indifference. The prevailing uncertainty that attached to everything in the national affairs has been alluded to. Then there were numerous applicants for public favor in the Tract, Publication, and Sunday School Societies, and the Sanitary Commission, and in the various local societies that started up all over the country, which proposed looking after the troops from their several States or communities.<sup>1</sup> National feeling had not yet been sufficiently developed and hardened into unity of action, the solidity of systematic organization and effective co-operation was want-

<sup>1</sup> In explanation of this, Rev. Mr. Morrison, the Secretary, writes to Mr. Stuart under date of July 12, 1862, "There is great confusion in the public mind, here in New York, among the numerous agencies busied in similar operations, and all making their appeal and claim to the public in behalf of the army. Each party canvasses the ground on its own behalf, and men are disinclined to take up any more."

ing alike in the army and at home, and the government had neither learned to close the lines of the army against the multitude of the philanthropic and the curious, nor to use to advantage the spontaneous and abundant benevolence which was so freely proffered.

The religious press was by no means forward to recognize and assist the Commission, although the first address and the notices of its earliest movements were published to a limited extent. Theodore Tilton, Editor of *The Independent*, writing to Mr. Stuart in May, 1864, says, "When the Christian Commission was first formed, and before it came under its later management, many excellent men in this city and elsewhere had only a partial confidence in it. As a consequence neither Mr. Beecher nor myself felt inclined to give it the support of *The Independent*." In confirmation of this statement it must be remarked that more than a year elapsed before a permanent committee of gentlemen could be formed in New York, to take charge of the local work of the Commission in that city. The Young Men's Christian Association at first performed this local service, but, on account of some misunderstanding, they co-operated with the Commission only a few months. The prominent Christian men of the city stood aloof, although continuous and vigorous efforts were made to enlist their sympathy and assistance.<sup>1</sup> This is shown in the minutes of the Executive Committee, and in all the correspondence of that period. Under date of July 11, Mr. Norman White, who had yielded to solicitations to act for the

<sup>1</sup> An Auxiliary or Branch Commission was organized in New York City, December 8, 1862, under the presidency of Mr. William E. Dodge. A detailed statement will be found in a subsequent chapter.

Commission, notifies Mr. Stuart of his inability to get the use of a church for a public meeting,<sup>1</sup> and adds, "My conversation with them"—*i. e.*, pastors of churches to whom application had been made—"and some others, leads me to a conclusion in reference to the present position or *status* of the Christian Commission in our city, not nearly as favorable as I had hoped. While this organization has done but little, others have been very active, and have kept their work constantly before the public. . . . So great are the difficulties which present themselves, that I am compelled to decline any position on the Commission until it can be placed on a different footing."

A letter of Mr. Morrison to Rev. Dr. Patterson, dated July 18, presents a vivid picture of the condition of things at the office of the Commission. It would be amusing also, from the present point of view, did we not know that at the same time "there were acres of sick and wounded soldiers in General McClellan's army, without any cover save a blanket, with the thermometer at 100 in the shade, and except the agents of the Christian Commission none to tell them of the way of life."<sup>2</sup> Mr. Morrison was about leaving the city for the summer, and found it necessary to make some disposal of the Commission's property. He therefore reports to the General Agent the condition of affairs, and turns the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Morrison, referring to the same matter, writes to Mr. Stuart under date of July 15, "Mr. White failed to get any church for the meeting, and now declines to act further. Unless I get some one before to-morrow, P. M., it will be useless to attempt a meeting for next Sunday, and I don't know which way to turn for one. I have already pulled in vain all the strings at my command."

<sup>2</sup> Rev. David Steele, as quoted in a letter from Mr. Stuart to Mr. Norman White, dated July 13.

property over to him. He writes from 21 Park Place, where the office then was,—the store occupied by Mr. Stuart for his personal business in New York:—

There is little to be attended to here, except in the case of Mr. Stuart's removing from the store, which is expected on or about the 1st of August. Then somebody will have to be here, and see the assets of the Christian Commission removed to some other office or place of storage. . . . The assets referred to and on hand here will be shown you by the porter of the store. They consist of a mahogany table with green top and two drawers, two chairs (oak), the books, stationery, stamps, etc., etc., in the desk which I have been using here; and in the upper basement a lot of miscellaneous books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, etc., which have come in in little parcels since the last were sent away; together with coal scuttle and scoop, hammer and box-opener, marking-pot and materials, brushes, etc., paper, twine, nails, etc.; and in the lower basement two barrels of old papers, all of which the porter will show you. The postage stamps (viz.: 85 red and 50 blue) are in a buff envelope, addressed to you, under the note paper in the little right hand drawer of the desk I am using. There are also a few loose ones, blue and red, in the box of pens, in the back part of the same drawer. This will, I believe, give you command of all that belongs to the Christian Commission.

In a letter of reminiscences from Mr. Morrison, dated June 21, 1866, this feeblest period of the Commission's history is graphically portrayed, and with some extracts from it we will pass to a more encouraging record:—

When I took the temporary position of Secretary everything was in utter confusion. No papers were passed over to me, and the operations and communications of the Commission were at so low an ebb that very few accumulated in my possession for weeks. . . .

You can judge of the complete feebleness of the Commission at the time, when I tell you that I found it impossible to command funds sufficient to rent permanently even the merest corner of an office, and during the whole of my tenure it was beaten about from

pillar to post, in the endeavor to find a place where it might remain for a time on sufferance, or for the mere pittance of office-rent its treasury could then afford. The office (by courtesy) of the Commission was thrice shifted during the few months of my Secretaryship,—no, four times. It was first in Mr. Manierre's Insurance Office, No. 2½ Wall street; then at No. 2 Battery Place; then in Broadway just above Wall street, fourth story; and last in a store temporarily occupied by Mr. Stuart's business, 24 Park Place. . . . I gave my entire time to it for some months, and was deeply interested in its work. The only thing to which I can look back with any satisfaction in my own administration,—if I may apply so dignified a name to it,—is the fact that there was a pretty frequent and pretty united and earnest *prayer meeting of one*, daily, in behalf of the Christian Commission's work.

I can think of nothing worth chronicling in the way of annals of the Christian Commission during the period preceding Rev. Mr. Boardman's appointment to the Secretaryship, which I most joyfully yielded over into his hands. It would be but a sorry detail of abortive attempts to enlist the press, to enlist men of weight, to extend the organization, to stir up branch committees throughout the North, and generally to revive our work, which just at that moment seemed about to drop into complete inanition.

But it was not all discouragement, even during this darkest hour. There was, in a few places at least,—especially in Philadelphia and Boston,—a growing interest in the Commission. As we have seen, the Young Men's Christian Associations of these and several other cities early engaged with vigor in work for the army, alike in the camps at home and among the soldiers in the field; but the Boston and Philadelphia Associations from the first gave hearty co-operation and support to the Christian Commission. In the closing months of the year other Associations gave similar assistance. Some local societies and benevolent individuals also sent their benefactions for the soldiers through this channel.

Up to August 20, 1862, as reported by the Chairman at a meeting of the Commission at that date, the cash receipts were \$5,902, and the value of books and stores donated was \$11,880.75.

Most important of all, on May 14, 1862, the first deputation was sent to the army for personal work among the soldiers,—“agents,” as they were then called; “Delegates,” as these workers were afterwards universally named. They numbered fourteen,—ten clergymen and four laymen. They went out as a delegation from the Philadelphia Young Men’s Christian Association, but held their authority from the Christian Commission and acted under its direction, receiving from it money and supplies. This was the beginning of a unique and mighty movement.<sup>1</sup> Other Delegates followed from day to day, so that at the meeting of August 20 it was reported that fifty-five had been sent out, of whom nine were still in the field.

At this August meeting several changes were made. Rev. Dr. Cutler resigned from the Commission. Rev. Dr. Patterson resigned his position as General Agent, “on account of his duties to his church,” at the same time “expressing his gratitude for the opportunity of engaging for a time in this blessed work.” Rev. W. E. Boardman was appointed to the office. Mr. Boardman

<sup>1</sup> This was not the first experiment of such service in the army, although the first by the Commission. Besides the visits of Mr. Colyer and his coadjutors, from the New York Association, as already noticed, the St. Louis and Chicago Associations sent delegates to Fort Donelson, after its fall, February 16, 1862, and to the battle-field of Pittsburg Landing, April 7. The *Third Annual Report*, p. 16, says, “With his own hand General Grant wrote the pass and order for transportation for Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., and his companions, who, with Messrs. B. F. Jacobs and D. L. Moody, ministered to the wounded at Fort Donelson.”



had previously spent several weeks in visiting, in behalf of the Commission, the military hospitals and posts in Maryland and Virginia, "opening up the way" for the services of Delegates. Addresses were also prepared, which were afterwards issued, appealing to the Christian public and to the Young Men's Christian Associations for co-operation and assistance. Messrs. Stuart and Demond were constituted a Committee to which were referred, with full powers, the filling of vacancies existing in the Commission and the Executive Committee, the location of the headquarters of the Commission, the obtaining of an office, and the appointment of a Treasurer.

No subsequent meeting, either of the Commission or the Executive Committee, was held during the year. But the work was carried forward, with continual increase, under the superintendence of the Chairman, who was in constant communication, in person and by letter, with the other members of the Committee. The Delegates to the army soon discerned more clearly something of the nature and extent of the necessities to be met. They visited the more important battle-fields of the Army of the Potomac and at the West, and were with the wounded and sick in the field hospitals, upon the transports, and in the large general hospitals established near the seat of war. The hospitals located in our Northern cities, and remote from the army, were, as a general rule, wisely and safely left to local patriotism and sympathy for extra-governmental assistance, except such superintendence and organization of the abundant voluntary relief as might devolve upon the Army Committee or Young Men's Christian Association of the

place. These army labors of the Commission, then, during the year, included General McClellan's Peninsula campaign, with the seven days' fight before Richmond; the battles of Bull Run (second of that name), South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro'; General Banks's New Orleans Expedition; besides the hospitals at Yorktown, Aquia Creek, Falmouth, Fortress Monroe, Alexandria, Camp Convalescent, Washington, Annapolis, Baltimore, Point Lookout, Frederick, Louisville, Nashville, etc., etc.

The experience acquired from these labors, and the reports made, had a very important bearing upon the plans of the Commission, and did much towards informing and directing the sentiment of the people at home. What was needed and what was practicable became better understood. It was seen that the Commission could, if properly organized and administered, do a valuable work that would otherwise be left undone, in saving life, securing bodily comfort, and preaching the gospel to the army.

The relations of the Commission to the government, and to the military, medical and clerical authorities in the field, readily adjusted themselves as the parties came to know each other from personal intercourse, and could thus understand what was really desirable. There was at first occasional friction both with the military and medical officers. When it is remembered that there were many societies and individuals asking for special government favors, and that the Commission was not yet compactly organized, nor its national character established, it will not be regarded as strange that Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War,<sup>1</sup> and General Halleck, Commander-

<sup>1</sup> Secretary Stanton became the steadfast friend of the Commission. On

in-Chief, sometimes placed restrictions upon its action which at the time seemed severe and were undoubtedly needless. It is perhaps true that some of the officers of the army were never heartily favorable to the Commission, but these were few in number. Restrictions were gradually removed, as those in the highest authority became satisfied that the operations of the Commission would be for the permanent advantage of the soldiers.<sup>1</sup> On several occasions General McClellan, while at the head of the Army of the Potomac, manifested his interest in the Commission, by letter and in conversation with the Delegates, and declared his readiness to accord it every proper facility.

The surgeons, in the beginning, were hardly favorable to the presence among their patients of men who had neither professional training nor experience, and whose only recommendation was the earnest desire to do good. But it was found upon experiment that the Delegates were practical men, that they could do much in many ways to alleviate the terrible and almost boundless suffering, and that their words of comfort, delicacies of food, and religious ministrations, were in themselves sanitary agencies of the greatest value.<sup>2</sup> So the surgeons were in time conciliated, and their natural professional prejudice overcome. Many of them volunteered their grateful

several occasions he granted to it extraordinary facilities, and signified his readiness to do whatever might be asked, — using his personal and official influence in behalf of the Commission's interest.

<sup>1</sup> See Note at close of chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, of Quincy, Illinois, writing under date of Nov. 11, 1863, speaks of having stately held religious services in two of the hospitals there during the previous year, and adds, "The physicians in charge testify that it has been an advantage to the men in every particular. Prayer, or some sweet hymn of praise, is oftentimes better than medicine."

testimony to the efficient and opportune labors of the Commission. Under date of Nov. 22, 1862, after having several times temporarily placed restrictions upon the Commission's agents, Surgeon-General William A. Hammond wrote, "I shall always be ready to aid the United States Christian Commission in any way that may be in my power."

The chaplains could not fail to welcome the Commission, when they came to understand it fully, for it was their chief ally, the open channel to the abundance of the church at home, and they joyfully testified their gratitude for hospital supplies, religious reading, and personal assistance.

But of vastly greater worth and satisfaction than all this official endorsement and approval, was the welcome given by the thousands of common soldiers in all parts of the army, and in every arm of the service. No gratitude was like theirs, and no official commendation at all comparable to their hearty and constant "God bless you." In the language of General Grant, "To the Commission the army felt the same gratitude that the loyal public felt for the services rendered by the army." The Christian Commission was for the soldier the representative of home and kindred, and the old Sunday-school and church; and its most enduring record is in the rescued lives, revived hopes, relieved pains, and penitent souls led to Christ, among those who filled the places of peril and suffering along our widely extended lines.

Most of the leading telegraph, railroad, steamboat, and express companies, whose facilities were essential to the prompt performance of the Commission's work, signified their readiness to serve the Commission

either without charge or at a large discount from usual rates. The American Bible Society, the two national Tract Societies, and other Publication Societies and Boards began that assistance by grants and co-operation which subsequently became systematic and most important. Meanwhile the action of all the various influences suggested drew upon the Commission more and more the attention of the public. The religious and secular press gave accounts of its movements, and published extracts from the reports and letters of its Delegates. The Delegates themselves, on returning to their homes, told the story of their new and wonderful experience to their churches and communities, and thus made known the necessities and opportunities presented by the army. Soldiers who had been helped by the Commission confirmed its statements by letters to their friends, and thus became efficient canvassing agents for its treasury. Numerous public meetings were held, in cities and towns, addressed by those who had been upon the field, imparting information, quickening sympathy, and organizing the growing interest and benevolence. Especially to those Christian people who saw with delight that by the method of the Commission's distribution, through volunteer and unpaid Delegates, there was a certainty that the soldiers received what was sent them, and that with a care for bodily relief the chief place was given to spiritual needs, the Commission commended itself as the most economical, direct, comprehensive, and efficient of the several benevolent agencies in the field. Mr. Demond writing from Boston under date of July 21, 1862, speaks of the increased favor toward the Commission after the earliest Delegates had gone to the army.

He says, "The two ideas, of spiritual aid and the direct giving of needed articles to the sick and wounded by known and trusty agents, are powerful with us." These two ideas were the basis and life of the delegate system, which developed itself with great rapidity and became the means of incalculable good. It was the Commission's principal distinction and chief strength.

Of course the effect of the movements in the several departments of the Commission's work was felt most powerfully by the central organization. It was seen that to co-operate efficiently with the army, and to use advantageously the enlarging benevolence of the Christian public, there must be more system at home and in the field. Delegates were left too much to their own discretion, which was not always wise; and there was too much dependence for resources upon the undirected generous impulses of the people, which were not always safe. Thoroughly to organize the work, in its two great branches of supply at home and relief in the army, was the pressing necessity. This was no easy task, for the work continually outgrew the channels made for it, and could not be overtaken.

Philadelphia, the residence of the Chairman, had become during the summer of 1862 the centre of the Commission's business. It could hardly be otherwise than that its main office should be located there, as the reasons for fixing it in New York had been counterbalanced by other considerations. Mr. Demond, who with Mr. Stuart had been constituted a committee to fill vacancies and make necessary changes, wrote to Mr. Stuart, from Boston, Sept. 6, 1862, "My own opinion is that it is best to make the headquarters at Philadelphia, having

the Treasurer there; and adding the Treasurer to the Executive Committee, and putting Mr. Crozer on the Executive Committee, so that you will have a quorum there." Mr. Stuart writes to Mr. Morrison, Secretary, from Philadelphia, Sept. 9, "The headquarters seem to be *settling* in this city, whether we will or not." Mr. Morrison replies from South Orange, N. J., Sept. 12, "It seems almost inevitable, under the peculiar circumstances of the Commission, that the headquarters should settle in Philadelphia." Several changes therefore were made in September,<sup>1</sup> so that at the meeting of the Commission held in Philadelphia, January 29, 1863, "the committee with power to fill vacancies in the Commission and Executive Committee, and to establish the place of headquarters," reported, "That they had appointed Rev. James Eells, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Jay Cooke, Esq., of Philadelphia, upon the Commission, in place of B. F. Manierre and Rev. Dr. Cutler, resigned; and John P. Crozer and Jay Cooke on the Executive Committee; Joseph Patterson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Treasurer, in place of B. F. Manierre, resigned; and Rev. W. E. Boardman, Secretary, in place of Rev. Archibald M. Morrison, resigned; and established the headquarters in Philadelphia, in the office and store of the Chairman, (13 Bank street), who has given their use to the Commission."<sup>2</sup> This report was approved, and the action of

<sup>1</sup> A letter from Mr. Demond to Mr. Morrison, dated "No. 13 Bank street, Philadelphia, Sept., 1862," shows that he was at that time in consultation with Mr. Stuart, and that the new appointments for the Commission and Executive Committee, and to the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, had just been agreed upon.

<sup>2</sup> The headquarters thus secured for the Commission were ample and convenient. They were generously given by Mr. Stuart, rent free, during the

the Committee confirmed. Also, the several addresses prepared and voted in August were published in the early autumn, and thus the work of the Commission was more fairly brought before the public.<sup>1</sup>

The Executive Committee as newly organized, consisted of Geo. H. Stuart (chairman), Rev. E. S. James, of New York, Charles Demond, of Boston, John P. Crozer and Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia. (The Secretary and Treasurer, although attending the meetings of the Committee and advising with it, were not added as members *ex officio* until 1864.) A meeting was held at the new office, January 8 and 9, 1863. Besides arranging— Bank is a small street, intermediate between Second and Third, and leading from Market to Chestnut. The building of Messrs. Stuart & Brother is a neat and substantial brick, fireproof, four stories in height above the basement, about sixty feet wide, comprising the two Nos., 11 and 13, and extending in length from Bank to Strawberry street, about one hundred and thirty feet. At first the Commission occupied a corner in Mr. Stuart's private office, in No. 13, but was soon removed to the second floor of No. 11,—a spacious room thirty feet wide by one hundred and thirty feet long. The Bank street front was used for office purposes, while the remainder of the room was used for packing and shipping the various purchases and donations of goods and reading matter. Other accommodations for storage, etc., were furnished when needed.

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Alexander Reed, then of Parkesburg, Pa., now of Philadelphia, was appointed General Superintendent, November 1, 1862, after having done good service as delegate in two or three visits to the army. Mr. Reed's official connection with the Commission continued about five months, for which his church granted him leave of absence. His duties were many and various, and were discharged with zeal, fidelity, and efficiency,—sometimes calling him to the army, sometimes keeping him at the central office, and again requiring him to address public meetings or organize the work at some important point. At the end of the period named Mr. Reed returned to his pastorate, as there was no indication of an early close of the war, and his church greatly needed his presence. The office of General Superintendent or General Agent was not continued beyond Mr. Reed's term of service,—the better organization of the Commission showing that the duties of this position could be more satisfactorily discharged by being distributed among the executive officers at home and the agents in the field.



ing for a public anniversary and general meeting of the Commission, and adopting measures for a more vigorous and systematic prosecution of its work at home and in the army, some questions were acted upon which affected its policy and the scope of its operations. It was also "Voted, That it is highly important to obtain free access to the armies and to the field hospitals within the army lines, for the prosecution of the work of the Commission by its delegates; and that Bishop Janes be requested to take charge of the matter, and if need be to visit Washington to make the necessary arrangements with the Government." The duty thus devolved upon Bishop Janes was performed as soon as practicable. At the meeting of the Commission, January 29, he reported that he had visited Washington, that he was cordially received by the Secretary of War, and had received from him, in his own handwriting, the following

## MEMORANDUM.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 24, 1863.*

Bishop Janes is authorized to state that he has received assurance from the Secretary of War, that every facility consistent with the exigencies of the service will be afforded to the Christian Commission, for the performance of their religious and benevolent purposes in the armies of the United States, and in the forts, garrisons, and camps, and military posts.

E. M. STANTON.

A meeting of the Commission at large was held, as above indicated, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Philadelphia, Thursday, January 29, 1863. Six of the twelve members were present.—Geo. H. Stuart, Bishop E. S. Janes, Chas. Demond, J. D. Hill, M. H. Miller, J. P. Crozer,—with the Secretary and Treasurer. The work of the year was reviewed,

the action of the Executive Committee and of the Committee to fill vacancies was approved, and new plans laid for the future. In the evening of the same day the first public anniversary was held in the Academy of Music, Mr. Stuart in the chair. The immense audience-room, according to the papers of the day, "was crowded to overflowing with a highly respectable audience." An abstract of the Annual Report was read by the Secretary; addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Robert Patterson, Bishop Matthew Simpson, Col. S. M. Bowman, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, and Ex-Governor James Pollock. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Drs. R. Newton and J. H. Kennard. Similar public meetings, or repetitions of the anniversary, were held in New York, Boston, and Washington. In New York, at the Academy of Music, Sunday evening, Feb. 8; Lieutenant-General Scott presided, and addresses were made by Major-General Burnside, Colonel McKean, Geo. H. Stuart, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Hon. W. E. Dodge, and Revs. Alex. Reed, H. D. Gause, and J. T. Duryea. In Boston, at Music Hall, Sunday evening, Feb. 15; E. S. Tobey presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, and Geo. H. Stuart. In Washington City, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by special vote of the House, Sunday evening, Feb. 22,—Washington's Birth-day; Chief-Justice S. P. Chase presided, and addresses were made by Major-General O. O. Howard, Rear-Admiral A. H. Foote, Hon. Horace Maynard, Ex-Governor James Pollock, Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor, Rev. J. T. Duryea, Geo. H. Stuart, and Jos. Patterson.

These public meetings in the principal Eastern cities, largely attended as they were and widely reported, made the Commission more fully known throughout the country, as to what it had accomplished, its methods of operation, and its purposes for the future. It should be remarked also that several of the Young Men's Christian Associations and Army Committees, in the large cities of the West and elsewhere, in hearty co-operation if not organic union with the Christian Commission, held public meetings,—anniversaries or others,—at the same season with the anniversaries in the East, and thus greatly aided in enlarging the influence and usefulness of the Commission.

The work of the Commission for the year is given in the subjoined statistics,—so far as the figures preserved can set forth such a work. They were presented at the first Anniversary and published in the first Annual Report. Besides indicating the range of the Commission's operations, they show also from what Associations and Army Committees, and to what extent, it received co-operation during the first year of its history.

“In addition to these,” says the Annual Report, “there is much worthy of especial mention, of which no record has been kept. For example, a large number of Christian men and women have been associated as helpers with our Delegates and committees in their work in hospitals and camps, not included in the 1033 reported; also, the meetings at the seat of war with the soldiers, amounting to many thousands; also, many thousands of letters written for the soldiers to their friends, or to obtain discharges and descriptive lists.”

## REPORTS OF THE TREASURERS.

B. F. MANIERRE, *Treasurer, in account with Christian Commission.*

Dr.	Cr.
To private subscriptions, acknowledged in papers . . . . .	By bills paid for Commission . . . . .
\$915 37	\$860 15
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Troy . . . . .	" incidental expenses . . . . .
79 42	51 03
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Boston . . . . .	" expenses of Delegates, . . . . .
100 00	141 88
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo . . . . .	" Geo. H. Stuart, Acting Treasurer, Philadelphia, remitted him . . . . .
50 00	100 00
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Amsterdam . . . . .	" Joseph Patterson, Treasurer, Phila- delphia, to close accounts . . . . .
51 72	43 45
\$1,196 51	\$1,196 51

NEW YORK, August, 1862.

GEO. H. STUART, *Acting Treasurer, in account with Christian Commission.*

Dr.	Cr.
To private subscriptions, acknowledged in papers . . . . .	By expenses Delegates and Agencies . . . . .
\$4,860 25	\$2,648 50
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Boston . . . . .	" freight paid . . . . .
3,405 00	392 76
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Portland . . . . .	" incidental expenses paid . . . . .
62 60	54 15
To cash received from B. F. Manierre, Treasurer, New York . . . . .	" bills paid . . . . .
100 00	3,767 13
\$8,436 95	" Joseph Patterson, to close accounts, 1,574 32
	\$8,436 95

PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1862.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, *Treasurer, in account with Christian Commission.*

Dr.	Cr.
To cash received from B. F. Manierre, Late Treasurer . . . . .	By expenses Delegates and Agencies . . . . .
\$43 45	\$2,550 92
To cash received from Geo. H. Stuart, Late Acting Treasurer . . . . .	" bills paid . . . . .
1,574 32	8,947 97
To private subscriptions, acknowledged in papers . . . . .	" freight paid . . . . .
8,590 29	719 24
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Boston . . . . .	" balance, cash on hand . . . . .
1,100 00	673 00
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn . . . . .	
100 00	
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., St. Louis . . . . .	
1,114 00	
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Albany . . . . .	
52 81	
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Bangor, Maine . . . . .	
86 75	
To cash received from Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Buffalo . . . . .	
228 90	
\$12,891 22	\$12,891 22

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1863.

1 Most of these freight expenses were paid prior to arrangements with many roads for free transportation.

## SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION FROM THE SEVERAL OFFICES.

	Dele- gates.	Men in Meetings Home with sal- aries and Work-sta- tions.	Public Meet- ings.	Bibles & Tracts merchandise distributed.	Bound Books, Tracts, &c.	Pages of Books, Tracts, &c.	Hy- m- Books.	Papers.	Mat- azines.	Temper- ance Tracts.	Lectures	Back- ages.	Money ex- pended by the Com- mission- aries.	Estimated value of Service.
Washington Association.....	30	100	5	18,000	.....	470,384	.....	25,620	2,000	.....	.....	.....	\$655 35	.....
Chicago Agency.....	26	150	28	2,400	5,000	800,000	54,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	307	4,000 00	\$0,000
Baltimore.....	60	430	69	2,000	5,000	4,000,000	1,800	64,000	.....	.....	.....	400	4,000 00	12,000
Philadelphia.....	200	345	62	1,525	9,708	6,000,000	20,654	28,700	3,500	.....	.....	300	2,823 35	9,000
St. Louis.....	2	50	3	9,215	26,996	72,030	.....	4,163	8,000	.....	.....	160	3,029 18	.....
Boston.....	18	613	56	1,000	5,130	18,366	2,000	9,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,251 00	.....
Brooklyn.....	3	15	60	10,000	10,000	100,000	.....	25,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	2,977 74	.....
Louisville.....	.....	32	40	10,000	2,000	10,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	5,730 41	21,000
Peoria, Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. C. Bellaman.....	.....	16	80	4,000	.....	30,000	.....	5,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Office, Philadelphia.....	129	1,033	3945	50,000	62,454	6,308,656	92,834	25,2981	31,403	300,000	8	1,390	\$19,844 84	.....
Totals.....	574	1,633	5,945	52,556	53,963	33,659,650	37,843	151,800	3,250	.....	15	2,394	20,515 45	91,150
Totals.....	574	1,633	5,945	102,500	115,757	10,953,706	130,037	381,781	34,653	300,000	23	3,694	\$40,160 29	\$142,150

1 From a memorandum of Rev. Mr. Morrison, it appears that the distributions by the Commission from its office in New York, before the removal to Philadelphia, amounted to three boxes of hospital stores, and 2,006,500 pages of reading matter; and that there were on hand at the time of removal 209,000 second-hand tracts, and 55,000 pages of religious papers, magazines, &c.

## NOTE TO CHAPTER II.

## GOVERNMENT FACILITIES WITHIN ARMY LINES.

*(See page 125.)*

THE following facts are given, as illustrating the varying action of Government in granting facilities to the Commission:—

In the closing days of June, 1862, occurred the seven days' battles before Richmond. The Delegates of the Commission wished to go forward, but were stopped at Baltimore. The Provost Marshal telegraphed Mr. Stuart from Baltimore, June 30:—

They can go upon showing evidence that they are in the service of the Government, or have the permission or sanction of the Secretary of War.

GEO. R. DODGE, *Provost Marshal*.

The special sanction of the Secretary of War was sought, but denied by the following telegram, dated Washington, June 30, 1862, 3 o'clock 30 min. P. M.:—

For military reasons the passes for which you apply cannot be granted. By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN TUCKER, *Ass't Sec'y War*.

The next day, for reasons not explained by the correspondence now extant, the Delegates were allowed to proceed, as is seen by a telegram dated at Baltimore, July 1, 1862:—

Our passes were cheerfully granted. We go down to-morrow.

JNO. H. CASTLE,

GEO. W. ANDERSON.

Four days later the Provost Marshal at Baltimore again telegraphs Mr. Stuart, under date of July 5:—

An order from the Secretary of War, dated July 4, precludes from issuing permits except to those in the military and naval service. Application must be made to Surgeon-General W. A. Hammond, at Washington.

GEO. R. DODGE, *Provost Marshal*.

The Surgeon-General, being applied to, telegraphed from Washington to Mr. Stuart, under date of July 10:—

None but Government *employ's* are now permitted to go to Army of the Potomac. Qualified physicians and nurses will be employed, and passes sent them, but not for a less period than three months.

W. A. HAMMOND, *Surgeon-General*.

On the 23d of July, the Surgeon-General again telegraphs Mr. Stuart, in reply to another application:—

No more passes are granted.

WM. A. HAMMOND.

Efforts being continually made, by the representatives of the Commission in Washington and at other points, to get Delegates through the lines, they were more or less successful, with constant interruptions and delays, so that men were sent forward every few days. But the restrictions were not permanently removed, nor were they imposed seemingly upon any principle or with consistency of action. In the latter part of July, a rigorous order to exclude civilians from the army was interpreted by the authorities at Baltimore and Fortress Monroe as applying to the Delegates of the Christian Commission. Under date of August 1, Mr. Stuart communicated this fact to General McClellan, and requested that the interpretation be so modified as not to shut out the Commission's Delegates. General McClellan replied from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 5, as follows:—

I am directed by the Commanding General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to say that he takes pleasure in the compliance with your request. Letters have been addressed to the Provost Marshal at Baltimore, and General Dix, at Fortress Monroe, requesting that the agents of the Christian Commission be granted passes to visit this army, on your application. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,

*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

In August, Rev. W. E. Boardman was deputed to go to Washington, to consult with the President and others, and to secure permanently, if possible, access to the army. He writes to Mr. Stuart, August 16, 1862, of the "decisive visit of the day" to General Halleck:—"His answer was brief, definite, and decisive. All hospitals and camps this side of Virginia are open to us for our agents

and supplies, and all supplies for the army in Virginia will be duly forwarded and faithfully delivered as we may direct, but NO PASSES will be given at present to go to any part of the army in Virginia. The arrangement of General McClellan with the Commission is revoked. *No exceptions will be made under any circumstances.*" The reason given is that such favors will "bring upon them a swarm of applications from others." Mr. Boardman remarks, "This rigid rule is understood to be temporary, and may soon be relaxed."

August 30, Mr. J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, telegraphed Mr. Stuart from Baltimore:—

I have instructions from the War Department regarding parties going to aid of the wounded in late battle. I will order all tickets by you for this object to be recognized without pay by parties holding, and will arrange the same with the Government at Washington, and am satisfied that a large number can accomplish much good by labor among the wounded if promptly present.

Two days later, Sept. 1, Surgeon-General Hammond telegraphs Mr. Stuart from Washington:—

An abundance of surgical assistance and medical supplies is on hand.

August 28, 1862, Mr. Stuart addressed the Secretary of War, proposing, in behalf of the Commission, "to furnish, free of expense to the Government, two chaplains for each division of the army." The Secretary replied, Sept. 18, through his Assistant, Mr. P. H. Watson:—

The Secretary of War directs me to . . . inform you that on reference to the Surgeon-General he reports as follows—"From the records of this office it appears that many more chaplains are appointed than there are positions to which to assign them. It is my opinion that the services of the chaplains here offered, being entirely voluntary, would be entirely independent of military authority, and I recommend that this offer be declined."

The next official note preserved is from Surgeon-General Hammond, dated at Washington, Nov. 22, 1862, in which he says:—

I shall always be ready to aid the Christian Commission in any way that is in my power.

A letter from the Commission to Major-General Burnside, then



commanding the Army of the Potomac, dated Nov. 26, 1862, speaks of the pleasant relations with General McClellan, asks for a continuance of favors, and says, "We desire nothing new, unless the recent change of command and position renders it necessary."

Still the way was more or less hedged up. Letters from Mr. Bal-lantyne, Rev. Alexander Reed (General Superintendent), Mr. F. E. Shearer (Agent at Washington), and others, during November, December, and January, speak of their persistent endeavors, aided by prominent public men, to get passes, and keep the way open; but generally without avail. Mr. Reed writes from Washington, Dec. 13,— "I could weep in secret places all night, over the distressing and annoying fact that men are suffering and we can't relieve them. . . . I have tried every avenue in vain." Transportation was granted for stores, but not for Delegates. The chief hindrance seemed to be with Secretary Stanton<sup>1</sup> and General Halleck, and the chief objection was that they did not want "a loose, unmanageable element, outside of military and medical control," which they had had "difficulty in controlling on former occasions."

January 24, 1863, Secretary Stanton gave to Rev. Bishop E. S. James the memorandum printed on p. 131.

The following telegram, dated at the War Department, May 9, was received the same day in New York, and reached the office in Philadelphia May 11 (Monday):—

*Rev. Bishop James:*—General Hooker has given positive directions that attendance and medical supplies shall not be allowed to go down until called for. The information received by the Department is that at present the attendance and supplies are ample, and in view of the limited means of land transportation, compared with the enormous demand for supplies, there should be no encumbrance by superfluity. I am happy to say that reports to the Department show the great energy and beneficial results of your Association, and every facility consistent with imperative military necessity will be accorded.

E. M. STANTON.

Under date of May 14, 1863, Mr. Cole wrote to Mr. Stuart:—

I had yesterday an interview with General Patrick, and I am happy to say that I have got the promise of passes for all regular Delegates. So I think in future there need be no delay in furnishing Delegates, who are to remain from six to eight weeks, with passes. Transportation for stores is also secured, and everything seems to be right for a successful work.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 124, and the note there.

Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, here referred to, was Provost Marshal General in the Army of the Potomac from November, 1862, until the close of the war. The Commission found in him a constant and most faithful friend. He watched over its interests with the love of a Christian and the fidelity of a soldier, giving it at all times the wisdom of his personal counsels and the influence of his office. As Provost Marshal General he issued all passes for the Army of the Potomac, except in special cases, and he fully kept the above promise to the Commission unto the end.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission, held May 22, 1863, Bishop James and Mr. Demond were appointed a special committee, and empowered to proceed to Washington, "to endeavor to adjust permanently with the authorities the matter of passes, transportation, and facilities within army lines, in the various Military Departments East and West." This committee reported at a meeting held August 10, that they "had interviews with Secretary Stanton and various army officers, and obtained assurances that every facility consistent with military necessities shall be granted."

At the meeting just referred to, August 10, the question was presented, growing out of representations from the Commission's agents in the West, "What shall be done to secure certain additional facilities in the Army of the Cumberland?" It was referred to Mr. Demond, with instructions to draw up a letter, to be addressed by the Chairman to the Secretary of War. This was done. The Secretary replied, by asking for "a more specific statement of the facilities desired." Such a statement was made out, after consultation with the General Field Agent in the Army of the Cumberland (Rev. E. P. Smith), in a letter drawn up by Mr. Demond. The final answer from the War Department was, that "application must be made for the facilities desired directly to the Department, in each particular instance."

The repeated assurances above recited were, with a few exceptions, made good during the remainder of the war.

The following Special Order from General Grant, while in command of the Army of the Mississippi, fitly closes this Note. It is the more valuable, as illustrating the spirit and conduct of the man in his subsequent relations to the Christian Commission. In Sep-

tember, 1864, he extended the order, so as to make it embrace all Departments of the Army of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 12, 1863. }

*Special Orders, No. 32. Ex.*

All officers holding commands in the Military Division of the Mississippi, are hereby required to extend every facility, not inconsistent with the public service, to all Delegates of the United States Christian Commission, and aid them, by every legitimate means in their power, to the accomplishment of the benevolent and charitable purposes of the Commission.

Permission will at all times be granted by the proper military authorities to such Delegates to pass to all parts within the lines, without hindrance or molestation.

The Commissary Department will at all times sell to such Delegates, upon certificates similar to those given by officers, such stores as they may need for their own use.

Military telegraph lines will transmit for such Delegates all messages relating to the business of the Commission.

The Quartermaster's Department will, upon application, furnish such Delegates and their stores free transportation upon all Government steamers and military railroads to and from such points within the Military Division as their duties may require them to visit.

By order of MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

GEO. K. LEET, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

## CHAPTER III.

### THE SECOND YEAR.

WHEN the second year of the Commission's work began, the number of auxiliary associations and committees throughout the North was forty-four; when it closed, the number was one hundred and eleven. This may fairly stand as an index of the Commission's growth, and its improvement in method and efficiency was perhaps equal to its enlargement. Its first anniversaries, largely attended as they were, and participated in by men of national reputation in all departments of the public service, gained for it the general ear. The simplicity and directness in its modes of operation; the fullness of its financial exhibits; the endorsement of prominent clergymen and others who had visited the army in its service; the appreciation of the soldiers themselves, with their officers, surgeons, and chaplains;<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the early part of the year a proposition by the Commission to provide volunteer chaplains for the army, one for each brigade, was misapprehended by some of the regular chaplains. This gave rise, for a little while, to unpleasant discussion and alienation in a few cases. But the misapprehension soon passed away, and the result was a better understanding of the Commission by the chaplains and a more hearty co-operation. The proposition originated with the New York Committee, and was endorsed by the Central Executive Committee on the 3d of March. The design was benevolent, — neither to disparage the chaplaincy nor to interfere with it, but to assist it in every

the increasing favor of government,<sup>1</sup> and the manifest blessing of God,—all these strengthened the Commission's hold upon the affections of the people, and multiplied its resources.<sup>2</sup>

As the year opened, and the President's Proclamation of Emancipation gave definiteness and character to the contest, the feeling prevailed that the war would assume larger dimensions, involve a thorough reshaping of the national policy, and perhaps be protracted through years. "The policy of emancipation and of employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. . . . It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it [*i. e.* emancipation] might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented."<sup>3</sup> These changes in public sentiment and governmental action, and in the attendant enlargement

way. The form and tone of the first circular, however, were unfortunate, and the whole movement, as was soon discovered, was unwise.

<sup>1</sup> In addition to what is stated elsewhere, the following extracts from a letter of General Geo. G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, will be of interest. It was addressed to Mr. Stuart, from the headquarters of the army, under date of August 5, 1863. ". . . . It will afford me very great pleasure to render you every encouragement and facility in my power to prosecute the good and holy work you have entered upon. . . . You may rest satisfied that in this army your agents and assistants will receive every cooperation, and be treated with all the consideration due the important and noble work they are engaged upon. I shall be glad to hear from you whenever anything occurs requiring my action, and shall always be ready, as far as the exigencies of the service and my authority will permit, to comply with your wishes."

<sup>2</sup> Striking illustrations of this are seen in the prompt and noble offerings made after the battle of Gettysburg; as also for our prisoners in Richmond; the generous contributions at Saratoga, to send ice to Charleston, and the large collections on the Day of National Thanksgiving.

<sup>3</sup> President Lincoln's Message, Dec. 9, 1863.

and improvement of the army, were reflected in the movements of the Commission, which drew its life from the popular feeling, and adapted its operations to the varying exigencies, forms of organization, and methods of conduct of the forces in the field. As early as August 12, 1862, Bishop Janes had written to Mr. Stuart,— “The demand for the services of the Commission, in my judgment, is likely to continue a long time. It will be well for us to mature our plans and strengthen our agency as much as possible.”

There was urgent demand for more of system in the Commission's army work. Hitherto, indeed, there had been nothing worthy the name of army organization,—no “controlling head or permanent agency in the field.” Delegates had gone out in companies, each company, whether containing three or thirty, constituting one of its number a captain, and carrying their own stores. They went to such field or hospital as was most needy or most accessible, and worked in such way as their judgment or resources and opportunity determined. Their time of service was left to their own convenience. Thus each company had to experiment for itself, did not seem to represent a permanent and continuous agency, and was likely to leave very few and feeble traces of its work. That much good was done by this method, or want of method, must be gratefully acknowledged; that much good was hindered, through inexperience, by misapplication and loss of stores, and by failure to gain fully the confidence of surgeons, chaplains, and soldiers, it would be wrong to deny. But this was slowly improved, as the necessity and conditions of efficient co-operation with the government and the army were better under-

stood. The last of the "companies" thus sent out was to Murfreesboro', after the battle of Stone River, in the first days of January, 1863.

The plan of army organization ultimately adopted, but which it required months to perfect, was to appoint a General Field Agent, with one or more Assistants, in each army. This General Agent had supervision of the entire work in his field, establishing stations as needed, assigning Delegates to the various stations, keeping up the supply of stores and publications, representing the Commission in its intercourse with the military and other authorities in the army, and being directly responsible to the Central Executive Committee. Permanent Station Agents were appointed, one for each corps, to act under the instructions of the General Field Agent, and to direct the labors of the Delegates who might be assigned them. Delegates were required to enter the service for a period of at least six weeks, unless specially excused, and to be subject to the direction of the Field Agents. A permanent organization was thus secured, composed of a few men carefully chosen, after having been tried as volunteer workers. They were constantly familiar with all the necessities and opportunities of the work, kept guard over the stock and stores of the Commission, and could turn to immediate use the earnest but unskilled zeal of the new Delegates. A system of reports,—not perfected and fully introduced, however, until a year later,—furnished the requisite information for the Agents and for the Executive and Auxiliary Committees. This information also, so far as desirable, was communicated to the public through various channels. Thus an interest in the work was sustained, and

a record of its method and achievements preserved. This plan of organization resulted from the suggestions of men in the field, who felt the need of it, and from the deliberations of the Commission.

A few particulars upon the points thus sketched are here proper. John A. Cole, of Medway, Massachusetts, was the first General Field Agent appointed. He went to the Army of the Potomac as a Delegate, August 20, 1862, and remained nine months without compensation. He was the first, as his letters show, to appreciate the necessity of a thorough organization of the Commission's army work, to urge it upon the Executive Committee, and to indicate the main features which the organization should possess. He received his official appointment early in the spring of 1863, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac,—his field subsequently including all the forces operating against Richmond. As speedily as possible, which was by no means as speedily as he desired, he put his designs into execution, with such modifications as experience, deliberation, and necessity suggested. The Executive Committee in accepting Mr. Cole's resignation at the close of the work, September 1, 1865, thus recalled his early efforts in shaping the army organization of the Commission:—"In accepting this resignation we express to Mr. Cole our grateful appreciation of the steadfast purpose, the Christian fidelity, and the unselfish and unremitting toil with which he has prosecuted our field work for three years past, attaining, through God's smile, to a success wider, and more permanent and blessed, than our strongest faith dared anticipate. And we here record our conviction that to his sagacity in originating, his wisdom in plan-



ning, and his resolute continuance in executing, we are indebted for much of the work that was peculiar and very happy in the armies of Virginia; and this being the earliest and the largest field occupied by the Commission, to Mr. Cole is rightly due the satisfaction of knowing that he has largely given shape and character to our field work in other armies."

The salaries of the permanent agents in the field varied in amount from \$40 to \$70 per month, according to position, with subsistence and incidental expenses. In a few cases, owing to some peculiarity of circumstances, a larger compensation was paid, but the excess was made up independently of the Commission's treasury.

In the Minutes of the Executive Committee for May 22, 1863, it is recorded:—"Upon recommendation of John A. Cole, Field Agent in the Army of the Potomac, Rev. Edward P. Smith, tried as a Delegate, was selected from the corps of Delegates in the Army of the Potomac, and sent as a Field Agent to the West, with instructions, stores, and publications, to open a systematic work of Christian labor, Scripture distribution, and supply of religious reading-matter and stores, in the Army of General Rosecrans (Department of the Cumberland). Having commenced the work remarkably well, Mr. Smith was further instructed to organize and commence a similar work in the Department of the Ohio, under General Burnside."

Mr. Smith, who had been a pastor in Pepperell, Mass., entered the Army of the Potomac as a Delegate, January 26, 1863, and continued in the service of the Commission until it dissolved. He left for the West in the last days of March. April 6, he reports himself in Nash-

ville, "waiting on officials," where also he finds "the Commission in bad repute." Two days later he writes from Murfreesboro', after having had "an interview, under favorable circumstances, with General Rosecrans," and announces that the Commission is "established in the Army of the Cumberland."

In the Department of the Ohio, General Burnside welcomed the presence of the Commission and favored it to the extent of his power. The peculiar position and service of this Army, as operating for the relief of East Tennessee, made it largely dependent upon land transportation, and compelled it to dispense with everything that could be deemed a military superfluity. However, much was done through the committees in Cincinnati and Louisville, especially for the post hospitals and more permanent camps. In November, Mr. J. R. Miller, who had been Assistant Field Agent in the East, was sent to General Burnside's army to superintend the work. He was an efficient laborer, and remained with the Commission until its close.

In June Mr. Smith visited the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General Grant, then before Vicksburg, to prepare the way for permanent organization there. Early in July, Mr. K. A. Burnell, who had been serving the Army Committee in St. Louis as Secretary, arrived in Memphis as Field Agent, and began a very successful work. He remained in the work through the war. The ample facilities and constant encouragement afforded by General Grant and his subordinates were of great value.

In October the Departments of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, were consolidated into one, called

the Department of the Mississippi, with General Grant in command. While in this position he issued, in behalf of the Commission, the Special Order printed on page 441. Mr. Smith, in giving the history of that order, writes to Mr. Boardman under date of Chattanooga, Nov. 18, "I went to the headquarters of the Division of the Mississippi this morning, with fear and trembling. . . . I appealed to General Grant, preparing my document carefully, and making it general so as to cover all his command. I asked for five things,—1, An endorsement of the Commission by the Commanding General to his officers, authorizing them to give all facilities not inconsistent with the public service; 2, Passes for Delegates within the lines; 3, Transportation for Delegates and stores; 4, Use of military telegraph; 5, Privilege of purchasing of commissary and quartermaster's department, for the use of the Delegates. The General received me easily; read my papers with attention; said an order should be issued, covering the points made, as soon as he had leisure to prepare it; laid my paper on the Adjutant's desk, saying, 'There is a paper to which I wish to give attention.' He then directed the Adjutant to make out a pass and free transportation for me to any part of his entire command, till further order, and put his autograph to it. I came back all the way to our quarters with my heart full of the first line of the 'Doxology in Long Metre.'" Mr. Smith writes further from Nashville, Dec. 22, "General Grant's facilities have given us a new footing entirely."

As already indicated, visits had been frequently made among the Western troops, beginning with their very earliest engagements, by Delegates from the Army Com-

mittees and Young Men's Christian Associations of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, etc. These had taken reading-matter and stores, often acting as distributors for the Sanitary Commission, and ministering personally among the men by holding religious services. But the movements now briefly described inaugurated more permanent and systematic operations.

It should be noticed here that many of the Commission's most successful army agents, who continued in its service through the war, began their labors within the first half of this year or earlier. To the names mentioned above may be added those of Rev. E. F. Williams, Rev. F. G. Ensign, T. R. Ewing, Wm. A. Lawrence, Rev. J. F. Loyd, and H. C. Houghton. Possibly there were others. It was the fortune of the Commission, which should be gratefully recognized, to be served alike in the field and on the home committees by men of rare devotion and ability. Both the unsalaried and the salaried workers are entitled to this praise. There were exceptions, but they were in a very small minority and of short continuance, especially among the permanent agents and committee-men.

The Auxiliary Commission in New York City had charge of the work in the navy, among the blockading squadrons and coast expeditions, in the coast ports and the Department of the Gulf,—thus extending along a line of two thousand miles, from New York to New Orleans, and including about one-fourth of the national forces. Their principal stations, beside the New York office, were Portsmouth, Va., Newbern, N. C., Beaufort, S. C., and New Orleans. These served as centres for the prosecution of the work in every direction. Owing

to the distance of their stations, and the difficulty and slowness of transportation, the New York Committee employed their Delegates for a period of not less than six months. Many of them served for from one to two years. They were also paid a small salary and furnished their own subsistence. Less was done by the Commission in this department in the way of supplying sanitary stores, and more exclusive attention paid to the distribution of reading-matter and personal religious ministrations. Among the permanent agents, while all did well, special mention should be made, because of their long-continued services, of Rev. E. N. Crane in Eastern Virginia, and Hon. J. V. C. Smith, M. D., in New Orleans.

Such is a rapid sketch of the field presented to the Commission. In the larger cities and towns, and their immediate neighborhoods,—particularly along the great central war-line, which stretched from Washington City to the Mississippi River,—were hospitals, camps, forts, etc. Many of these were primary or secondary bases of supply for the various armies. These places were included in the Commission's plan of operations, which conformed itself to the military organization, and were superintended by local committees or agents, generally acting in co-operation with some General Field Agent.

With this survey of the army as distributed for work, let us look at the arrangements made for its supply, for it was felt that organization was quite as essential at home as in the field. Although this organization was not very thoroughly carried out during the year, yet the necessity was developed, and a beginning was made. Experience showed that if the Army Committees within

a convenient district were charged with the duty of supplying a particular army with Delegates and stores, the supply could be made more constant and regular, and the interest for effort at home would be greater. As the result of correspondence and conference with the army agents and other leading workers, a meeting of the Commission at large was held in Philadelphia, October 15 and 16. There were present Geo. H. Stuart, chairman; Rev. Bishop James, New York; Rev. R. H. Neale and Chas. Demond, of Boston; Jay Cooke and John P. Crozer, Philadelphia; Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, Cincinnati; John V. Farwell, Chicago; Rev. Jas. Eells, Brooklyn; Jos. Patterson, Treasurer; Rev. W. E. Boardman, Secretary. By invitation there were also present the following representatives of the several Army Committees named,—J. W. McIntyre, St. Louis; G. S. Griffith and Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Baltimore; D. L. Moody, Chicago; N. Bishop and F. G. Foster, New York; E. C. Walker, Detroit; Rev. John F. Ernst, Buffalo; P. B. Simons, Philadelphia; W. Ballantyne, Washington. In addition to these the meeting was attended by Rev. Benj. Parsons, Field Agent, just from the Army of the Cumberland; Rev. J. F. Sutton, recently returned from the Gulf Department; and Rev. C. P. Lyford, Agent at Camp Convalescent.

The work since the previous meeting in January was passed in review. It included the fields of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and many others; the wonderful scenes of Camp Convalescent, Annapolis, Nashville, Memphis, etc.; the relief of the famished prisoners at Richmond, and the sweltering sufferers before Charleston; beside the regular, growing efforts for imparting bodily relief

and carrying the Gospel of Christ throughout the armies. All this will come before us more fully hereafter. During the nine months 822 Delegates had been sent out, nearly \$200,000 in cash received, and disbursements made, including donated stores, etc., of over \$300,000. While it was devoutly recognized that there was very much in the relief and comfort bestowed, the lives saved, the hope and courage awakened, the sin prevented, and the souls converted, to move the gratitude and thankfulness of all, it was manifest that much more systematic and earnest effort would be requisite if the increasing exigencies and opportunities were to be even approximately met. A general plan of home organization and co-operation was therefore adopted, after careful deliberation, interchange of views, and discussion. The main points were:—

1. The Central Executive Committee to exercise general oversight of the whole work, with direct control and support of the General Field Agents, Assistants, and Local Agents. By co-operation from the Auxiliaries of New England, Western New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Washington City, etc., the Central Committee were also to have immediate charge of the work in the Eastern Armies.

2. The New York Committee, as already noticed, to supply the navy,<sup>1</sup> the coast defenses, and the Gulf De-

<sup>1</sup>The subjoined letter shows the estimate put upon the Commission's work by the naval authorities. Similar instructions were sent to the other navy yards, and were officially communicated to the Central Office of the Commission.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,  
WASHINGTON, *February 16, 1863.*

ADMIRAL:—

This Bureau has been charged with the duty of attending to the requisitions

partment, and to draw their resources from the States of New York, Connecticut, and Eastern New Jersey.

3. The Auxiliaries in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville, to give special attention to the Departments of the Ohio and Cumberland.

4. Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Detroit, and Milwaukee, to assume similar charge of the troops in Missouri and the Department of the Tennessee, with all forces further West and South, to the line of the Gulf Department.

5. Each Auxiliary was to organize local societies in its own district, collect funds, and secure Delegates and commission them. All commissions, however, were to issue from the Central Office, duly numbered and signed by the Chairman,—being sent in blank to the Committees, by which a full statement of their use was to be made. Surplus funds, after paying expenses of Delegates, purchasing necessary supplies, transportation and other local charges, were to be sent to the general treasury. All supplies needed from the East were to be purchased through the Central Executive Committee. A system of reports was also arranged, between the of the Christian Commission for the Army and Navy, so far as the navy is concerned. It is the wish of the Department to have forwarded moral and religious works, with hospital delicacies, etc., to the different squadrons in vessels bound to these squadrons. You will please therefore have the beneficent object of the Christian Commission in view, and afford it every possible reasonable accommodation consistent with the public interest, and forward such articles as it wishes for the temporal and spiritual welfare of those engaged in the naval service.

Please refer to the Bureau applications for passage, which must be made and indorsed by some one in connection with the Association.

The officers of the Society are gentlemen of the highest standing in New York. Respectfully, etc.,

A. H. FOOTE, *Chief of Bureau.*

REAR ADMIRAL HIRAM PAULDING,

*Commanding Navy Yard, New York.*



home-committees and their army districts, and between all these and the Central Office.

This plan, with modifications and subsequent enlargement, was in a general way adhered to during the remainder of the war. Indeed, no complete and thorough organization throughout the country was ever effected, although it was approximated by some local committees, as for example by the one at Pittsburg. The work was too vast, the territory too large, and especially was the reliance, properly and necessarily, too much upon the voluntary and spontaneous action of the people, to admit of rigid and thorough-going organization. But the resources and the power lost from want of system were largely made up by the heartiness and constancy with which patriotic and Christian devotion stood under its burdens until the last.

The details of the year's work in the army are given in subsequent chapters. They show a large advance upon the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditures had increased four fold,—the cash alone in a much larger ratio. The number of Delegates sent into the field was only a little less than four times the force of 1862. A better understanding of the character and needs of the soldiers was manifest, in the superior class of literature furnished. The weekly and monthly religious newspapers, desirable pamphlets and magazines, and well-selected libraries of valuable standard books were extensively circulated. These labors and benefactions were shared by the camps, hospitals, forts, military prisons, and naval forces. The great battle-fields of the year,—including Stone River, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, etc.,—

were of course most prominent among the scenes of the Commission's activity, and everything was done that their resources rendered possible in relieving suffering, and preaching the Gospel to sick, wounded, and well, alike among friends and captured foes. One event, however, of unusual interest at the time, may be narrated here. We refer to the relief of our prisoners of war in Richmond. The story is briefly and clearly told in the subjoined paragraphs from the Annual Report for 1863. These might be abundantly illustrated from the correspondence of the period, were it necessary or desirable.

Instantly upon the reception of intelligence from Chattanooga that Rev. John Hussey<sup>1</sup> had been taken, on the 20th of September, and probably carried captive from the Chickamauga to Richmond, inquiry by letter was made of the Richmond authorities whether he had arrived there, and the answer returned that there was "no such man in any of the prisons in and around Richmond." The same mail, however, brought a letter, dated "Castle Thunder," from Mr. Hussey himself, asking the Commission to send him food and clothing to relieve him from hunger and cold, and to secure, if possible, his early release. A letter was written to Mr. Jay Cooke, then at Sandusky, Ohio, to procure a testimonial from such of the thousands who had been benefited at Gettysburg by Delegates of the Commission, as might be found on Johnson's Island, to send forward to Richmond for the purpose of influencing the release of Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Hussey was a Delegate, from Hamilton County, Ohio, sent out by the Cincinnati Branch. He was taken prisoner while ministering to the wounded, just after the battle of the Chickamauga.

Hussey. Mr. Cooke promptly returned the following:—

DEPOT FOR PRISONERS, }  
JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, OHIO, *October 31, 1863.* }

The undersigned, prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, do hereby certify that, from their personal knowledge and experience, the Delegates of the United States Christian Commission, in their Christian efforts to relieve the sick and wounded of the various battle-fields, make no difference or discrimination between the contending parties, relieving alike the sufferings and wants of the Confederate and Federal men and officers; and we therefore sincerely trust, that the authorities at Richmond and elsewhere will treat any of said Delegates that may fall into their hands with the kindness justly due to them, and grant them a speedy return to their Christian work. (Signed by forty-eight Confederate soldiers, mostly officers.)

Without waiting for the answer from Mr. Cooke, a letter was written to Mr. Hussey, stating that an appeal for his release would be made to the authorities in Richmond immediately, upon the ground that he was a non-combatant, a Delegate of the Christian Commission, taken on the battle-field, where he was under authority ministering to the wounded; that the Delegates had always ministered alike to friend and foe; that the thousands of rebel wounded at Gettysburg had been kindly cared for by them; that the Commission was doing all that could lawfully be done for those then in Fort Delaware, and that testimonials to this effect would be sent forward. This letter, as it passed under the scrutiny of the Commissioner at Richmond, decided the release of Mr. Hussey without delay. The appeal was formally made, and the testimonials transmitted; but already, before they arrived, the released Delegate was happily on his return. Simultaneously with the letter of Mr.

Hussey, came an appeal to the Commission through another channel, opening the way for the transmission of food, clothing, and medicine to the suffering captives in Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, the Tobacco Warehouses, and on Belle Island. Immediately a box had been packed and shipped for Mr. Hussey, which was received, not by him, because he was released the day before its arrival, but by Captain Conover, of Ohio, a fellow-captive and friend; and with the box for Mr. Hussey, a limited but choice shipment was made of a few boxes to Lieutenant W. F. Randolph, in Libby Prison, which was duly received and gladly distributed, as intended, amongst his fellow-prisoners. This shipment was immediately acknowledged by General Meredith at Fortress Monroe, and its safe arrival at Richmond announced by the following letter from Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange:—

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE, }  
FORTRESS MONROE, VA., November 3, 1863. }

GEO. H. STUART,

*Chairman Christian Commission, Philadelphia:*

*Sir:* I have the honor to inform you that twenty-one packages, addressed "Lieutenant W. F. Randolph, Fifth United States Artillery, Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia," and one addressed "Rev. John Hussey, Castle Thunder, Richmond, Virginia," containing clothing and other comforts, forwarded by the Christian Commission, for the benefit of our suffering prisoners in the hands of the enemy, have been received and delivered by me to the authorities at Richmond, and I trust and believe they have, ere this, found their way to and made glad the hearts of many of those for whom they were intended.

Your noble Association cannot find a wider or worthier field than this for its work of benevolence and charity, nor do I believe any

other where so much good may be done, or so great an amount of real suffering can be alleviated, as here, even at the cost of redoubled efforts and means.

Should you desire to make any further shipments, address to the party whom you wish to receive and distribute the articles, in care of "Brigadier-General S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fortress Monroe, Virginia," and forward by Adams Express. On arrival at Fortress Monroe, such packages will be forwarded to Richmond via flag of truce.

With heartfelt thanks on behalf of the recipients of your bounty,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN E. MULFORD,

*Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange.*

Thus encouraged, the Commission opened its doors to receive all that should be offered suitable for the purpose, and especially for money to purchase articles most needed and most valuable to afford the required relief and comfort to the thousands of wretched captives. The touching and terrible statements made of the condition of the inmates of these prisons moved all hearts irresistibly, and opened the purse of the people to supply, without limit, the means of relief. The only question was, whether that which should be sent could be pushed through and actually placed in the hands of the prisoners themselves. The arrival of three hundred and fifty men at Annapolis, on the 20th of November, in the most deplorable condition, six having died on the way, and very many marked for the grave within a few hours or days at the farthest, served to increase sympathy and cause unbounded indignation. The facts in the case were made public, and contributions flowed in apace. Stores were purchased, packed, and sent forward daily.

From day to day despatches and letters from General Meredith and Major Mulford were received, and occasionally an acknowledgment directly from the prisons, showing that the goods shipped were faithfully delivered and distributed to the prisoners. Efforts, though always unsuccessful, were made at different times and in various ways, to obtain consent of the Richmond authorities to the residence of one or more agents of the Christian Commission in Richmond, in the prisons if not elsewhere in the city, to receive and distribute the supplies sent. The narrow channel open was evidently clogged soon after the tide of relief from the North commenced setting in to the rebel capital, and every day seemed to clog it still further. It is charitable, and perhaps true, to say that the means of transportation from City Point, where our flag of truce boat delivered all to the flag of truce boat for transmission to Richmond, was utterly insufficient for the conveyance of all that came pouring in from the open hands of the people in the loyal States. However that may be, at last the announcement came that nothing more would be received, except packages from private persons to individual prisoners, and very reluctantly the Christian Commission ceased this most beneficent work.

On being released from prison Rev. Mr. Hussey furnished a public statement of his experiences and observations while in rebel hands. As illustrative of the times a few sentences are here given. After recounting the incidents of his journey from the field of Chickamauga, Mr. Hussey says:—

At length we reached Richmond, and were placed in Castle Thunder, where all civilian prisoners, whether Northern or Southern

loyalists, are placed. There were about six hundred of the former and eight hundred of the latter incarcerated when we arrived. The Southern Unionists are mostly from East Tennessee, North Carolina, and Western and Northern Virginia. Included among them, however, are citizens from all parts of the South. The prisoners receive one meal a day, consisting of half a loaf of bread and two ounces of meat. In all the prisons of the city the same quantity of provisions is furnished to the unfortunate inmates. In every other respect they are treated almost like dogs. They are not provided with any clothing, except what they may have had upon them when captured, nor with blankets or bedding of any kind, but are compelled to lie upon the bare and filthy floors. The inmates of Castle Thunder, of whom there are two hundred and forty on the upper floor, are crowded into apartments so small that they are compelled to sleep in parallel rows, to economize space. Once every three weeks the floor is scrubbed, when they are allowed to proceed to the prison yard for a breath of fresh air and exercise. At no other time are they allowed to leave their rooms, upon any pretence whatever. The prisoners never have a chance to wash themselves, as neither soap nor water is provided for them. Partly from this circumstance, partly from the insufficient supply of food, and partly from the fetid atmosphere they are compelled to breathe, diseases of the bowels and liver are very prevalent, especially among the more advanced in life; and very few, either young or old, manage to maintain any semblance of health. Another cause contributing to this distressing result is the lack of clothing, already mentioned. Among the prisoners is a man from New York, whose only covering is about a yard of rag carpet, and in the eyes of his fellow-sufferers his wardrobe is by no means considered despicable; and another, a Baptist minister, is almost naked. Since his imprisonment he has heard of the death of four of his children; but, notwithstanding his terrible sufferings, he refuses to purchase his liberty by taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. These are by no means exceptional cases of hardship, but I mention them because they came immediately under my own observation.

The Commission held its public Anniversaries, similar to those of the previous year, though having a wider

interest and greater enthusiasm, in Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1864, and in Washington City, February 2. The latter was in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was presided over by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States. President Lincoln and several members of his cabinet were present, and prominent men in the various departments of the Government took part in the exercises.

The following statistical summaries for the year, clearly show the character and extent of the Commission's resources and operations:—

TABLE I.—STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER.

DR. JOSEPH PATTERSON, TREASURER U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.		CR.	
1863.		1863.	
Jan. 28.	To balance on hand, as per First Annual Report,.....	Dec. 31.	By cash paid for hospital supplies during 1863.....
	\$673 09		\$75,653 61
Dec. 31.	Cash from various Army Committees, in 1863, as per Table II. ....	"	By cash paid for publications during 1863.....
	100,797 67	"	58,230 93
"	Cash from various local committees, church collections, individual subscriptions, etc.....	"	By cash paid for chapels, tents, wagons, etc.....
	120,743 91	"	9,592 56
		"	By cash paid diets and rations to agencies, for carrying on the work in the field.....
		"	10,454 37
		"	By cash paid Delegates' expenses and outfits.....
		"	9,968 05
		"	By cash paid for freight, drayage, labor, etc.....
		"	4,440 59
		"	By cash paid salaries at Central Office, and permanent agents in field.....
		"	4,958 33
		"	By cash paid incidental expenses, postage, advertising, etc.....
		"	2,949 79
		"	By cash paid expenses of meetings and agents.....
		"	2,370 82
		"	By counterfeit and broken bank notes.....
		"	48 21
			By balance.....
			43,547 41
1864.			\$222,214 67
Jan. 1.	To balance on hand.....		\$43,547 41



**TABLE II.**—CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRAL OFFICE AND OF BRANCHES HAVING A LOCAL FIELD TO SUPPORT.

OFFICES.	Total receipts 1861, and balance on hand, 1861.	Expended by Committee, Total.	Remitted to and purchased on account of Central Office.	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1861.
PHILADELPHIA	\$121,447 00	\$178,667 26	.....	\$43,547 44
Baltimore	14,600 76	13,218 63	.....	1,382 13
Boston	78,230 34	9,121 22	894,576 85	4,522 27
Buffalo	3,361 21	281 33	1,650 00	1,429 88
Ladies' C. C.	4,468 40	1,593 37	1,600 00	974 81
Chicago	8,182 24	3,806 14	2,604 37	172 78
Cincinnati	21,010 22	6,781 61	1,286 91	12,941 70
Detroit	3,478 75	590 52	2,300 00	678 23
Harrisburg	2,376 31	247 36	2,129 15	.....
Indianapolis	763 84	82 33	.....	681 51
Louisville	436 95	236 90	.....	200 05
New York	58,542 49	28,373 40	14,902 41	16,166 68
Peoria	1,651 15	881 35	.....	772 80
Philadelphia, Y. M. C. A.	92,02 01	1,915 49	7,176 84	179 68
Pittsburg	22,732 36	13,684 13	1,481 05	7,567 18
Portland	3,201 08	214 31	2,142 78	643 99
St. Louis	5,408 81	3,372 49	506 33	1,929 99
Total for 1861	\$558,230 24	\$765,211 28	\$100,797 67	\$93,028 01
Total for 1862	40,160 24	40,160 29	.....	.....
Total for 1862 and '63	\$998,390 58	\$905,371 57	.....	.....

**TABLE III.**—PACKAGES SHIPPED, STORES DONATED, AND VALUE OF SAME, WITH NUMBER OF DELEGATES SENT.

OFFICES.	Boxes shipped to field or distributed at home.	Boxes donated.	Value of donated Boxes.	Delegates sent.
PHILADELPHIA	6,601	3,262	\$163,610 24	514
Baltimore	1,375	1,045	25,000 00	21
Boston	573	1,135	89,125 00	175
Buffalo, Ladies' C. C.	.....	278	5,155 04	.....
Chicago	142	112	1,000 00	4
Cincinnati	400	325	14,000 00	48
Detroit	239	239	1,000 00	.....
Gettysburg	1,057	1,057	26,130 00	.....
Harrisburg	65	65	2,600 00	.....
Indianapolis	4	.....	.....	4
Louisville	328	225	1,000 00	7
New York	.....	.....	.....	6
Peoria	151	158	3,100 00	.....
Pittsburg	836	681	45,708 79	73
Portland	25	130	500 00	.....
St. Louis	11	11	60 00	10
Washington	548	548	12,940 00	.....
Total for 1861	12,648	9,391	\$385,821 97	1,184
Total for 1862	3,691	2,632	112,150 00	374
Total for 1862 and '63	16,339	12,023	\$527,971 97	1,558

NOTE.—The boxes "donated" are those which were received from contributors. The difference between the boxes "shipped" and the boxes "donated" will show the amount of stores and publications purchased by the Commission.

TABLE IV.—PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED BY CENTRAL AND BRANCH OFFICES.

OFFICES.	Copies of Scriptures.	Hymn & Psalm Books.	Knapsack Books.	Library Books.	Magazine's and Pam- phlets.	Religious News- papers.	Pages of Tracts.	Silent Con- ferer.
PHILADELPHIA.....	392,145	292,858	939,950	16,904	40,910	2,198,138	6,609,752	3,285
Baltimore.....	1,900	600	800	360	400	5,000	500,000	.....
Boston.....	1,480	25,000	20,000	500	.....	87,000	287,321	.....
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	13,650	.....	.....
Chicago.....	.....	60,000	47,500	1,500	4,700	70,000	390,000	.....
Cincinnati.....	15,000	30,000	65,000	1,500	5,500	200,000	750,000	.....
Indianapolis.....	1,373	350	1,641	.....	140	450	7,920	.....
Louisville.....	10,000	500	800	1,000	1,000	.....	150,000	.....
New York.....	29,870	32,458	143,276	7,633	11,609	182,664	2,150,000	.....
Peoria.....	12,000	11,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia (Y. M. C. A.)	.....	1,506	1,483	1,824	.....	38,677	373,820	.....
Pittsburg.....	861	4,379	61,129	3,899	47,240	56,275	15,040	.....
St. Louis.....	1,086	2,617	2,741	4,692	9,293	79,645	853,769	.....
Total for 1863.....	465,715	371,859	1,254,591	39,713	129,492	2,931,469	11,976,722	3,285
Distributed in 1862.....	102,560	139,697	115,757	3,459	34,653	384,781	10,953,706	830
Total for 1862 and '63.....	568,275	511,556	1,370,348	43,163	155,145	3,316,250	22,930,428	4,115

TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF VALUE OF WORK FOR 1862 AND 1863.

1863.		1862.	
Cash receipts at Central and Branch Offices.....	\$358,239 29	Cash receipts at Central and Branch Offices.....	\$40,160 26
Value of stores donated.....	385,829 07	Value of stores donated.....	142,150 00
" Delegates' services.....	72,420 00	" Delegates' services.....	21,360 00
" Scriptures from American Bible Society.....	45,971 50	" Scriptures donated by the American Bible Society.....	10,256 00
" Scriptures from British and Foreign Bible Society.....	1,677 79	" Railroad facilities.....	13,680 00
" Railroad facilities.....	44,210 00	" Telegraph facilities.....	3,650 00
" Telegraph facilities.....	9,390 00	Total for 1862.....	\$231,256 26
Total for 1863.....	\$906,867 65	Total for 1863.....	916,837 65
		Total for 1863 and '62.....	\$1,148,093 94

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE THIRD YEAR.

THE year 1864 was the great year in the history of the Christian Commission. About one-half of its entire work, as measured by money and supplies received and by the number of Delegates commissioned, was accomplished during this year. Its home organization was enlarged and strengthened, and its methods in the field considerably modified and improved.

When the spring campaigns opened, the treasury of the Commission was well-nigh empty. For the work of the winter had been heavy and expensive, and the small balance on hand at the beginning of the year had been rapidly used. The public mind was largely occupied by the series of great Sanitary Fairs which were being held throughout the country, and it was feared by some that the Christian Commission would be forgotten by its friends. The impression prevailed among many that the Commission's treasury was to share in the liberal receipts of the great Fairs, and they therefore thought that by aiding the one they were contributing to the other. These misapprehensions and necessities led to an earnest and successful endeavor on the part of influential men, in various parts of the country, to put the facts before the Christian public. Acknowledging the

good services and just claims of other associations, it was shown that nothing could be expected to reach the Christian Commission's treasury except what was specifically designated for it, and that the Commission was doing a peculiar and needed work, welcomed by the army and honored of God, which the church could not wisely and safely permit either to cease or to slacken. The men who had been in the field as Delegates, and who were therefore familiar with the work in all its aspects and with the reasons for its continuance, were asked to canvass their several communities in its behalf. By these and other methods the threatened disaster was averted, and the Commission was never after seriously embarrassed in its resources. Moreover, the danger which had seemed so near was not without its compensations. Some of those who were most forward in setting on foot the measures for the relief of the treasury had not been previously identified with the Commission, although friendly to it as a Christian association laboring for the welfare of the army. But the peculiar combination of circumstances put the question before them in a new light. The comprehensive and distinctively religious scope of the Commission's work was seen to establish paramount claims upon the sympathies and benevolence of Christians,—claims which had not been sufficiently considered. So when the issue was fairly presented, as it was at this time, these men took their places with the Commission,—a valuable gain of permanent strength and influence.

Early in the year there was a movement toward increasing the number of executive officers and members of the Commission. The business at the Central Office

had become so varied and extensive as to render it necessary that the Chairman and Secretary should have official assistance. It was felt also that a judicious enlargement of the Commission and the Executive Committee would make them more fairly representative of the nation and of its leading religious characteristics. Suggestions in this direction were received from various quarters, but the matter took immediate shape from a meeting held at the rooms of the Commission on the 14th of April. Rev. Dr. E. N. Kirk and Mr. E. S. Tobey, of Boston, had just returned from a special visit to the armies before Richmond, and Prof. E. P. Barrows, of Andover, had been serving as a Delegate at Camp Convalescent. The ministers of Philadelphia, and others, were invited to meet these gentlemen and hear their views of the Commission's labors. A large number responded to the invitation, and the interview was held at the time and place above stated. After a protracted conference, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Having heard from Rev. Dr. Kirk and E. S. Tobey, of Boston, and Prof. Barrows, of Andover Theological Seminary, recently returned from the Army of the Potomac, some statements in reference to the claims of our soldiers on the sympathies of the Christian Church, the efforts that are made through the Christian Commission to administer to their temporal and spiritual wants, the facilities which are afforded the Agents of the Commission for the prosecution of its benevolent work, and the wonderful openings in Providence for the spiritual instruction and improvement of the men in the army, and also the universal favor with which the Christian Commission is regarded throughout the whole army, it is therefore

*Resolved*, 1. That we feel deeply impressed with the conviction that a more interesting and important field for missionary operations

is perhaps not to be found in the world, and that there is a loud and imperative call upon all the Christian churches throughout the land, to direct their immediate and serious attention to those remarkable openings which God in his providence has furnished to all who desire to do good to the souls of their countrymen.

*Resolved*, 2. That this meeting earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee, to adopt immediate measures for so modifying the present organization of the Christian Commission as to meet the increasing demands on its labors.

As the result of these recommendations, and of still further conference and correspondence, measures were taken for a general enlargement. These were mainly carried out during the year, although formal action upon a few points was not reached until the following spring. The number of members of the Commission was increased from twelve to fifty; the Executive Committee from five to seventeen; and two new secretaryships were created, one for home organization and one for field organization. Rev. Lemuel Moss, of Worcester, Mass., was chosen to the first of these secretaryships, and Rev. Prof. Bernice D. Ames, of East Greenwich, R. I., to the second.<sup>1</sup> The membership of the Commission, and its Executive Committee and Officers, may be best shown by the following tabular lists. To make the view complete, a few names and dates are given which belong to 1865.

<sup>1</sup> A Business Agent was also appointed, to be on duty at the Central Office, to superintend the purchases and other business interests of the Commission. Rev. A. G. McAuley, Pastor of the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Phila., was elected for this position, in October. He had done good and gratuitous service for the Commission, in the field and at home, and was well fitted for his new duties by his previous experience as a business man. These duties had been formerly discharged, without special official designation, by Mr. Joseph H. Ogden.

MUMBERS OF THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, IN ORDER OF APPOINTMENT, WITH DATES OF THEIR ELECTION, RESIGNATION, ETC.

*Denominations of Members*—B, Baptist; C, Congregationalist; L, Lutheran; G, R., German Reformed; M, Methodist; M. E., Methodist Episcopal; M. P., Methodist Protestant; N. S. P., New School Presbyterian; O. S. P., Old School Presbyterian; R. P., Reformed Presbyterian; U. P., United Presbyterian; U. P., Unitarian Episcopal; R. D., Reformed Dutch.

NAMES.	Denominations.	Place.	Date of Election.	Date of Resignation.
Charles Demond	C	Boston	Nov. 15, 1861	
Rev. Robin H. Noble, D. D.	B.	Boston	Nov. 15, 1861	
Rev. Bishop P. S. James, D. D.	M. E.	New York	Nov. 15, 1861	
Benj. F. Manning	M. E.	New York	Nov. 15, 1861	July 10, 1862.
Rev. S. H. Fay, D. D.	P. E.	New York	Nov. 15, 1861	Dec. 10, 1861
John P. Crozer	B.	Philadelphia	Nov. 15, 1861	
George Hay Stuart	R. P.	Philadelphia	Nov. 15, 1861	
H. Thome Miller	B.	Cincinnati	Nov. 15, 1861	Dec. 10, 1861
Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D. D.	N. S. P.	Cincinnati	Nov. 15, 1861	
John V. Farwell	M. E.	Chicago	Nov. 15, 1861	
John D. Hill, M. D.	M. E.	Buffalo	Nov. 15, 1861	
Michael H. Miller	N. S. P.	Washington	Nov. 15, 1861	
Rev. Ruf. C. Cutler, D. D.	P. E.	Brooklyn	Dec. 10, 1861	Aug. 20, 1862.
Clinton B. Fisk	M. E.	St. Louis	Dec. 10, 1861	
Jay Cooke	P. E.	Philadelphia	Sept. 1, 1862	
Rev. James Fell, D. D.	B. D.	Brooklyn	Sept. 1, 1862	
Rev. W. E. Boardman, <i>et. off.</i>	O. S. P.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861	July 1, 1865
Stephen Colwell	O. S. P.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861	
William F. Dodge	N. S. P.	New York	June 17, 1861	
Rev. Henry Dyer, D. D.	P. E.	New York	June 17, 1861	
Goldston C. S. Griffith	R.	Baltimore	June 17, 1861	
Walter S. Griffith	N. S. P.	Brooklyn	June 17, 1861	
Joseph Patterson	O. S. P.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861	
Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson, D. D.	M. E.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861	
Nathan Bishop, D. D.	B.	New York	July 22, 1861	
Wm. A. Brockington	C.	Newark, Conn.	July 22, 1861	
Samuel B. Cady, H.	P. E.	Brooklyn	July 22, 1861	
A. E. Chamberlain	O. S. P.	Cincinnati	July 22, 1861	
Samuel Colfax	R. D.	South Bend, Ind.	July 22, 1861	
Erasmus Fairbanks	C.	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	July 22, 1861	Nov. 20, 1864
William Frey	U. P.	Pittsburg	July 22, 1861	
Rev. Chas. Hodge, D. D.	O. S. P.	Princeton, N. J.	July 22, 1861	
Morris K. Jessup	R. D.	New York	July 22, 1861	
Rt. Rev. Bishop Alfred Lee, D. D.	P. E.	Wilmington, Del.	July 22, 1861	
Rt. Rev. C. P. McHanney, D. D.	P. E.	Cincinnati	July 22, 1861	
Jos. W. Noy		Carson City, Nev.	July 22, 1861	
John Owen	M. E.	Detroit	July 22, 1861	
Geo. F. Lutton	C.	Bath, Me.	July 22, 1861	
J. B. Roberts	O. S. P.	San Francisco	July 22, 1861	
Edward S. Foley	C.	Boston	July 22, 1861	
Thomas Wafford	B.	Philadelphia	July 22, 1861	Aug. 20, 1864.
Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.	B.	Providence	July 22, 1861	Sept. 30, 1865
Rev. J. Mulhanson	U.	Milwaukee	July 29, 1861	Sept. 16, 1864
Francis H. Pierpont	M. P.	Alexandria, Va.	July 29, 1861	
Hiram Price	M. E.	Dayton, Iowa	July 29, 1861	
Rev. R. J. Brockmire, D. D.	O. S. P.	Lexington, Ky.	Aug. 12, 1861	
Rev. S. Cornelius	B.	Portland, Oregon	Aug. 12, 1861	
John Evans	M. E.	Denver City, Col.	Aug. 12, 1861	
Henri de Gales Jones	B.	Philadelphia	Aug. 12, 1861	
Rev. L. Lehman	M. E.	Chaska, Minn.	Aug. 12, 1861	
Rev. James Pike	M. E.	Sandston Bridge, N. H.	Aug. 12, 1861	
Rev. Frank Remington	B.	Abilison, Kansas	Aug. 12, 1861	Sept. 30, 1864
Watson F. Wilby	M. E.	Montgomery, W. Va.	Aug. 12, 1861	
Walter S. Carter	M. E.	Melrose	Sept. 16, 1864	
Prof. M. F. Steavor, Ph. D.	L.	Gettysburg	Sept. 16, 1864	
Rev. Sylvester D. Storrs	C.	Atholton, Kansas	Sept. 30, 1864	
John Gregory Smith	C.	St. Albans, Vt.	Jan. 6, 1865	

\* Deceased, the date in the last column being the date of his death.

## MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, IN ORDER OF APPOINTMENT, WITH DATES OF THEIR ELECTION, RESIGNATION, ETC.

Names	Denominations	Place	Date of Election	Date of Resignation
Rev. Ben C. Cutler, D. D.	P. E.	Brooklyn	Dec. 11, 1861.	Aug. 20, 1862.
Charles Demond	C.	Boston	Dec. 11, 1861.	
Rev. Bishop E. S. James, D. D.	M. E.	New York	Dec. 11, 1861.	
Bern. F. Manierre	M. E.	New York	Dec. 11, 1861.	July 20, 1862.
George Hay Stuart	R. P.	Philadelphia	Dec. 11, 1861.	
Jay Cooke	P. E.	Philadelphia	Sept. 1862.	
John P. Crozer	B.	Philadelphia	Sept. 1862.	
Rev. Wm. T. Boardman, <i>et. off.</i>	O. S. P.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861.	July 1, 1865.
Stephen Colwell	O. S. P.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861.	
Wm. T. Dodge	N. S. P.	New York	June 17, 1861.	
Rev. Roman Dyer, D. D.	P. E.	New York	June 17, 1861.	
Goldborough S. Grilth	G. R.	Baltimore	June 17, 1861.	
Walter S. Grilth	N. S. P.	Brooklyn	June 17, 1861.	
Joseph Patterson	O. S. P.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861.	
Rev. Bishop M. Simpson, D. D.	M. E.	Philadelphia	June 17, 1861.	
Thomas Watson	B.	Philadelphia	July 22, 1861.	Aug. 20, 1864.
H. Linn Gates Jones	B.	Philadelphia	Aug. 12, 1861.	
A. E. Chamblam	O. S. P.	Cincinnati	April 14, 1865.	
John A. Farwell	M. P.	Chicago	April 14, 1865.	
Clinton B. Fisk	M. P.	St. Louis	April 14, 1865.	
William Frew	P. P.	Pittsburg	April 14, 1865.	

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, IN ORDER OF APPOINTMENT, WITH DATES OF THEIR ELECTION, RESIGNATION, ETC.

Names	Denominations	Office	Date of Election	Date of Resignation
George Hay Stuart	R. P.	Chairman	Nov. 15, 1861.	
Ben. F. Manierre	M. E.	Secretary	Nov. 15, 1861.	Feb. 17, 1862.
Rev. A. M. Morrison	P. E.	Secretary	Feb. 17, 1862.	Sept. 1862.
Rev. Wm. T. Boardman	O. S. P.	Secretary	Sept. 1862.	July 1, 1865.
Ben. F. Manierre	M. E.	Treasurer	Nov. 15, 1861.	July 10, 1862.
Joseph Patterson	O. S. P.	Treasurer	Sept. 1862.	
Rev. Lemuel Moss	B.	Secretary of Home Organization <sup>1</sup>	July 22, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1865.
Rev. Bernice D. Ames	M. E.	Secretary of Field Organization <sup>2</sup>	July 20, 1861.	March 1, 1865.
Rev. Edward P. Smith	C.	Secretary of Field Organization <sup>2</sup>	March 18, 1865.	Jan. 1, 1866.

The Executive Committee, as enlarged and newly organized, appointed from its own members four Sub-Committees, to take direct charge of the various business

<sup>1</sup> Although Mr. Boardman's resignation did not take effect until July, he withdrew from duty at the office during the preceding March, to engage in the work of organizing Ladies' Christian Commissions.

<sup>2</sup> By action of the Executive Committee, April 14, 1865, the names of these offices were modified, and they were called respectively "Home Secretary" and "Field Secretary."



matters, viz.:—1. Home Organization and Finance; 2. Field Organization and Work; 3. Publications; 4. Stores and Stock. The Chairman and Secretary were *ex officio* members of all the Committees, and the other members were taken mainly from those members of the Executive Committee who lived in Philadelphia. The regular meetings of the Executive Committee were held weekly; special meetings were convened as circumstances might require.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held July 22, 1864, when several of the changes above spoken of were passed upon, a system of regulations was adopted, which will show the judgment of the Commission, as determined by their previous experience, concerning the details of their great work. The following regulations refer to the agents and agencies in the field:—

1. Agents are to be employed and Agencies established, in the field, always and only by vote of the Executive Committee.

2. Salaries are to be determined only and always by the Executive Committee.

3. All Orders from each field must be given by some ONE PERSON whose business it is to attend to it.

4. All Orders from the field must be sent to ONE OFFICE, which shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

5. Purchases and Contracts, involving any considerable amount, are to be made only by authority from the Executive Committee or the General Officers.

6. A Record of all Orders must be kept in each field.

7. As far as possible, the wants of each field should be anticipated by the person whose business it is to order supplies for it, so that there may be time to fill the orders before the former supplies are exhausted,—*i. e.*, in time to meet the wants for which they are ordered.

8. Standing Orders for Weekly Supplies, especially of Publica-

tions, and of such Food, Clothing, and Medicines as are needed for comparatively regular and constant distribution, should be given from the field, and recorded at the office from which the supplies are sent.

9. Such Standing Orders should be regularly filled each week, until revoked or changed.

10. A Property Book or Record should be kept in every Agency, containing a complete list of all property, such as tents, stores, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, etc., belonging to the Commission.

11. A Monthly Property Report should be made at the close of each month, embracing all the property purchased or received, all disposed of, and all on hand.

12. A Monthly Pay Roll should be made out in each Agency, embracing the name, compensation, time of service, date of employment, etc., of each employé in the field embraced by the Agency; and all employés should be paid off at the close of each month, receipts taken from each person on the Pay Roll, and the Roll sent to the Central Office.

13. A Monthly Cash Statement should be made by each Agency to the office from which the supplies and money for its field are drawn.

The following regulations refer to the care of property or stock:—

1. Purchases of Property or Stock, such as horses, wagons, harness, tents, stores, etc., can be legitimately made only upon authority, special or general, from the Executive Committee.

2. In each department or field an account must be kept of all Stock: 1. On hand; 2. Purchased or received; 3. Sold or sent away; 4. Lost, destroyed, or dead;—specifying in whose charge and where.

3. At the close of each month a report shall be made, specific and full, from each department or field, by the Agent in charge, to the Central Office, of all Property or Stock purchased or received, sold or sent away, lost or dead, and of all on hand, specifying where it is, in whose charge, and in what condition.

4. A General Summary of these reports, from all the departments

or fields, shall be made each month, and presented to the Executive Committee at its first stated meeting after they shall have been received.

5. Inspection shall be made from time to time, by such persons or committees as may be appointed for the purpose, and the condition of all the Stock or Property of the Commission ascertained, and reported by the inspectors to the Central Office, and brought before the Executive Committee.

6. An account shall be kept at the Central Office of all Stock or Property on hand, purchased or received, sold or sent away, lost or dead, in each department or field.

For reasons elsewhere stated<sup>1</sup> the details of home organization were left mainly to the Auxiliary Committees, to arrange in their own fields according to the special circumstances and necessities of each case. They employed such canvassing and collecting agents, and for such periods, as might seem to them desirable. There were a few Home Agents, however, for holding public meetings and making collections, whose salaries were paid and whose general movements were directed from the Central Office. Prominent among these were Rev. C. C. McCabe, whose principal labors were in the West; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, who for a number of months divided his time between the Commission and the American Sunday-School Union, and who was mainly employed in Ohio and the neighboring States; and Rev. Robt. Patterson, D. D., who labored East and West. Their services were manifold and of great value. Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, although his official relations were with the New York Committee, did frequent and efficient service for the Central Office, both in the Eastern States and in California.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 155.

Prominent in the operations of the year was the provision of Chapel Tents for the Eastern and Western armies. To make the history of these tents fully intelligible it will be necessary to go back a little. One of the first wants felt by the army chaplains was that of a suitable place for holding religious and social meetings. The government did not furnish chapel tents, nor did it at the outset provide for their transportation, should they be furnished by others. It often happened that there were tents or barracks, in the hospitals or camps, which the chaplains could use, but this was generally dependent upon the courtesy of the officers in charge.<sup>1</sup> Among the questions addressed by Mr. Colyer, in August, 1861, to the Chaplains of the Army of the Potomac,<sup>2</sup> this matter was introduced. In the replies returned by Chaplain A. H. Quint, of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, it stands thus: *Question*, "Have you a suitable tent for public meetings?" *Answer*, "No." *Question*, "Do you think it desirable to have one?" *Answer*, "I doubt it, as we cannot get it transported by Quartermaster." It was quite natural, therefore, that the subject of chapel tents<sup>3</sup> should come

<sup>1</sup> Chaplain A. M. Stewart, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, writing from Camp Scott, York, Pa., May 18, 1861, says that inasmuch as neither State nor National Government made provision for religious services, and the accommodations at camp were crowded, a chapel tent was furnished for his regiment "by the advice and liberality of friends in Pittsburg."—*Camp, March, and Battlefield*, p. 7. A portion of the regiments were similarly favored, even in those earliest days.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 95.

<sup>3</sup> Under date of Upton's Hill, Va., Nov. 13, 1861, Rev. John S. Inskip, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment New York State Militia, writes to the Army Committee of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, "I write to inform you that a new era has dawned upon us. We can scarcely find words to express our joy and gratitude. The chapel tent you kindly donated

prominently before the Convention at which the Christian Commission was formed; for their great value and necessity were manifest, although chaplains might well hesitate about assuming the care of such tents, when the first movement of their regiments would probably see them abandoned or destroyed. It has been seen that the Convention voted to memorialize the Government touching the matter,<sup>1</sup> and in accordance with that vote, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the following memorial was prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of War, under date of New York, Nov. 15, 1861:—

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,

*Secretary of War:—*

*Sir:* In pursuance of a vote passed at a Convention of the several Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, held in this city, on the 14th and 15th instants, the undersigned officers of said Convention would respectfully represent, that from evidence furnished by chaplains and others, whose testimony is entitled to full confidence, a great want of tents, or other accommodations suited to the purposes of religious exercises and social worship, exists in the army, and thereby the labors of the chaplains are much embarrassed and rendered irregular, and in some instances have been unavoidably suspended, thus depriving the soldiers of the moral and religious influences so indispensable

to us has already been the means of inconceivable good to us. It is truly wonderful what a decided improvement it has made in our regiment within one week." Chaplain Luskip gives an account of the uses to which they put their tent:—Monday evening, a temperance meeting; Tuesday evening, meeting of a literary and debating society; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, prayer-meetings; Friday evening, "an amateur concert of miscellaneous music;" Saturday evening, a social meeting for singing and informal conversation; Sunday, preaching in the morning and evening, and a prayer-meeting in the afternoon. Thus will serve as a fair illustration of the usefulness of these chapel tents. See *Rebellion Record*, Vol. III, document p. 375.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 105.

to elevation of character and efficiency in the public service. In view of the foregoing facts, and the interest already evinced by the Government in the religious condition of the army, the undersigned respectfully request, in behalf of the Convention and the Christian public, that such accommodations as have been indicated herein be provided by the Government.

This action aided in directing public attention to what now seems an obvious need. As no church could long exist without a place of worship, so no regiment could expect more than the most meagre religious prosperity without possessing some sheltered and convenient place that could be controlled for religious uses.<sup>1</sup> Some regiments were supplied with chapel tents, through the efforts of their chaplains, by churches or individuals, and many chaplains manifested a great desire for similar conveniences, notwithstanding the trouble which their possession might occasion.<sup>2</sup> During the very first visit of the Commission to the army,<sup>3</sup> Mr. Demond wrote to Mr. Stuart from Washington, under date of December 14, 1861:—

<sup>1</sup> The chaplain of the U. S. A. General Hospital, Frederick, Maryland, writes under date of January 11, 1863: "The one great drawback which I experience is the want of a chapel, or some spacious room in which to conduct religious worship. The hospital grounds embrace, I am told, fifteen acres, on which there are more than twenty extensive buildings; and yet there is no place in which I can congregate our numerous convalescents. This is the more to be regretted inasmuch as a deep religious interest is known to exist in the minds of many."

<sup>2</sup> Rev. J. W. Alvord, writing to Mr. Stuart under date of Washington, December 17, 1861, recites the same facts that are given in Mr. Demond's letter of the 14th, and adds the gratifying statement, "I have just seen General Meigs (Quartermaster-General), who has kindly secured an order from the Secretary of War for the transportation of Chapel Tents, whenever any tents are carried."

<sup>3</sup> See pp. 108-110.

In my visits to the camps to-day I have found a great desire for chapel tents, and have seen some. There are chaplains now who have the money on hand sufficient for the purchase of such tents, and who are looking to our Commission to aid them in the matter, — either by procuring the tents for them or telling them where they can get good ones, honestly made, and for a reasonable price. Can you not get estimates from some honest Christian sail-maker in Philadelphia, who will make these tents at a little profit, and who can be relied upon to do the work well? If such a man should make up a dozen and advertise them, with a reference to you, I do not doubt he would quickly dispose of them.

Notwithstanding the attention of the Commission was thus early called to the necessity and value of chapel tents, comparatively little was done in furnishing them for the army until the autumn of 1863. This delay was in part due to the excessive demand upon the resources of the Commission, which rendered it impossible to regard many calls that were alike worthy and urgent; and in part to that unsettled condition of affairs, already several times referred to, which made all measures looking toward long-continued efforts yield to temporary expedients for immediate relief. In November, 1863, the Commission had but four chapel tents in the Army of the Potomac. In the correspondence between the Central Office and Mr. Cole, General Field Agent, it had been suggested that the Commission could perhaps furnish to each brigade a canvas roof, technically called a “fly,” as a covering for a chapel, if the soldiers would put up the walls. This suggestion was presented to the chaplains of the army, at a meeting held in the tent of the Commission, Brandy Station, Dec. 26. The chaplains thereupon adopted the following minute:—

WHEREAS, The Christian Commission has nobly offered to each Brigade of the Army of the Potomac a "fly" for a chapel tent, therefore it is by the chaplains of the Army of the Potomac,

*Resolved*, 1. That we are most grateful for the offer of the Christian Commission, and accept it as one of the many tokens that God has raised up this organization to do just what the army needs.

*Resolved*, 2. That we respectfully suggest to our friends and brethren of the Commission, that in many cases a "fly" for the use of a regiment will be of vast advantage to the cause of God; and we trust that the Executive Committee will find it possible to furnish such "flies" to regiments needing them.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held Dec. 29, it was voted to furnish, "as needed, six chapel tents and forty canvas roofs for chapels to be erected by the soldiers." The result of this action was all that could have been hoped for. Both the regular chaplains and the Delegates of the Commission were much helped in their work. An unusual religious interest pervaded the army. Multitudes were converted to Christ.<sup>1</sup> The peculiar adaptation of the Commission to the great emergency was seen in a new light. The way had been

<sup>1</sup> Rev. H. A. Reid, chaplain of the Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, writes to Mr. Stuart from the headquarters of the regiment, near Brandy Station, Va., under date of Feb. 22, 1864:—"Your agents here furnished us a 'fly' to cover and a stove to warm the house we builded to the Lord, and on the 19th inst. it was duly and formally dedicated to his holy worship. There is a good and encouraging degree of religious interest in the regiment. We hold divine service at 10½ o'clock A. M., Sabbath day; Bible class at 2 P. M., and prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; social religious meeting Tuesday evening, and prayer-meeting Thursday evening. And these meetings are all *well attended*, and heartily engaged in by the men. We have an excellent choir, consisting of twelve or thirteen members, and among them seven commissioned officers, with our colonel himself as chorister. The other evenings of the week are occupied for lyceum, spelling-school, choir practice, etc. Once or twice a week I go through the regiment, and also out along the picket line, with my haversack full of the books, tracts, pamphlets, papers, etc., so liberally supplied by the Commission, and give every soldier something, which they always gladly



prepared during previous months, by timely and various ministrations to the bodily, intellectual, and religious needs of the men. And now the Delegates could go "everywhere preaching the word" among those whose confidence had been fully gained, and whom the Holy Spirit had made ready to receive the gospel. The wisdom of mingling bodily relief with spiritual instruction was more than justified,—not simply as being in itself a needed and most Christian service, but as a powerful aid in gaining access to those whose spiritual welfare was the principal motive of the Commission's activity. Pastors and others, who visited the army as Delegates during the winter of 1863-4, declared that their experience was unlike anything known or conceived before. There was a religious revival among the soldiers

and thankfully receive. And I am persuaded that by God's blessing much good is thus being wrought, for other chaplains are also doing a similar work."

In connection with this pleasant picture of religious life in camp, Mr. Reid forwards

AN ORIGINAL HYMN, *written for the Dedication of the Chapel of the Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, by Rev. H. A. Reid, chaplain of the Regiment, and respectfully inscribed to the U. S. Christian Commission, as a slight token of our gratitude for its many kind, liberal, and helpful benefits:—*

Thou God of majesty and power,	And as Thou call'st us forth to fight
Who rulest earth, and sea, and sky,	Our country's, man's, and freedom's foes,
O let Thy favor crown this hour,	Lord, lead us, till victorious Right
And lift our waiting souls on high,	Shall give our war-worn arms repose.
This temple, poor as we are frail,—	O grant our righteous cause success,
An emblem fit of man's estate,	That still our nightly couch may be
O Thou who dwellest within the veil,	A day's march nearer conquered peace,
To Thee in Christ we consecrate,	A day's march nearer home and Thee
Accept it, Lord, and let Thy grace	And as Thou giv'st us strength to do,
Within these walls be felt and known:	And hearts to dare, through gain or loss,
Let souls here meet Thy face to face,	May we be freedom's soldiers true,
And feed by faith on Thee alone.	Nor less true soldiers of the Cross.

which made labors at home seem formal and fruitless, and the opinion was expressed, by clergymen of most mature and sober judgment, that the prospect was more encouraging for the conversion of men in the army than out of it. It was felt to be worth a journey to the army to find men who were positively eager to learn the way of salvation, and they were found there by thousands.

It was from this remarkable religious interest, and its influence in the army and at home, that the demand arose for the general enlargement of the Commission, which has been noticed above. But more especially, it determined the Commission to devise more liberally for similar necessities, as their increased resources enabled them to do, during the winter of 1864-'5. As the armies began their preparations for winter quarters, appeals came from the fields East and West for a supply of chapel tents and chapel roofs. After making provision for several separate requests, the Executive Committee, at their meeting of December 13, 1864, voted "to authorize the Committee on Field Organization to comply with the requests from the various fields, including those now in process of fulfilment, at their discretion, to an amount in cost not exceeding forty thousand dollars." The money thus appropriated was expended as the winter advanced. The cost of a chapel tent was about five hundred and twenty-five dollars, and of a chapel roof about two hundred dollars. For some permanent stations chapels were built of lumber, and a few portable houses, ingeniously constructed, were sent from Cincinnati to points in the Western field.

In several instances a chapel tent was paid for by a church or a benevolent person, the tent inscribed with

an appropriate name, and frequent reports sent to the donors by those who might be in temporary charge of the religious services. The Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission gave five thousand dollars to purchase ten chapel tents, and furnished each with a valuable library. The Branch at Cleveland gave one thousand dollars, and thus provided for two tents.

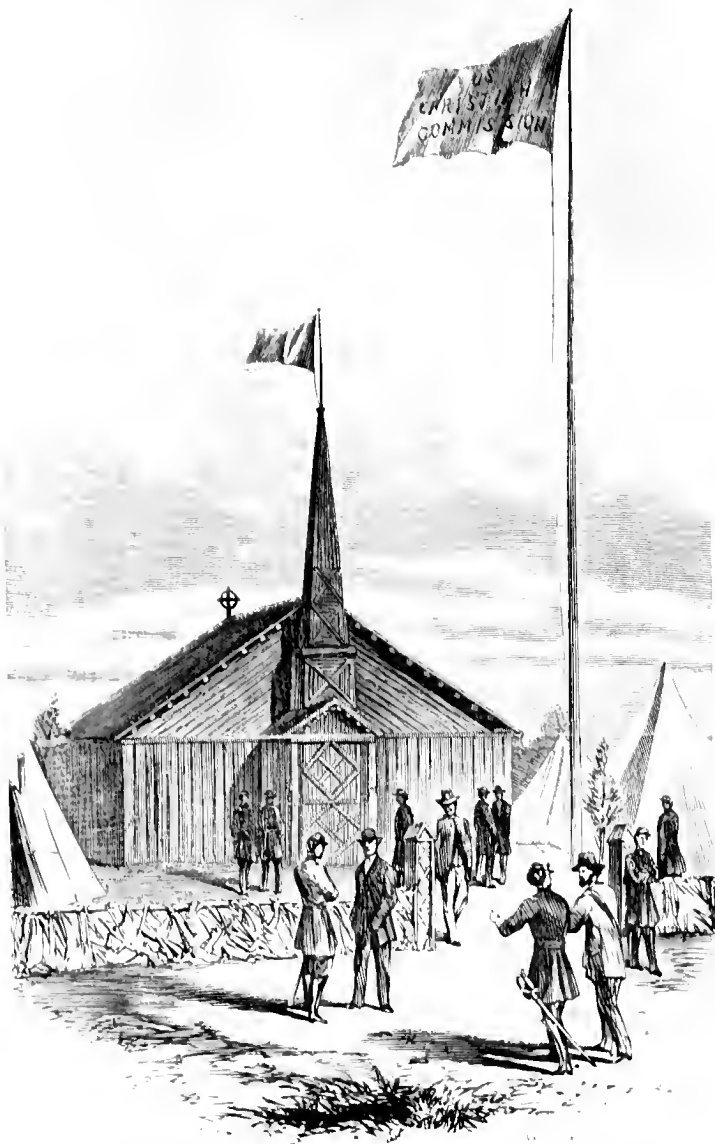
The soldiers often showed no little skill and taste in constructing their army chapels, making out of their rude materials buildings that were neat, commodious, and attractive.<sup>1</sup> The dedications of these "tabernacles in the wilderness" were occasions of great interest,<sup>2</sup> and were frequently participated in by the prominent clergy-

<sup>1</sup> Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New York, in an address before a Christian Commission meeting in that city, March 15, 1865, gave an account of a recent visit to the Army of the Potomac. Among other things he said, in speaking of a Sabbath morning service, "We were gathered in one of those chapels which the Christian Commission has built, numbering one hundred and forty throughout the army. The logs are piled one upon another, morticed at the corners of the building, and the interstices are filled up with cohesive Virginia clay, and then over the whole is thrown what the soldiers call a 'fly,' which is a piece of canvas covering the tent, and which admits the light but does not allow the rain to enter." And again:—"Taking a hasty meal with the chaplain, an orderly came with two horses, which we mounted and rode on until we reached a chapel built of undressed cedar, in the Gothic style, by a regiment of Engineers, which, if composed of brown stone, would have graced any avenue in New York. It was thronged with about fifteen hundred people. In one wing was a group of officers, from almost the highest rank in the army to the lieutenant of companies; and there we had a sort of dedication service of that beautiful temple to the Most High God."

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Thos. H. Pearne, of Oregon, who served the Commission as a Delegate early in the spring of 1865, in giving a report of his work, writes:—"The chapel tents are a crowning feature of the Christian Commission. At that of the regiment of Chaplain Lane, of the 193d Pennsylvania Volunteers, some ninety soldiers profess to have found the Saviour. At that of the 205th Pennsylvania Volunteers seventy-five professed conversions are reported, all of them in both regiments within five or six weeks. It was my privilege to dedicate

men of our large cities. The subjoined extract from an article in *The Methodist*, of New York, February 25, 1865, gives a good statement of this feature of the Commission's operations:—

The Christian Commission has had all its energies taxed during the present winter in its efforts to supply our armies with the Gospel. Twenty tents, thirty by forty feet, costing between five and six hundred dollars, and larger than any heretofore used for this purpose, have been erected at various points in the Armies of the Potomac, James, Shenandoah, and Cumberland; about one hundred and ten chapel flies, varying in size from the enormous sixty by forty feet down to the twenty by thirty feet, have been also purchased, to serve as covers for the numerous chapels erected by the soldiers themselves in the field near their encampments. In the West, in addition to the above, several houses have been purchased by the Cincinnati Branch of the Commission, and have been sent forward into the Army of the Cumberland. One of the most interesting features of the work has been the alacrity with which the soldiers have entered into the undertaking of erecting the walls for their chapels. In some instances buildings of the most beautiful description, charmingly adorned with tasteful decorations of many kinds, have been put up, the soldiers seeming to vie with each other in their exertions to make their tabernacles in the wilderness as pleasant and happy looking as possible. All these chapels the Commission has covered with substantial roofs and supplied with stoves. General Gregory, of Pennsylvania, described with much feeling, at the recent Anniversary Meeting of the Commission in Philadelphia, the appearance of the beautiful chapel erected by his own men, and fitted up, after being covered and furnished by the Commission, with all the art and taste the soldiers were masters of, from rough materials, such as pine boughs and logs and twigs, which were woven into every conceivable pattern for ornament and use. Surely these men, who have with their own hands built their chapels, will love to gather together three of these chapel tents during my term of service for the Commission. A colonel said to me that he regarded them as doing more good than all its other appliances."



CHAPEL AT MEADE STATION, V.A.—EXTERIOR.



within these rustic walls, and will sing the high praises of God, and send up their petitions, with an earnestness which only soldiers can feel.

A happy thought of the officers of the Commission has been to interest Christians at home in the success of these chapels, and in response to various appeals quite a number of churches throughout the country have forwarded to the Commission enough funds to purchase a tent, which, when erected, has been called after the name of the church, or pastor, or by any other title chosen. Two congregations in Academia, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, about the close of November last, were the first to adopt this plan, and together they provided for the erection of the Thompson Tuscarora Tabernacle. Three churches in Philadelphia followed, and others in various parts of the country. One touching incident, in connection with the naming of these chapels, is the title given by a merchant of New York to one which he had erected in memory of his deceased child; it was called "The Memorial Tabernacle." And no monument of profounder significance, or of more beautiful comment upon the triumph of life over death, and of the sweet remembrance of the dead, could be thought of.

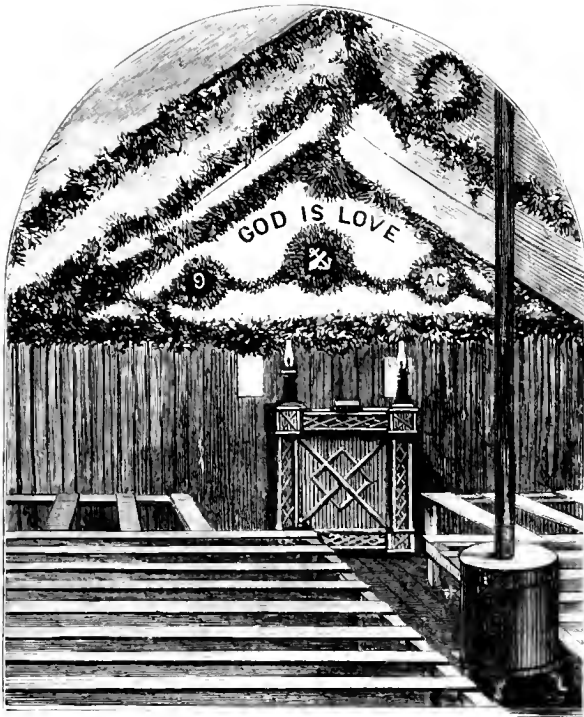
The Christian Commission to-day is engaged in a work of church extension which is absolutely unparalleled in any other field of Christian effort. It is a new thing under the sun that one hundred and thirty houses for the worship of God can be put up within a few weeks, and stranger still that in every one of these houses services can be held, far surpassing any that we hear of at home, not every Sabbath only, but every night in the week, and three times on the Sabbath besides.

A description of the chapel at Meade Station has been preserved, as written at the time of its erection, and is here given in connection with the excellent pictures of its exterior and interior. Meade Station was situated on what was called "General Grant's Railroad," and was therefore not far from the front. The chapel was erected in the winter of 1864-'5. A correspondent of the *Sunday-School Times* thus describes it:—

Nothing in this region has excited so much interest among the soldiers as the United States Christian Commission Chapel, erected by the soldiers, under the supervision of Lieutenant Thomas Chartres, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the efficient Agent of the Commission for the Ninth Corps. Thousands from all parts of the army have come to this station to see this gem of the battlefield. Visitors from the North, East, and West, do not think of departing without entering it. The chapel is twenty-three by forty-three feet, having on the front a porch six by seven, mounted with a belfry and spire fifteen feet high, made of small pine poles, arranged in squares and triangles, so as to present a very beautiful piece of rustic work. The front door is ornamented with the same style of work. The flag of the Commission floats above the whole. The body of the chapel is a stockade, made in the following way: A trench two feet deep is dug, of the exact size which the building is to be; pine logs, about ten inches in diameter and twelve feet long, are split in the centre and hewn; these halves are erected side by side in the trench, the hewn side within, and fastened in their places by the earth. The gable ends are filled with pine poles running on an angle with the rafters and meeting in the centre; the crevices between the poles and halves are plastered up with the "sacred soil," which effectually keeps out wind and water. The whole is covered with a canvas.

The inside is furnished with a floor of rough pine boards and seats of the same material, without cushions or back to entice the occupant to sleep. The ceiling and walls are as fresh-looking and neat as the white canvas above and the split pine around can make it. The rafters are trimmed with cedar evergreens and holly, having a wreath suspended from the centre, causing the ceiling to present the appearance of a beautiful arbor; three poles, wound with evergreens, hang from the ridge pole, from which are suspended kerosene lamps; a border of evergreens and holly decked with its bright red berry, a foot wide, hangs around the walls. The front gable end is covered with evergreens of various kinds, promiscuously arranged, having in the centre the corps badge,—a shield bearing a cannon and anchor,—surrounded with a wreath. The rear end has a background of white muslin; three wreaths adorn it, the centre one being brighter than the others, and festoons hang in graceful curves between and beside them. The left hand wreath has a blue back-





CHAPEL AT MEADE STATION, VA - INTERIOR.



ground, bearing in white letters the word "9TH;" the centre wreath has the corps badge, with a red back-ground; the right hand wreath has a white back-ground, bearing in red the letters "A. C." Arranged in the arc of a circle, over the centre wreath, is the sentence, "GOD IS LOVE." The letters are made of cedar tips. The pulpit is a breastwork, five feet wide, having a column on each corner, and a few inches back of each are other columns. The columns and spaces between are richly ornamented with pine rods, so artistically arranged as to present one of the most novel and beautiful pulpits ever preached in. It was constructed by Mr. Lewis Cole, a private of the Nineteenth New York Battery.

A small space of ground around the chapel is fenced in with poles, hung with pine boughs; walks lined with young trees divide the lot into squares. There is such a quiet home-like appearance, without and within, that the soldiers love to assemble here to worship the God of their fathers. Every night this chapel is crowded with earnest and inquiring souls, and from its altar goes up constant incense to the Lord of our country and the Saviour of our souls.

In selecting a detailed illustration of the services held in the Chapel Tents, the choice is made difficult by the number at hand, each well worthy of preservation. The following is taken as coming from a distant portion of the field. It is from a letter addressed to the New York Committee, under date of Morganzia, Louisiana, January 5, 1865:—

It has been in my heart some days to give a more detailed report of the work of the Commission in connection with the chapel tent. It affords facilities for the distribution of reading-matter and sanitary stores. My circulating library is quite an institution in itself. Here are about six thousand soldiers in camp. They find much time for reading. I am happy to say that many of them appreciate and improve the opportunity. At the same time, the tent is fitted up for religious meetings. This seemed to be needful; first, from the fact that so few chaplains are in the service (only one at this place now); second, the soldiers need a rallying point, around which they can gather for devotions, especially in the months of the winter.

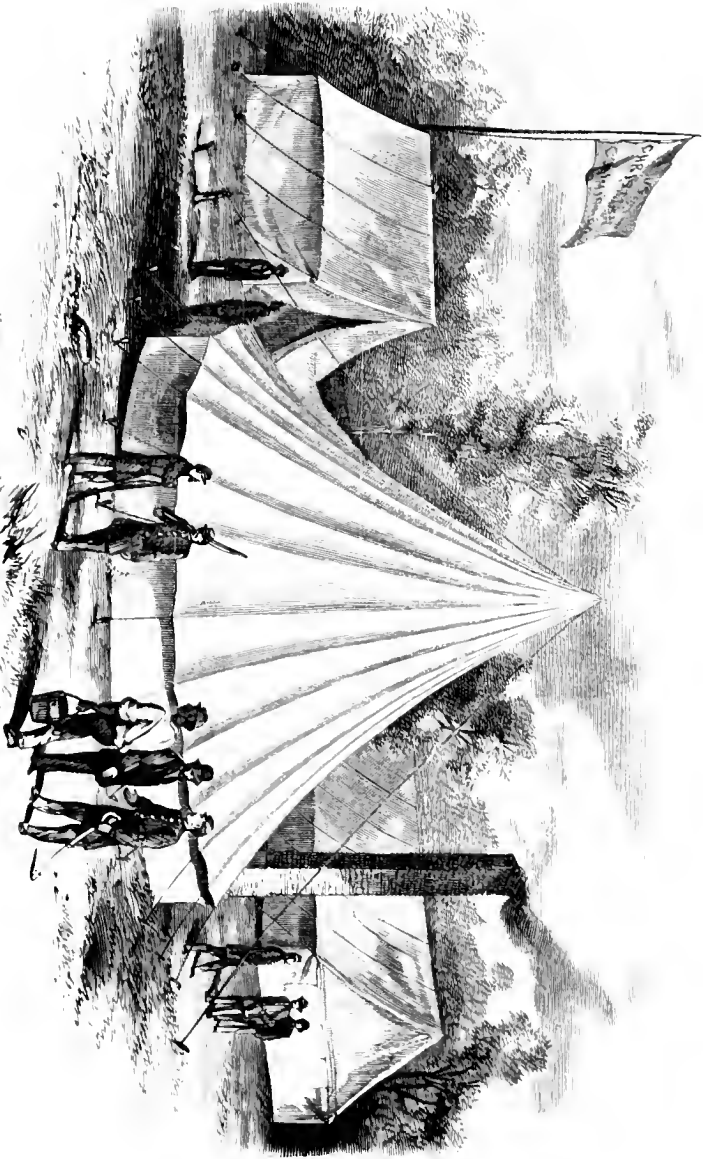
Sunday evening, October 9, I commenced an evening meeting, which has been continued with growing numbers and interest to this time; preaching on Sunday and Wednesday evenings; prayer-meetings other evenings; Bible class Sunday forenoon, largely attended by officers and men.

The prayer-meetings have been most effective. Friday evening, Oct. 28, there seemed to be a solemn spirit prevailing; on invitation to the thoughtful and anxious, to the surprise of some, nine soldiers rose for prayer. Since then there has been a constant revival. Not less than twenty have received salvation in connection with these meetings. At no time has the work appeared so deep and hopeful as at the present. Some cases have been of special interest. . . . The testimonies of pious soldiers in meetings are truly edifying. One was converted seventeen years ago, amid storm and tempest, in the mountains of Virginia; another thanks God that he was converted on the broad prairies of Iowa; another on Pine Creek; another in a rude chapel in Kentucky; and another at his bedside in Massachusetts. Nearly all bless God for praying mothers. In a word, these meetings are of thrilling interest, great occasions,—sometimes as many outside as inside the tent. There is the most perfect decorum. I confess that my heart is warm as I write. To me it is a luxury to serve such a cause. . . . The boys now propose to build a chapel, in addition to my tent, so that we will be better able to accommodate the large numbers who desire to attend the meetings.

This extended reference to the chapel tents of the Christian Commission may be properly concluded by the testimony of Dr. George T. Stevens, Surgeon of the 77th Regiment New York Volunteers, in his work entitled *Three Years in the Sixth Corps*, p. 300:—

The Christian Commission, among other good things which it did for the soldiers, and this was among the best, made arrangements by which it loaned to nearly every brigade in the army a large canvas, to be used as a roof for a brigade chapel. These chapels were built of logs, and were covered with the canvas, and were in many cases large enough to hold three hundred people. Here religious services

STATION AT MORGANZIA, LOTISIANA.





were held, not only on Sundays, but also on week-day evenings. A deep religious interest prevailed in many of the brigades, and great numbers of soldiers professed to have met with a change of heart.

Several features in the operations of the Commission were either introduced during this year or were advanced to greater prominence and influence than before. Chief among these were the organization of Ladies' Christian Commissions, as a part of the home machinery, and the sending of a Deputation to the Pacific coast; and in the army the establishment of Special Diet Kitchens for the very sick in hospital, the enlargement of the service of "Individual Relief," and the management of day schools for the colored troops. But these will more properly be recounted elsewhere.

A Convention of the Western Branches of the Commission assembled in Indianapolis (in Wesley Chapel), on Tuesday, November 29, and continued in session three days. All the Auxiliaries West of Pittsburg were represented by many of their best men, as were also the principal stations of the Commission in the Western armies. Rarely has such a gathering been more strongly characterized by earnest attention to business and by a spirit of Christian devotion and harmony. All felt that God had committed to them, as stewards, the most important trusts, and that they were animated by common desires and aims. Interesting reports were made from the various home districts. The work in the army was passed in review. Plans were laid for more efficient and systematic co-operation. The hearts of all were quickened and refreshed by the opportunity furnished for Christian intercourse, and by the renewed consciousness

of being engaged in one of the noblest enterprises of patriotism and Christianity. The battle of Franklin, Tennessee, took place during the sitting of this Convention. Immediately upon adjournment, a number of the members left for Nashville to assist in caring for the wounded, and remained until after the fierce and decisive engagement at that place.

The condition of our prisoners, held as captives at the South, engaged a large share of public attention during the year. The reports of destitution, cruelty, and frightful mortality, in the principal military prisons of the South, roused intense indignation throughout the North, and an equally strong desire to send relief to the unfortunate and maltreated men. The reports heard were confirmed by the testimony, and more convincingly by the starved and suffering condition, of those prisoners who returned North upon being exchanged or paroled. Many died on the passage, or soon afterward. A careful investigation of the current reports, with an examination of many of the prisoners shortly after their release, by an able committee of professional men acting under the auspices of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, substantiated the worst public rumors. The Christian Commission, as has been seen in the previous chapter, was ready and eager to render such assistance in this matter as might be within their power. Early in October, 1864, the Commission was memorialized by several prominent clergymen and others, of Brooklyn, New York, in behalf of the Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission, and urged to appoint a National Committee, to whom the whole subject should be referred, to make thorough investigation of all the facts in the case,



and to devise, if possible, some method of relief. After some delay, for deliberation, consultation, and correspondence with the Government and with influential citizens, the proposition from Brooklyn was favorably entertained by the Executive Committee, and the desired Committee was appointed. It afterward seemed best, in consideration of the action of the Government and the Sanitary Commission, that the course of the Christian Commission should be somewhat modified. Instead of entering upon a formal investigation, it was determined that the Commission should at once endeavor to send a deputation to the Southern prisons, to carry and administer to the prisoners, from the stores of the Commission, such relief as might be practicable and permitted. Accordingly the following letter was addressed to the Secretary of War:—

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, 11 BANK STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, *October 31, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:—

*Dear Sir:* Permit me, in accordance with instructions from the Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission, to inform you that we are very desirous of reaching the Union prisoners in Rebel prisons with efficient relief and benefit. And for this purpose we propose asking the so-called Confederate authorities to admit a suitable number of unexceptionable Delegates of this Commission, with stores and publications, to visit and minister to our prisoners. Will there be any impropriety in this? Will the national interests be in any way prejudiced by it? Will the Government permit us to assure the so-called Confederate authorities that, if desired by them, the favor will be reciprocated?

With highest respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. C. C.*

To this request the War Department replied as follows:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
 WASHINGTON, December 7, 1864. }

GEO. H. STUART,

*Chairman U. S. Christian Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.:—*

*Sir:* The United States Christian Commission, of the city of Philadelphia, having expressed its desire to send a suitable number of unexceptionable Delegates of the Commission, with stores and publications, to visit and minister to the Union prisoners in Southern prisons, with efficient relief and benefit, and Lieutenant-General Grant having approved the plan, permission is hereby granted to the Commission to send a number of good Christian men for the object proposed, whose names and residences, and the points to which it is proposed to send them, will first be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington. In return, authority will be granted, if desired, on application to Lieutenant-General Grant, to proper Christian Agents of the South, to visit and administer to prisoners taken in arms against the United States, and held in our prisons.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Under date of December 21, Mr. Stuart wrote to Col. Townsend:—

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, 11 BANK STREET, }  
 PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1864. }

COL. E. D. TOWNSEND,

*Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:—*

*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th instant, in answer to the request of the United States Christian Commission, to send their Delegates, with stores and publications, to our soldiers in Southern prisons. Allow me to thank you for the favor with which that request has been entertained, and for the kind terms in which your reply is expressed.

. . . . I would also, as you ask, forward the following names of gentlemen, with their residences, whom we propose sending upon the designated errand. They have signified their readiness to go, and most of them will doubtless be recognized by you as prominent

Christian men, most loyal and true. The names are, Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D.,<sup>1</sup> Wilmington, Delaware; Rev. E. S. Janes, D.D., New York; Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., New York; Mr. Norman White, New York; Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Horatio Gates Jones, Philadelphia.

As to the points where it is proposed to send them, we cannot particularly specify. The continually changing field of the war, and the changes made and liable to be made in the location of Southern prisons, renders such specifications difficult if not impossible. I would therefore respectfully ask that they be granted general permission to visit the Southern prisons,—the particular places to be left to the necessities and exigencies of the case and their own judgment,—always premising that upon this, as upon every other point in the undertaking, we wish any direction and suggestion you may be pleased to give.

I am sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. C. C.*

Col. Townsend replied as follows:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, *January 5, 1865.*

GEO. H. STUART,

*Chairman U. S. Christian Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.:—*

*Sir:* I have the honor to inform you, that a copy of your letter of December 21st having been sent to Lieutenant-General Grant, he has signified his approbation of the gentlemen named therein for the purpose of visiting our prisoners confined in Southern prisons.

The Secretary of War directs me to say that either or all of the gentlemen named, as follows, on presenting themselves to Lieutenant-General Grant, at his headquarters near Petersburg, will be permitted, on the General's pass, and under such instructions as he sees fit to give, to go through the enemy's line on their mission. [Here follow the names, as above given.]

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

<sup>1</sup> Bishop Lee was appointed as the alternate of Bishop McIlvaine, whose interest in the matter was very great, but who felt unable to take part in it personally. Other distinguished gentlemen were also chosen, but their duties would not permit them to accept the service.

The gentlemen named were at once instructed to hasten forward on their errand, and were each furnished with the following

C O M M I S S I O N .

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, 11 BANK STREET, }  
PHILADELPHIA, *January, 1865.* }

*To all to whom these Presents shall come:—*

GREETING: The United States Christian Commission have appointed and commissioned

a Delegate, to proceed to Richmond, Va., and to such other places in the South as may be accessible to him, to relieve the wants of the Union prisoners now confined in the Southern military prisons, by distributing among them food, clothing, medicines, and religious publications.

He is strictly enjoined to abstain from reporting anything not allowed by the authorities of the places he may visit, and to do no act that shall bring discredit on the cause in which he is engaged.

All possible facilities and all due courtesies are asked for him, in the discharge of the duties assigned him.

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.*

Attest: W. E. BOARDMAN, *Secretary.*

Bishop Janes, Bishop Lee, and Mr. Jones forthwith set forward,—Dr. Adams, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. White holding themselves in readiness to join their colleagues should the way to the South be found open. On the 14th of January, Mr. Stuart advised General Grant of the coming of the deputation. General Grant replied by telegraph:—

CITY POINT, *January 19, 1865.*

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. C. C.:—*

Your letter of the 14th just received and read. When the gentlemen you speak of arrive they will be sent through the lines, if no objection is made on the other side.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*

The rest of the story may be best told by the official report of the Delegation:—

*Report of the Delegation of the U. S. Christian Commission to visit Federal Prisoners of War confined in Southern Prisons.*

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*of the U. S. Christian Commission:—*

*Gentlemen:* The undersigned, the special Delegation appointed to proceed to Richmond and other places in the Southern States, to visit and minister to the Federal prisoners of war now held in confinement, have the honor to report, That they left their homes on their important mission on Wednesday, January 17, 1865, and arrived at Fortress Monroe, *via* Baltimore, on Thursday morning. They proceeded at once to City Point, Va., the headquarters of the armies of the United States, and soon after their arrival addressed a letter to Lieutenant-General Grant, who expressed his readiness to receive the Delegation at their own convenience. We accordingly called on the General, and were favored with an interview which lasted over two hours. We were most cordially received, and our documents were read with marked interest. The General said that he would give us every facility for carrying out the object of our mission, and promptly placed at our disposal the steamer "Mohansett," giving special orders to have it start by daybreak the next morning, so as to reach Colonel Mulford, our Assistant Agent of Exchange, at Varina, not far from the enemy's lines, before he should leave to meet Commissioner Ould, the Confederate Agent of Exchange. General Grant also furnished us with a letter to Colonel Mulford, and one to Commissioner Ould. With the latter, he enclosed the authority under which we were acting. The following is a copy of his letter to Colonel Ould:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, )

January 19, 1865. )

COL. RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange*:—

*Sir:* Enclosed I send you the names of a number of gentlemen, who have been selected by the U. S. Christian Commission, to go South, for the purpose of visiting such prisons as they may be allowed to visit, containing Federal prisoners of war, and to see, for the body of which they are members and for the public generally, their condition and circumstances. Three of these gentlemen are now, here waiting your action.

I will state, that any privilege you will grant in this matter will be extended to an equal number of gentlemen sent from the South for similar purposes. Should this favor be granted, it will probably serve to satisfy the friends of prisoners, both North and South, of the exaggeration of the reports of suffering so rife in both sections.

I would respectfully ask a reply to this at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

H. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*

We went on board the steamer that same night, and reached Varina, or Aiken's Landing, early on Friday morning, and called on Colonel Mulford, whom we found on the flag-of-truce steamer "New York." We delivered to him the letters furnished us by General Grant, and also the following communication, addressed by your Delegation to General Lee:—

FLAG-OF-TRUCE BOAT.    )  
JAMES RIVER, *January 20, 1863.*  )

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE,

*Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:—*

*General:* The undersigned have been appointed by the United States Christian Commission, to visit the Federal prisoners of war now confined in the military prisons at Richmond and other places in the South.

It has been one of the primary objects of the Christian Commission to minister to the spiritual and bodily wants of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. Your own suffering soldiers, on the battle-field, in hospitals, and in prisons, have often been the recipients of sympathy and aid from the Delegates of our Commission.

We respectfully ask from you a safe conduct to and from your military prisons, to enable us to accomplish the object of our appointment. The undersigned are civilians, and the Christian Commission is a voluntary association. Should our request be granted, we are ready to give such assurances as may properly be demanded of us.

Awaiting your reply, we remain, General,

Your obedient servants,

E. S. JAMES,

ALFRED LEE,

HORATIO GATES JONES.

The whole of these documents were forwarded at an early hour to Commissioner Ould, and were in Richmond that same day. Saturday proved to be very rainy, which delayed the expected answer.

but about 3 o'clock P. M., Colonel Mulford returned from his interview with Colonel Ould, and handed us the following letter, viz.:—

OFFICE U. S. ASSISTANT AGENT FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, }  
 FLAG OF THE STEAMER "NEW YORK," }  
 VARINA, JAMES RIVER, VA., Jan. 21, 1865. }

REV. BISHOP E. S. JONES, D. D.,

RT. REV. BISHOP ALFRED LEE, D. D.,

HORATIO GATES JONES:—

*Gentlemen:* I have the honor to inform you that I am directed by the Confederate authorities to notify you, that they deem it inexpedient to grant your request, for permission to visit the Federal prisoners held by them, at this time. Your communication will doubtless be answered by letter at my next interview with the Confederate Agent for Exchange. If so, I will promptly forward the same to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. MULFORD,

*Lt.-Col. and U. S. Assist. Agent for Exchange.*

We returned that night to City Point, and reported at General Grant's headquarters.

From conversations with returned prisoners and officers of the army, and from information gained from other sources, we are profoundly impressed with the importance of the object which the Christian Commission had in view, in the appointment of this Delegation to visit our suffering soldiers now confined in the South. We did hope to be permitted to visit our prisoners and personally minister to their temporal and spiritual comfort, and deeply regret the failure of our attempt to do so. This regret, however, is somewhat lessened by the fact, which was communicated to us by General Grant and Colonel Mulford, that our Government, under a recent arrangement, is already sending forward supplies of such articles as are most needed by our prisoners; and also that, under the same arrangement, the Christian Commission can send to them a reasonable amount of reading-matter,—which we recommend should be immediately done. Although the present attempt to reach our prisoners has not been successful, yet in our judgment this failure ought not to discourage a similar application at another time.

During this visit of the Delegation, we availed ourselves of every opportunity that offered to observe the workings and operations of

the Christian Commission. At City Point, on the night of our arrival, service was held in the new hospital chapel, by Bishops Lee and Janes, the latter preaching to about four hundred soldiers. While at Varina, awaiting a reply from Richmond, Col. Mulford kindly furnished the Delegation with an ambulance and a proper escort, and we were conducted through the greater part of the Army of the James. We visited various stations of the Christian Commission in this army, which we found in a flourishing condition, with their new chapels ready for use and some already dedicated. The Delegates whom we saw at our stations, in both armies, appeared to be men who understood their work, and were deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. They reported to us that large numbers of our brave men attend the meetings in the chapels, and that many evince a deep religious feeling. We were also gratified to learn that brigade schools have been established by our Delegates among the colored troops, and that great anxiety on their part is manifested to improve the advantages thus extended to them.

Our Sunday was spent with the Army of the Potomac. Bishop Janes officiated at the headquarters of Brigadier-General Edgar M. Gregory, where he dedicated the brigade chapel, and also preached at City Point at night. Bishop Lee conducted the opening services and preached a sermon, in the new chapel at the headquarters of Major-General Meade. At night Bishop Lee and Mr. Jones attended service at the large hospital chapel near City Point, and made brief addresses.

From our personal observation, and from the testimony of the officers and soldiers with whom we had the opportunity of conversing freely, we are persuaded that the Christian Commission is carrying out the object of its organization very acceptably and effectively, and that great spiritual and temporal benefits are being conferred upon the army and navy. We also express it as our judgment, that the considerable amount of funds expended in providing chapels for the army has been wisely employed,—these chapels being indispensable, at this season of the year, to the maintenance of public religious services on the Lord's day and at other times.

We desire, in closing our Report, to express our grateful acknowledgments for the unwearied kindness and courtesy extended to us



by Lieutenant-General Grant, Colonel Mulford, and all other officers of the army with whom we had business or whom it was our privilege to meet. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDMUND S. JANES, of New York.

ALFRED LEE, of Wilmington, Del.

HORATIO GATES JONES, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 26, 1865.*

The letter of Colonel Ould, referred to in the foregoing report, was afterward received, and was furnished to the Commission by General Grant. It is as follows:—

RICHMOND, VA., *January 24, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.:—

*Sir:* Your communication of the 19th instant, enclosing the names of a number of gentlemen who have been selected by the United States Christian Commission, to go South, for the purpose of visiting our prisoners, has been received. You further state that any privilege granted in the matter would be extended to an equal number of gentlemen sent by us for similar purposes, and that such action might probably serve to satisfy the friends of prisoners, both North and South, of the exaggeration of the reports of suffering so rife in both sections.

On the 24th of January, 1864, in a letter to Major-General Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange, I proposed that a proper number of surgeons, to be selected by their own Government, should be permitted to attend prisoners on each side respectively, for the purpose of taking charge of their health and comfort, receiving and distributing contributions, and making report of any matters relating to the welfare of the parties under their care. Although just one year has elapsed since the date of that communication, no answer has been returned. I have no doubt but that the persons referred to in your letter are very respectable gentlemen, yet they are certainly not as well suited to minister to the wants of prisoners as accredited officers, whose routine of duty makes them peculiarly fitted to relieve the sick and wounded. I therefore respectfully suggest that your application be so changed as to embrace my offer, so long treated with silence. I am quite confident that all the interests of humanity

will be promoted by the modification. It is true that your prisoners are suffering. It is one of the calamities and necessities of the war, made so not by our choice. We have done everything we can consistently with the duty we owe to ourselves. We intend to do the same in the future. But that great suffering must ensue, if your prisoners remain in our hands, is very certain. For that reason I propose that all of them be delivered to you in exchange, man for man and officer for officer, according to grade, for those of ours whom you hold. Will not the cause of humanity be far more promoted by such a course, than even if, as you suggest, the friends of prisoners, both North and South, are satisfied of the exaggeration of the reports of suffering so rife in both sections? If, however, prisoners are to remain in confinement, at least let us mutually send, to their relief and comfort, stationary agents, whose official duty requires them to devote all their time and labor to their sacred mission.

For the reasons stated, I decline the proposed visit of the gentlemen to whom you refer. In doing so, I shall be glad to hear from you whether either of the alternatives presented meets with your favor.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RO. OULD, *Agent of Exchange.*

The general extent and character of the Christian Commission's operations during the latter part of this year, are briefly and clearly set forth in the following letter from Mr. Stuart to Mr. Tobey:—

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, 11 BANK STREET, }  
PHILADELPHIA, *October 27, 1864.* }

EDW. S. TOBEY, ESQ.,

*Chairman Army Committee, Y. M. C. A., Boston:—*

*Dear Sir:* Mr. Rowland writes me, under date of yesterday, that you wish to know "what are the peculiar reasons for calling for further contributions of money,—what special reasons for further efforts." I gladly respond, and avail myself of this opportunity to offer for your consideration the following facts, showing the immediate and prospective needs of the Commission. I take the present

scale of expenditure as the basis of an estimate for the next six months, which will bring the work to the first of May.

1. The calls are urgent from every part of the great field for more Delegates. Mr. Cole telegraphs for thirty immediately at City Point; Mr. Abbot writes for nearly as many at Washington; Mr. Tisdale wants help at Fortress Monroe; Mr. Miller makes an earnest appeal from the Shenandoah; and the cry comes from the entire circle of stations. Not less than three hundred men should be kept permanently in the field. This simply to work our stations as they now are, without the enlargement which "winter quarters" may abundantly offer.

2. Our general expenditures last month were over \$180,000. This month they will equal if not exceed that amount. But if the monthly general expenditure from this office, for the next six months, be \$150,000, we shall need for this alone, before the first of next May, the sum of \$900,000.

3. Our newspaper distribution, as a necessity, has been increased to 400,000 copies per month, which is not, even with this increase, an adequate supply for the demand. These, at three cents per copy, will cost \$12,000 per month, or \$72,000 until May.

4. Libraries for hospitals and gunboats, which should have been furnished long ago,—three hundred in number,—will cost \$25,000.

5. Chapels and chapel covers, for use during the winter, at least one hundred, will cost \$30,000.

6. Our Diet Kitchens, now in operation in the West, will call for \$10,000 per month, and if our expectations are fulfilled in multiplying these kitchens, by introducing them into the Eastern armies, this sum must be doubled,—or \$120,000 for the next six months.

7. A single order is before us, principally to answer demands from the Missouri invasion, for one thousand shirts, one thousand pair drawers, five hundred pair socks, with other articles,—costing in all \$10,000.

These facts show that, at the very lowest estimate, we should have not less than one and a quarter millions of dollars (\$1,250,000) before the first of May next. We should also have a large margin for the rapidly multiplying opportunities and demands for extending our work. Of the nature and need of this work there is no occasion to say a word to you. The strongest argument is in the sober and

solemn figures that I have given. Immediate measures should be taken to bring this matter before every community, congregation, and Christian in New England and the country. No Christian can be unmoved or inactive in view of such unprecedented obligations and opportunities.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. H. STUART,

*Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.*

Two documents of unusual interest were published during the year,—one coming from the church at home and the other from the army,—both making their appeal for more earnest endeavors in preaching the Gospel to the soldiers. They are here reproduced in full, because of their representative character and permanent value. The first is the “Pastoral Letter” presented at the meeting of the Massachusetts General Association of Congregationalist Churches, June 23. It was prepared by Rev. Alfred Emerson, of Fitchburg, and Rev. E. P. Smith, General Field Agent of the Christian Commission in the Army of the Cumberland:—

*Dear Brethren:*—The record of the Church of Christ becomes more and more eventful with every passing year. Each new event evolves new responsibility. Especially is it so amid the death grapple with slavery and rebellion, which is now taxing the resources of the nation to its utmost.

It cannot, therefore, be inappropriate to call to mind in this letter some of the duties which the passing history of the kingdom of our Lord makes imperative upon us, as churches and disciples.

Look at some of the facts. The young men of the land are in arms. Many of them will return no more. They who do come back are to tone and shape society, for at least two generations. For not a few of them would be men of mark at any time. And for the rest, with three to five years of momentous living, few will return to be ordinary men. And then we must remember that in coming years, as never before, the prestige of life in the field is to give influ-

ence among the American people. Thus the future as well as the present is in the hands of the Army. Now these young men are in a condition at once very perilous and very hopeful. Dear brethren, do they not claim at our hands a large increase of interest and of effort?

Two opposite accounts come from the army. One is of increased recklessness, the other of peculiar susceptibility to religious influence. Both are true. The first feeling of a recruit is freedom from restraint. He is a soldier now,—not a citizen, nor a son, nor a father, nor even a man,—but a *soldier*. He becomes reckless, wicked. But, after a few months in the field, amid its narrow escapes, the graves of his comrades, its wounds and sickness, not unfrequently in utter disgust at the extreme wickedness of others, he begins to feel his loss of character, and to hunger and thirst for something better. Speak kindly to that man, of Christ and of eternity, bring him in at a soldier's prayer-meeting, and none so eager as he to listen, or so ready to obey.

Thus it has come to pass, that the character of many of our older regiments has become wonderfully changed for the better, as years have passed on. The men have yielded to wise and happy Christian influences. Those have become humble followers of Christ who scarcely ever entered the sanctuary at home. The infidel and the scoffer have bowed before the cross. Thus too we have to record the remarkable fact, that Christian effort the past year has been far more fruitful in the camp than in our own cities and villages. Still strange contrasts are seen in the army, of gaming and psalm-singing, of prevailing sin and abounding grace, of prayer and profaneness,—such profaneness as we never hear at home, such prayer as the churches know nothing of. In the army there is such faithful, fearless piety, as we can scarcely find in the world beside. The truth is, *virtue* there has its hot-bed as well as vice. One campaign is an ordinary life-time. In such circumstances character, good or bad, matures with wonderful rapidity. It is as when lava is pouring from the bosom of the volcano. In an hour it takes form, not to be changed till the heavens are no more. Thus the army is not only the hope of the nation, it is also the field of destiny to hundreds of thousands, and, as suggested already, in no small degree of the country itself.

How important, then, at this hour, the work that we have to do for the soldier, and *how full of hope*. In the words of one a few weeks since in camp: "The army has become a missionary field of the most extraordinary character the world has seen. Nothing is like it or has been like it in the world. The Church has a work to do in respect to this which she does not half appreciate. She must awake to far more earnest effort, far more efficient co-operation than she has yet rendered. The incentives to action are the strongest that can be presented,—the salvation of multitudes who could never be reached before, of multitudes who can never be reached again, a wise care for the vast interests of the future depending on the spiritual condition of the returning troops. Shall they come back to be a blessing or a curse?—as soldiers usually come, or as Cromwell's did, to be foremost in every good enterprise?"

Our work for the soldier is *urgent* too. It must be done quickly, if at all. It cannot be deferred. Soon he will lie on "his gory bed," or he will be a soldier no more. We can toil for him to-day. Tomorrow it will be too late.

And, dear brethren, let us never forget, that the soldier's claims on us are *high and peculiar*. Certainly we must not neglect or undervalue any other field of Christian enterprise. We must not relax our endeavors in behalf of the Christless at home and abroad, the Catholic, the freedman, or the slave. Still, we say that the claims of the defender of our country are high and peculiar. They far outrun every other of humanity, of brotherhood, of Christian philanthropy. We owe him a *debt of gratitude*, which many lightly appreciate, but which *we can never pay*. His body is the rampart which holds back the deluge of war from our homes. His valor makes possible this peaceful life in our communities. All we have his valor makes our own. And, oh, at how stern a sacrifice! Every endurance on the field and in the hospital, every torture in the rebel prison, life itself,—this is the cost to him. The man who dies for us! Can the claims of any other be compared with his? Passing in a moment away, shedding his blood for us, are we not solemnly bound, if we can, to make it sure that for the soldier the precious blood of Jesus shall avail in the last solemn day?

As thoughtfully we weigh all these considerations, is it not plain

that *care for the soldiers*,—for all the defenders of our country, whether by sea or land,—is the duty of the present hour?

And how is it to be done? Through every instrument, every agency God has put into our hand.

Let faithful chaplains know, and let their regiments be made to feel, that the chaplain is the representative to them of the piety and sympathy of the churches. Let choice reading for gratuitous distribution be furnished with overflowing liberality, so that the hungry soldier shall never ask in vain for the bread of life. Let every follower of Christ faithfully observe the concert of prayer for the country, on the fourth Sabbath evening in every month. And thence for the soldier let such fervent petitions rise as God will not disregard. There and everywhere, let there be such earnest interest in the soldier's welfare as shall show our gratitude to him and to God for what he has done,—our deep concern in what still he has to do.

Many young men in the army are gone from our churches and congregations. As individuals let these be warmly remembered by ministers and Christian friends. They are out of sight, they wander in out-lying pastures, yet still they are of the flock and the fold. Do they not need, may they not claim, special interest and special care of those beside the still waters at home? Many of our Christian brethren have been absent for years. Could anything be more proper, more salutary in itself, more grateful to the heart of the war-worn veteran, than words of Christian counsel and cheer and affection addressed to him personally by his pastor, by the church to which he belongs? Where is the church that has done its whole duty in respect to those dear absent brethren,—its fighting members?

The Christian Commission is an instrumentality born of the times and already sealed of God. It is the indispensable complement of every other agency. It cheers the chaplain. It aids him in giving the Word of God to those longing for intellectual and spiritual food. It carries the prayers and alms, the piety and the solicitudes of the sanctuary and fireside, every comfort in its power, to bring directly to our sons and brothers in camp and hospital, on picket-post and in line of battle. To men gathered in groups its Delegate brings a fresh invoice of home religion. His sympathies are warm and

gnishing, and he speaks of Jesus and danger and duty as no other man can speak. His words are re-enforced by the most tender associations, and they awaken memories that keep up the sermon long after preaching is over and the camp-fires are gone out. Wonderfully have these efforts been blessed of God. Chapel tents and shady groves in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, have witnessed revival scenes unknown before even in this land of revivals.

The Delegates say, on reaching their field, "I had no conception of the blessedness of this work;" "The churches do not understand it;" "It is apostolic;" "I feel as if I were treading closer in the Master's footsteps than ever before;" "I have been thinking all day of that judgment welcome, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'"

So Delegates speak. And the permanent agents, who have been toiling in the field from the beginning, are amazed that the churches do not wake up to their duty and their opportunity. Thanks be to God for what has been achieved. But the whole army has not been reached; far from it. Wickedness abounds. In multitudes still, officers and men are becoming more hardened and reckless. To many old regiments the bread of life has not been offered. Ten new ones a week are going into the field. Thousands of men are falling every day. What we do for the soldiers must be done quickly, now.

Brethren, sustain the Christian Commission. Give it the largest possible efficiency. It is one of the best organized, the most economical, the most needed, the most successful agencies that ever cheered the heart of benevolence, or brought relief to man's temporal or spiritual necessities. Give it a large place in your heart and in your contributions. Let its treasury overflow till its work is done. If possible, send your pastor as a Delegate, and fill his hands with gifts for the soldiers, your token of love and gratitude to men who are enduring and perilling everything for you. His short absence, amid the appalling scenes of war, will prove a blessing to him and to the flock to which he ministers. May be, as others have done, he will bring back from the army the spirit of revival, the richest gift of Heaven, to the people of his charge.

Dear brethren, by our faith in God the issue of this struggle is not doubtful. It seems now not far distant. But whether distant or not, amid the fearful scenes that yet must come, by every means in our



hand, let us be faithful to the soldier. With God's blessing, these noble men shall give us back our country, with all its affluence of good. They shall rid our land of the curse of centuries, and establish universal freedom. They shall make the American name a praise and a blessing in all the earth. They shall send down the wise and happy institutions of the fathers to the remotest times. Dear brethren, when this fearful contest is over, and multitudes have returned to share with us the fruits of their valor,—while other multitudes sleep in the shadow of the mountain and the forest, beside the hamlet and the river which their heroic deeds have made immortal,—may we be happy in the consciousness that, as in the eye of God, we have been faithful to them in every tender human solicitude, every earnest endeavor for their eternal welfare and the Master's honor.<sup>1</sup>

The second document referred to was addressed to the Christian Commission by a surgeon attached to the Head-

<sup>1</sup> Similar expressions of confidence in the Christian Commission, and similar appeals in its behalf, might be cited from the action of all the evangelical denominations in the loyal States. Not to multiply these testimonials, one will be given as representative of all. The following minute was passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School, at its session for 1861, in Newark, New Jersey: — "This General Assembly would express their full confidence in the United States Christian Commission; their earnest sympathy in and unqualified approbation of the great and noble objects it has in view, their high admiration of the heroism which has been manifested by its officers, agents, and Delegates, through much self-sacrificing devotion to the physical and spiritual wants of our armies and navy, in the camp, on the march, on battle-fields, and in hospitals; their praise of the economy and extraordinary efficiency with which its vast and widely-extended operations have been conducted; and their gratitude to God for the success which, through his blessing, has attended its efforts. While the General Assembly has nothing to say, except in terms of cordial approval, of all properly conducted organized benevolent enterprises in behalf of the noble and often suffering men, who on land and sea are defending our national liberties, integrity, and honor, against a powerful and atrociously wicked rebellion, but would bid all such God-speed,—for, alas! there is work enough for all, — they would, and hereby do, in a special manner, commend the United States Christian Commission to the liberal support and encouragement of all their churches and congregations, and of all the individuals and families comprising them, and invite their warm co-operation with it. Having the entire confidence and favor of the government, and of the

quarters of the Army of the Potomac. It attracted, as it deserved, great attention, from the official position of the writer and from his impressive and earnest plea for the gospel:—

It has never been my pleasure to have the opportunity of listening to the claims of the United States Christian Commission, as presented by any of its agents. Almost constant field service during the war, has precluded the possibility of my becoming acquainted with the feelings of Christians North towards the Commission. How do you estimate the importance of its operation? If the results of its work have been communicated, very great interest must have been excited therein.

I fear, however, that the sympathy of the churches in the workings of the Commission is not proportionate to the interest they may feel in the result of its labors. I am led to infer this from the fact, as I have learned, that it is very difficult to secure, *not money*, but the services of the right kind of preachers, for the most limited period prescribed by the regulations of the Commission. What is the reason of this? One might inquire if it be from lack of patriotism; but,

military authorities throughout the land; having unsurpassed, if equalled, facilities for the conveyance and application of the benefactions of a freely-offering people to those for whom they are designed; and, as its chief excellence, entitling it to the high regard of Christians, having as its eminent aim and effort to care for the souls of our soldiers and sailors, both officers and privates, supplying them with religious reading, preaching to them the gospel of Christ, with untiring love watching and praying by and with the suffering and dying, and directing them to the blood which cleanses from all sin; while it is not behind any other association in the zeal and energy with which it seeks to relieve the physical wants of the sick and wounded, the wearied and naked and hungry;—we invite all to make to it and through it liberal donations of money and sanitary stores and religious books and tracts. And we would urgently ask that large donations be made speedily, for the need of them is immediately great and pressing. Tens of thousands of the sick and wounded are now in the hospitals, and must not be left to any suffering which human means can relieve or prevent. And mighty battles are yet probably to be fought, and other thousands will have to be ministered unto. Let liberal offerings be made at once, to be followed frequently by others still, as long as this war shall keep in the field our sons, husbands, and brothers, and friends, and countrymen.”

whenever I have been North, I have found my Christian friends there especially anxious that this war should be fought out to the bitter end. In every prayer-meeting I heard most earnest prayers offered for the efficiency of our armies, for the spiritual as well as the temporal good of the soldiers,—especially for the sick and wounded of their number. Is not this patriotic? Is it not very kind that the soldier should be thus remembered? Then look at the donations that are made to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Are they not magnificent specimens of beneficence? It would seem so. All these are certainly most commendable, and were the like done in behalf of any other cause it would be marvellously virtuous. But in this case, suppose all should pray for the country, make donations, and hope that the war would be vigorously prosecuted, and *do nothing more*. If that would do the work, how gladly would our brave soldiers do all this over and over again, in lieu of the terrible hardships and exposures of their present life, nor think themselves either patriotic or benevolent.

In order to maintain this great and holy struggle, it is necessary that a certain aggregate number of citizens shall be in the field, denying themselves of all that is desirable in life while they live, and ready in any moment to sacrifice that for which a man will give all that he hath. It would be very difficult to select those who, more than some others, *ought* to make this sacrifice. My country is equally your country, and your country is equally my country. The object for which we are fighting is equally dear to each, and is common to all. Every citizen owes, if need be, his life to his country. If, to avert from all a general danger, certain particular citizens nobly volunteer their services and their lives on the battlefield, would you call it benevolence when some of the rest, who are to share equally the reward won by the heroic few, donate a few dollars to relieve the hardships of their brave defenders? Do they not *owe* everything they have, even to their very lives, to those who are fighting their battles, though under no more obligation to do so than their fellow-citizens, who practically have not sacrificed *one* accustomed luxury for their country's good? Are not all citizens, and especially Christian citizens, not in the army, under the deepest obligations, demanded alike by common gratitude and justice, to contribute all that may be expedient to promote the benefit of those

noble men who soon may lie heavily and cold on the bloody field, *for them?* And yet there are some very patriotic churches which "don't feel able to spare our pastor, to preach to the soldiers in the army, for more than two weeks at most," although meanwhile good supplies might be obtained to preach quite as usefully at home. The cushioned seats would remain quite as soft, and the temperature of the building would be just as nicely regulated, as if the pastor preached in his accustomed place.

Not a week ago I heard a Christian soldier state, in one of our camp prayer-meetings, "I have been in the army three years, and this is the first privilege of this kind that I have enjoyed." All this time the brethren of his own church had not been deprived of a single service in consequence of the war. They had, indeed, prayed for their brethren in the army, but did not feel able to spare their pastor to go and preach to their brethren in the army, though they were spiritually starving and dying in defence of the religious luxuries of those staying at home. I am sure it is only necessary for the churches at home to get a correct view of the facts, to secure the most prompt and unreserved co-operation with the Commission in every particular.

Having held official positions in the field, both East and West, which allowed of very extensive observation, and having never in any way been connected with the Commission, my opinions concerning it are perfectly independent; they are presented on my own responsibility, in the hope that they may help the churches to form a just appreciation of their duties and the privileges in connection with the work under consideration.

The advantages which the army offers during the winter, as a field of Christian labor, are unparalleled. At vast expense we send missionaries to preach the Gospel in China and India, where, before one idea can be communicated to the people, weary months must be spent in the study of the language. After this is partially acquired, through innumerable difficulties, the missionary succeeds in collecting perhaps an audience, here and there, of children, women, and men, of by no means the most intelligent class. The good work is one eminently of faith and patience. The city pastor has an audience alike composed of different classes and grades, of such variety that on many subjects it is difficult to address more than a small per

centage of the audience directly at the same time. Then there are many who are too young, and many others too old, to afford much probability of successful fruition of the seed, no matter how earnestly it may have been scattered. All, whether young or old, and of every class, are more or less pre-occupied by the various occupations and excitements of city life, tending to preclude meditation on divine things. If that pastor visit the army, as a Delegate of the Christian Commission, he may go from one end of the line to the other, and throughout the entire army he will find but one style of audience, and that of the best possible class, in this,—*it consists almost exclusively of young men.* They possess good average intelligence, are not pre-occupied, are not harassed by family cares, they are provided for, they have simply to obey orders when they come, and in the interim have to endure so much wearisome monotony that many, who would not take the trouble to attend church when at home, would now gladly listen to anything or anybody.

The soldier's life, though not favorable for reading, is very conducive to reflection. The drum beats, and he awakes or gets his rations or goes to bed, as the case may be, until it beats again. Without need for further thought or care, he is (in winter quarters) "as if he were a boy again." His life is thus favorable both to attention and reflection. Of similar age, with common pursuits and dangers, the soldiers have common tastes and feelings. What is adapted to one suits all. The soldiers are willing to hear the truth. I have never attended a meeting held by the Christian Commission that was only half full. As a rule they are overflowing, even where they are held every evening in the week. It seems impossible to have meetings conducted in the uniform style so common in the churches North. Always, after the first few meetings, a spirit of deep interest is awakened, taking on the character of what is termed a revival. This, I think, is attributable to the fact that the majority of our soldiers have once been under the influence of Sabbath-schools or Christian homes, so that the buried seed has only to be a little watered and it springs up with a freshness that is truly revivifying to witness. It matters not how profane and irreverent they may have become, with the soldier as with the sailor, the memories of home and the Sabbath-school are very sacred, and even though nothing that is said may in itself interest them, there is always one

certain clue,—let something be said which shall awaken their early associations, and their feelings are immediately enlisted. They will never “go back,” as they term it, on their “bringing up.” At home, should they be addressed on the uncertainty of life, youth and growing strength form a never-failing shield on which these admonitions are received; but here, touch that point ever so delicately, and every word brings up visions of dead comrades and hair-breadth escapes, to supersede any argument on that question. Death is to them as much a reality as life.

The condition of the soldier exhibits an advantage for the reception of truth, like to that which grows out of bereavement. So long has he been absent from those he loves he begins to think of them with those who were dead long ago; and as at midnight hour, beneath the silent stars, he keeps his lonely watch, he comes, more than other men, to feel the want of something to love. In this yearning mood the soul is very apt to feel after God. Many facts have I met with of soldiers coming off picket much wiser and much happier than when they went on. How, then, is it we have been accustomed to consider the life of the soldier so conducive to profligacy? Because it is so. When the tide of feeling, rising in the soldier's breast, is not taken at the flood by kind counsel and Christian sympathy, it bursts in scattered foam and dissipation. When reflection but starts accusing voices, its spell must be broken by loud oaths, the troubled spirit must be soothed by drink. Therefore is it that most urgent efforts should be made to surround the soldier with every possible religious influence, seeing he is so easily saved from so much. In the absence of these privileges, the men are, week after week, and perhaps month after month, lying crowded in winter quarters, the intolerable *ennui* relieved only by a mutual exchange of all the filthy garbage that the vilest may have scraped from the filthiest kennels of human depravity. The fearful corruption thus engendered is truly appalling, rendering the atmosphere too often totally fatal to the last spark of youthful virtue.

If the Christian Commission fail to do the work it contemplates it will be left undone. During the winter it is impossible to have religious services in the open air. Yet there is not a tent in the Government service, to my knowledge, provided for this purpose. I cannot conceive of anything in which a benevolent Christian can

make such a good investment for Christ as in the presentation of a chapel tent to the army. I have never seen one in use anywhere but it became, not only the occasion of deep awakening, but also inevitably a centre round which, in various camps adjoining, a work of grace would commence. Besides one or two at each corps hospital, there should be one for every brigade in the army. There is no other source, except the Commission, through which reading of any kind, except daily news, will reach the soldier. In no other way but by an organization of this kind, recognized by the churches and by the Government, can chapels, Christian laborers, and religious reading, be provided in any measure; as under no other circumstances could the necessary transportation, passes, and mail facilities be obtained.

Are there not chaplains commissioned on purpose to do this work? Yes, but with some of the regiments only. In the Fifth Corps, which I suppose is as well supplied as any in the army, there are to-day thirty-seven regiments which have *no* chaplain. Then, as in every other corps, there is a brigade of artillery, there are independent batteries, division field hospitals, ambulance trains, wagon trains, and all the various headquarters, none of which are allowed chaplains at any time. For all this work there are only six Delegates and two chapel tents. Besides, supposing there was a superfluity of chaplains, what could they do, comparatively, without chapels, books, tracts, etc.? In the Second Corps there are to-day thirty-eight regiments without chaplains; besides all these, the separate commands in it detailed above. With this corps there are now but three working Delegates. All the *regular* troops that have been in the army of the Potomac, with the exception of one regiment, have been totally without chaplains, even to bury their dead, and within a hundred miles of Washington have been less cared for than the recognized heathen. There is a base hospital near City Point for many thousand patients. Shall that be supplied with chaplains, by transferring them from the few regiments which have them? So far as the magnitude of the operations of the Commission is concerned, it would seem that the presence or absence of a few chaplains, more or less, should scarcely be taken into account.

The Delegate of the Christian Commission has many advantages. He is subject to no restrictions, except those made in the division of

the labor by the Commission. If he is not well received in one place, he can walk a few steps further on to another camp. A missionary in Pekin would meet with about as much limitation. He has no military orders to give or to obey. He is understood to be working for the good of the soldier, not for pay; this is a free pass to the soldier's heart. He comes full of fresh enthusiasm, which is exceedingly refreshing and encouraging, especially to the sick soldier. It does him good to see the clean, smiling face of a civilian, and he likes to tell him of his many adventures; it seems so neighborly. Then comes the mutual sympathy, followed by the gracious word dropped into the open heart of the grateful soldier, who is made happier for the coming week by the friendly interview. If the Delegate happen to come from the same county as some of the men, they feel just like school-boys when visited by a relative from their distant home. The effect is more cheering than any grown-up people at home well understand.

The kind of Delegates most needed are not good readers of sermons. The real, main work of the Commission must be done by steady, hard-working, faithful Christian men. The most desirable combination, for a good Delegate, would be a happy faculty of extemporaneous discourse with cheerful conversational qualities. There are in the army a large number of officers and men of very high intelligence, who, prior to entering the service, were accustomed to the best pulpit talent in the country. For three or four years they have heard but a few occasional sermons, and would seem to receive new life could they but hear once more the inspiring words of their old pastor. Why cannot the best men in the country visit the army occasionally, and encourage the brave men in the performance of those duties they once urged them to undertake? Are they not deserving of it? Would our comfortable brethren at home be thus making a greater sacrifice for us than we are making for them? It is very desirable that our Christian brethren, who are eager for young men to enter the army, should, as far as possible, share their burdens after they are in it, and thus in our common cause manifest a common sympathy of Christian patriotism.

The church which sends its pastor to the army as a Delegate will not lose anything. The advantage is a mutual one. The change is often very beneficial to the health of the Delegate. It opens to him



a new world, enlarges his knowledge of men, of a thousand things which he failed before to comprehend, furnishes him with a new field for illustration, and quickens his zeal for the salvation of men. He preaches over graves here, and he *feels* that men are mortal. He exhorts men daily to come here to die, and they sit before him in their grave-clothes. The prayer-meetings in the army are not tame, formal, weakly meetings; they are as real as life and death for sincerity and earnestness. I can compare them only to the old Fulton street daily prayer-meetings during the great revival, and they must contribute to the benefit of the pastor as well as of the soldier. The Holy Spirit seems to be secretly working, in anticipation of the co-operation of God's servants. Both at City Point and nearer the front sinners are coming to Christ, not like stray sheep but as doves flocking to their windows. During the ensuing winter the field will be fully available; it seems ripe for the harvest, and waiting only for the church to thrust in the sickle. From what I have seen, I think there is a universal eagerness for religious truth in the army which is beyond all precedent. This is a work which demands no mean offering. It deserves not only the money of the church, but a liberal contribution of its best talent and of its most faithful pastors, as the demands of the Commission may require.

B. H., U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, *November 21, 1864.*

The Annual Meeting of the Commission was held in Washington City. The business sessions were in the house of the E Street Baptist Church, beginning on Thursday, January 26, 1865, and continuing three days. There were present nineteen members of the Commission, including eight of the Executive Committee; nineteen Branch Commissions were represented; and a number of the Permanent Agents at home and in the army were present. The operations of the previous year were reviewed; the action of the Executive Committee in the enlargement of the Commission, as well as in the general management of affairs, was approved; the Annual Report, with its statistical exhibits, was pre-

sented; congratulations were interchanged and solemn thanks rendered to God, that in the midst of the terrible scenes of civil war so much had been done to mitigate its horrors and temper its severity; sentiments of Christian brotherhood were strengthened, and pledges of earnest co-operation renewed,—the unanimous purpose being to hold the Commission steadily to the object of its origin, until the country should cease to need its help. The soldiers in the neighborhood were visited, at their camps and posts, and religious services held among them. The President was waited upon by the Commission and their friends, in a body, and interviews were also had with the several heads of departments and other officials. The visit to the President was so striking in itself, and became invested with such peculiar interest, because of the calamity that soon afterward followed in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, that it deserves a more extended reference. The subjoined account, by one of the party, was published in *The National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, August 31, 1865. It is a fair representation, in terms and spirit, of the memorable event:—

The United States Christian Commission met in Washington City for its third annual business meeting, on Thursday, January 26, 1865. President Lincoln had ever been so kind to the Commission, officially and personally, that the desire was natural to wait upon him in a body. This desire was early made known to him, and he designated the next day, Friday, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., as the time when he would receive us. At the appointed hour about one hundred Christian men, from all parts of the North, representatives of the patriotism and benevolence by which the national cause was maintained at home and the national armies succeeded in the field, were gathered in the East Room of the Executive Mansion. Several

ladies were of the party, and a few persons were present not connected with the Commission. We were arranged along the length of the room, forming a semi-ellipse, and fronting the entrance to the Green Room. In a few moments the President entered, unannounced and unattended, holding his hat in his right hand. All were impressed with the republican simplicity of the scene, and felt that it was a fitting illustration of our American character and institutions. Mr. Lincoln looked worn and tired. Not that he appeared despondent or doubtful of the nation's advancing conflict. His face did not show a perplexed anxiety, nor an eager haste to be free from care and trial. But the care itself was furrowing his features and deepening their pensiveness. He was met at the door by the Chairman of the Commission, Geo. H. Stuart, who introduced him in a general way to the assembly. In brief and appropriate language Mr. Stuart spoke of the work of the Commission, and of the feelings of those engaged in it towards the national cause, its defenders, and its Chief Magistrate. During this address the President stood with his head slightly bowed, and with an abstracted air that left his eyes lustreless, as though his thoughts were among the imperilled and suffering men for whose comfort he was ever ready to yield his own. As he lifted himself up to reply, his whole aspect changed. All his features kindled into a most genial and attractive expression. A pleasant smile overspread his face, and his eyes were filled with a gentle, winning light. And yet in every lineament was there that trace of pensiveness which is the crowning charm of an intelligent and benevolent countenance. In his short and characteristic reply he disclaimed any title to thanks for what he had done in furthering the work of the Commission; "Nor," said he, "do I know that I owe you any thanks for what you have done. We have all been laboring for a common end. You feel grateful for what I have done that is right; and I certainly feel grateful for what you have done that is right; and yet, in the fact that we have been laboring for the same end,—the preservation of our country and the welfare of its defenders,—has been our motive and joy and reward."

The formal speeches concluded, the President proposed to take each of us by the hand. At this point the Chairman of the Commission suggested that as the delegation present were not simply Christian men, but representatives of a Christian association, which was

itself the organ of the Christian sentiment of the nation, if deemed appropriate by him and agreeable to his own feelings, it would be gratifying to us to invoke the blessing of God upon our Chief Magistrate. The President promptly and cordially responded, that it would be agreeable and most fitting, and requested that prayer be offered. Bishop E. S. Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, led in prayer. In simple and fervent language he thanked God for the signal displays of his wisdom and love in our national affairs, especially in raising up, and sustaining and guiding in the events of his administration, him who was for us a faithful and trusted leader. He implored the choicest gifts of divine providence and grace, for this and the future life, upon him whom God had most manifestly anointed for the great trust and duty of the hour. There were tearful eyes and swelling hearts among those who beheld and participated in the wonderful scene. All felt themselves lifted up by emotions of gratitude to the giver of every good gift,—the God of our fathers and our people,—and by affection for him upon whom we invoked, as with one heart, the benedictions of the Almighty and Eternal Jehovah, through the blood of Jesus Christ. Although our eyes were holden that we could not then see it, yet this was the church of the nation consecrating the lamb for the nation's sacrifice.

As we took the President's warm hand within our own, and then separated to our work, it was with feelings of strengthened confidence in God, and a firmer purpose to give ourselves in simplicity and fidelity and zeal to the tasks he might appoint.

The Public Anniversary of the Commission was held on Sunday evening, January 29, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. As before, it was attended by a throng, thousands being unable to find entrance. Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, presided. President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln; Vice-President Hamlin; Secretaries Welles and Dennison; Chief-Justice Chase; Vice-Admiral Farragut; numerous Senators and Representatives; army and navy officials, with many of the rank and file, were in attendance. Ad-

dresses were made by Secretary Seward, Geo. H. Stuart, A. E. Chamberlain, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., General M. R. Patrick, Rev. C. C. McCabe, General C. B. Fisk, and Mr. A. D. Richardson. Chaplain McCabe sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and Mr. Philip Phillips sang "Your Mission." Both songs thrilled the audience, and were accompanied with manifestations of extraordinary emotion,—the first stirring every heart like the blast of a trumpet, and the second, by its tenderness and pathos, suffusing all eyes with tears. It was noticed that President Lincoln arose with the throng and joined heartily in the chorus of the "Battle Hymn," and that while Mr. Phillips was singing he shared fully in the emotions of all around him.<sup>1</sup>

The Anniversary was repeated in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, before a crowded and enthusiastic audience, on Tuesday evening, January 31. Addresses were made by Rev. Alex. Reed, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, General C. B. Fisk, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Joseph Story, and Rev. Edward Hawes; Chaplain McCabe and Mr. Phillips sang; and others participated in the devotional exercises. Similar public meetings were held in connection with some of the principal Branch Commissions.

The financial and statistical exhibits of the year are appended, as showing the extent and details of the Commission's resources and work.

<sup>1</sup>See p. 256.



**TABLE II.**—CASH RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS, AND BALANCES OF CENTRAL OFFICE, AND BRANCHES HAVING A LOCAL FIELD TO SUPPORT, FOR 1861.

OFFICES	I Balance on hand per last Annual Report Dec. 31, 1860.	II Cash received directly into the various Treasuries.	III Cash remitted by Cent'l Office to Branches and Agencies.	IV Cash remitted from one Branch Office to others.	V Total Cash Receipt, including Balance from 1860.
PHILADELPHIA .....	\$43,547 41	\$493,578 07	.....	207,456 35	\$834,582 13
Albany .....	.....	10,560 50	.....	.....	10,560 50
Baltimore .....	1,382 13	49,572 00	7,502 21	.....	58,457 24
Boston .....	4,522 27	164,962 13	.....	.....	169,474 40
Brooklyn .....	.....	26,450 97	.....	.....	26,450 97
Buffalo .....	2,401 51	47,380 22	.....	.....	49,780 73
Chicago .....	372 78	48,938 98	.....	2,764 45	52,076 21
Cincinnati .....	12,941 66	53,499 71	.....	4,051 81	70,493 18
Cleveland .....	.....	8,235 82	.....	.....	8,235 82
Detroit .....	678 23	26,042 40	.....	.....	26,720 63
Harrisburg .....	.....	3,332 60	.....	.....	3,332 60
Hartford .....	.....	23,418 56	.....	.....	23,418 56
Indianapolis .....	621 51	18,133 79	.....	.....	18,755 30
Louisville .....	200 05	3,701 75	10,202 05	7,193 74	21,398 19
New York .....	16,166 68	162,547 65	.....	.....	178,714 33
Protra .....	772 80	49,373 12	.....	.....	50,145 92
Pittsburg .....	7,567 38	92,705 00	.....	.....	100,272 38
Providence .....	.....	11,862 41	.....	.....	11,862 41
Rochester .....	.....	7,659 07	.....	.....	7,659 07
St. Louis .....	1,020 33	39,904 08	1,279 25	8,600 00	50,813 26
St. Paul .....	.....	4,011 01	.....	.....	4,011 01
Troy .....	.....	7,725 51	.....	.....	7,725 51
Union .....	.....	3,959 45	.....	.....	3,959 45
Washington .....	.....	.....	155,924 90	.....	155,924 90
Totals .....	\$92,204 34	\$1,297,755 28	\$174,000 01	\$92,066 35	\$1,884,124 98

**TABLE III.**—NUMBER AND VALUE OF STORES AND PUBLICATIONS DONATED, AND NUMBER OF PACKAGES DISTRIBUTED, IN 1861.

OFFICES.	I Boxes and Packages of Donated Stores and Publications.	II Value of Donated Stores.	III Value of Donated Publications.	IV Number of Boxes and Packages Distributed.
PHILADELPHIA .....	3,829	\$978,462 13	.....	18,744
Albany .....	67	2,000 00	850 00	12
Baltimore .....	325	5,200 00	125 00	2,004
Boston .....	2,105	248,100 00	7,780 00	565
Buffalo .....	1,116	16,280 78	.....	897
Chicago .....	438	16,715 00	1,085 00	698
Cincinnati .....	400	175,000 00	4,000 00	5,251
Detroit .....	484	15,000 00	100 00	460
Hartford .....	81	12,065 13	.....	.....
Indianapolis .....	395	11,474 93	.....	912
Louisville .....	1,805	12,000 00	11,370 00	1,805
New York .....	417	21,543 40	12,426 42	3,120
Protra .....	822	16,672 00	.....	889
Pittsburg .....	2,403	19,940 00	15,000 00	3,800
Providence .....	15	1,350 00	.....	.....
Rochester .....	160	5,000 00	.....	20
St. Louis .....	3,467	26,695 00	2,500 00	4,126
St. Paul .....	25	2 00 00	250 00	32
Union .....	18	2,620 00	.....	.....
Washington .....	108	3,780 00	.....	2,780
Totals .....	22,920	\$1,169,008 37	\$51,936 42	47,161

TABLE IV.—TOTAL OF PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED IN 1864, SHOWING GRANTS OF AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, AND THE QUANTITIES PURCHASED AT EACH OFFICE.

OFFICES.	I. Bibles, Testaments, and Portions of Scriptures, Grants of Am. Bible Society, and Its Depositories.	II. Hymn and Psalm Books.	III. Knapsack Books, Fleming and Pa per Covers.	IV. Bound Li brary Books.	V. Maga zines and Pam phlets.	VI. Religious News papers.	VII. Pages of Tracts.
PHILADELPHIA.....	330,595	254,018	3,940,209	25,630	227,443	4,491,664	6,509,257
Albany.....	.....	200	150	300	500	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	380	578	59,000	600,000
Boston.....	1,828	37,500	27,000	1,340	1,125	43,000	223,100
Brooklyn.....	1,174	3,950	49,370	2,376	49,565	174,320	573,420
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000	.....
Chicago.....	1,900	37,000	22,000	4,135	1,440	237,653	29,400
Cincinnati.....	.....	85,250	10,000	25,200	10,800	1,150,674	1,571,321
Detroit.....	500	500	250	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Indianapolis.....	.....	.....	3,410	326	1,979	.....	295,830
Louisville.....	34,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	37,826	41,584	182,672	11,336	17,396	387,124	3,581,300
Peoria.....	.....	12,950	5,357	1,956	.....	9,100	60,000
Pittsburg.....	4,215	8,976	42,400	4,140	22,370	614,940	7,420
St. Louis.....	846	6,063	46,285	14,227	13,095	268,424	396,494
St. Paul.....	.....	256	273	126	176	2,500	.....
Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	87,232	1,000	500	1,650	300	307,459	10,000
Redeemed soldiers of Army of Mississippi, through Memphis and Shelby Co. Bible Society, Tenn.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	569,594	489,247	4,326,676	93,872	346,530	7,909,758	13,681,342

TABLE V.—DELEGATES AND PERMANENT AGENTS, FOR 1864.

OFFICES.	I. Delegates Com missioned <sup>1</sup>	II. Number in Field, January 1, 1865	III. Aggregate number of days of Dele gates' service	IV. Number of per manent Agents employed in Home Work.
PHILADELPHIA.....	687	43	29,494	8
Albany.....	34	.....	723	.....
Baltimore.....	64	8	1,074	1
Boston.....	350	37	13,642	3
Brooklyn.....	110	14	3,635	1
Buffalo.....	75	15	2,191	1
Chicago.....	101	12	4,148	2
Cincinnati.....	140	45	5,880	1
Cleveland.....	62	1	2,154	.....
Detroit.....	55	5	1,526	.....
Harrisburg.....	11	1	250	.....
Hartford.....	10	3	273	.....
Indianapolis.....	48	3	1,586	2
Louisville.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	93	41	9,394	.....
Peoria.....	41	12	1,142	.....
Pittsburg.....	175	20	5,843	.....
Rochester.....	9	.....	335	.....
St. Louis.....	63	6	1,908	2
St. Paul.....	9	1	246	.....
Troy.....	5	1	252	.....
Utica.....	6	6	.....	2
Washington.....	50	2	1,200	.....
Totals.....	2,217	276	78,860	23

<sup>1</sup> Average number of Delegates in field during the year, 217.



TABLE VI.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND VALUES, FOR 1862, 1863, AND 1864.

PARTICULARS.	I 1862	II 1863	III 1864	IV Total for 1862, 1863, and 1864
Cash Receipts at Central and Branch Offices	\$1,297,755 28	\$358,239 29	\$40,160 29	\$1,996,154 86
Value of Stoves donated to Central and Branch Offices	1,169,508 37	389,829 07	142,150 00	1,697,487 44
Value of Publications donated to Central and Branch Offices	51,296 32	.....	.....	51,296 32
Value of Scriptures from American Bible Society	72,114 83	45,971 50	10,256 00	127,142 33
Value of Scriptures from British and Foreign Bible Society	.....	1,977 79	.....	1,977 79
Value of 23,801 Hymn Books, donated by Army Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, Boston	1,788 06	.....	.....	1,788 06
Value of Delegates' service	169,920 00	72,120 00	21,360 00	263,700 00
Value of Railroad, Steamboat, and other Transportation facilities	106,765 00	44,210 00	13,680 00	164,655 00
Value of Telegraph facilities	26,460 00	9,790 00	3,600 00	39,850 00
Value of Rents of Warehouses and Offices, donated to the Commission	6,750 00	.....	.....	6,750 00
Totals	\$2,882,347 86	\$916,837 65	\$231,256 29	\$4,020,441 80

† Table III, column III, shows this for 1864 to be ..... \$51,936 42

From which should be deducted value of Grants of American Bible Society, included in Credits to various Branches ..... 20,640 10

Showing the above to be for 1864 ..... \$51,296 32

TABLE VII.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF WORK AND DISTRIBUTIONS, FOR 1862, 1863, AND 1864.

PARTICULARS.	I 1862	II 1863	III 1864	IV Total for 1862, 1863, and 1864
Delegates Commissioned	2,217	1,189	374	3,780
Aggregate Number of days of Delegates' service	78,869	41,118	11,593	131,580
Boxes of Stoves and Publications distributed	47,193	12,648	3,691	63,532
Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scriptures distributed	569,594	465,715	102,560	1,137,869
Hymn and Psalm Books	489,247	371,829	139,697	991,803
Knapsack Books, in paper and flexible covers	4,326,676	1,231,591	115,757	5,674,024
Bound Library Books	93,872	39,713	3,150	137,035
Magazines and Pamphlets	346,536	120,192	34,633	501,361
Religious Weekly and Monthly Newspapers	7,999,768	2,931,469	384,781	11,316,018
Pages of Tracts	13,681,342	11,976,722	10,063,796	36,011,770
"Silent Comforter," etc	3,691	3,283	830	7,804

## CHAPTER V.

### THE FOURTH YEAR.

THE year 1865, which was the last in the history of the Christian Commission, was not marked by any special modification of the work either at home or in the army. While the troops were in winter quarters, the various appliances already described were vigorously employed in ministering to the religious welfare and physical comfort of the men. The promise of usefulness which the preceding autumn and early winter seemed to present was more than fulfilled as the season advanced. The chapels, reading-rooms, diet-kitchens, and permanent stations, with the multitude of Delegates, agents, and lady managers, engaged in camp and hospital in all the various forms of religious and sanitary service, bore good and abundant fruit.

When the spring campaign opened, the Commission prepared itself to take advantage of every opportunity that might offer. Two Delegates came through with General Sherman's army, in its "Great March" from the gulf to the sea, and were met with supplies and helpers, when they reached the Atlantic coast. In the movements that preceded and followed the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's forces, as in the rapid changes among our troops at the West, the Commission used its

experience and its facilities at every point in every practicable way. When the grand armies were brought together at Washington, in May, preliminary to being finally reviewed and mustered out, the Commission promptly employed the period of rest thus afforded, pitched their tents among the soldiers, and carried on their accustomed distributions and daily religious services. When at last the armies were disbanded, and the regiments set out for their several homes,—their fightings over and their marchings ended,—the Commission attended them on their way, so far as was practicable, met them at the various rendezvous where they were discharged, and supplied them with such service as they might need, and so sought not to leave them until they had ceased to be soldiers and had become again simple citizens of the Republic. In addition to other reading-matter distributed to these returning veterans, two small books were especially prepared for them,—one by Rev. Dr. E. N. Kirk, entitled "Mustered Out," published by the Boston Tract Society, and the other issued by the Christian Commission in its own name, entitled "Parting Words,"—written by Chas. E. Lex, Esq., of Philadelphia. These were circulated by thousands, and were designed as little memorials and keepsakes.

The troops were not all disbanded at once. Large detachments were sent into the Southwest and Northwest. The Delegates of the Commission accompanied these, and the good work was carried on in Texas and Kansas. The last field station of the Commission was in Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, and was closed in June, 1866.

The fall of Petersburg and of Richmond, in the first

days of April, 1865, was the occasion of great excitement and thanksgiving throughout the North. This enthusiastic feeling at once took the form of remembrance of the soldier's wants and provision for them. It was thought that there would be severe fighting and much suffering, and it was the general purpose to be prepared for the worst. Numerous meetings were held, especially in the larger cities, at which liberal contributions were made for the Commission's treasury. Multitudes of individual and congregational offerings were also sent in. Although these resources were not needed for the emergency apprehended, as the fall of the rebel capital was followed by the bloodless surrender of the rebel armies, yet the Commission was thereby enabled to continue and complete its labors in a manner that in all probability would not have been otherwise possible. Funds for the more quiet and obscure work in Texas and on the Plains could not have been so readily obtained, if the appeal had been for that work alone, after the excitement and interest of the war had largely passed away.

The death of President Lincoln, April 15, was for the Commission, as for the American people at large, a personal bereavement. It was suitably recognized and commemorated by the various Branch Commissions. At the Central Office there was a meeting of the Executive Committee on the day of the sad event. In connection with appropriate religious exercises the following minute was passed, an engrossed copy of which was sent to Mrs. Lincoln:—

WHEREAS, God, in his inscrutable providence, has allowed our Chief Magistrate the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be removed by the hand of violence, therefore

*Resolved*, That this deplorable event which, in the midst of heartfelt rejoicings, has thrown the nation into the deepest mourning, impels us to look to God for wisdom and consolation. We are in the hands of the same Almighty Deliverer who has just rescued the country from the perils and desolations of a terrible rebel war. He alone who sees the end from the beginning is sufficient to guide us now.

*Resolved*, That as citizens we mourn the loss of a wise and able ruler, the kind, tender, and merciful magistrate, who by his pure and patriotic administration of the government has so won the affections of his countrymen; and, as the Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission, we lament him who, when the Commission was first organized, at once gave us his official sanction and kind words of encouragement, and who had ever since been a fast friend, giving not only all proper governmental facilities but also generous private contributions and expressions of personal confidence and interest. We remember, with gratitude to God, that the recent and last official interview the Commission had with President Lincoln, in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, was, with his most cordial approval, closed with prayer to God, in whose hands he then said he felt himself to be but an instrument, to execute plans whose full purport and results he did not understand.

*Resolved*, That we give to the children and widow of the deceased our deepest sympathy and prayers, that the blessed Comforter may abide with them in this time of desolation.

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee attend the funeral services.

On the 25th of April a Convention of the Western Branches of the Commission assembled in Chicago, similar in character and purpose to the meeting held in Indianapolis six months before. The session was pleasant and profitable, but without special influence upon the work of the Commission, as that was necessarily controlled by the termination of the war.

As the necessity for the peculiar work of the Commission diminished, it was suggested in several quarters that

they might advantageously turn their attention to new fields, which were opening to the benevolence and Christian activity of the nation. It was said that the Commission was well organized, had the confidence of the government and the people, possessed unusual facilities for reaching all parts of the nation, and could hence accomplish more in the way of educational and evangelizing movements than newer or less comprehensive associations. These suggestions were carefully considered by the Executive Committee, but it was deemed inexpedient to adopt them. The Committee thought that as the Commission was organized for a specific purpose, the organization should cease as soon as its purpose had been accomplished. They felt that a prompt relinquishment of their trust, with a full report of the manner in which it had been discharged, was due alike to themselves and the public. Accordingly, at their meeting held on May 18, the Executive Committee, after an extended review of all the questions and interests involved, adopted the following minute by a unanimous vote:—

WHEREAS, The United States Christian Commission was formed early in the war for a special purpose, "To promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the army and the sailors and marines in the navy," and

WHEREAS, That work, which God has so abundantly blessed, is nearly done: therefore

*Resolved*, That it is the intention of the United States Christian Commission to hold itself strictly to its original purpose, and to discontinue its operations as soon as the necessities shall cease which required its organization.

At the same meeting the following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we will make no further efforts to organize Ladies' Christian Commissions.

*Resolved*, That the services of all *paid* Collecting Agents employed by this Committee be terminated on the first day of June next.

*Resolved*, That the above action of the Executive Committee be communicated to the Branch Commissions, and that they be advised to dispense with all *paid* Collecting Agents.

Everything was now directed toward the closing up of the stations and offices of the Commission, as rapidly as the welfare of the soldiers would permit. The military posts were gradually abandoned by the troops, and the hospitals were gradually emptied of their patients, and the work of the Commission was curtailed in similar measure. During the summer and early autumn most of the permanent Agents and officers resigned. The Branch Commissions were left to close up their local matters according to their judgment, as determined by the general principles already announced. Appropriations were made from the Central treasury to meet special necessities in various parts of the field. The Executive Committee appointed the Home Secretary "to prepare a Memorial or History of the Christian Commission," and the Field Secretary "to prepare a volume of Incidents,—such as may be regarded by him as fully authentic and most valuable of those which have occurred during the work of the Commission."

In September the Commission was furnished, by the agents in charge of the Individual Relief Department, with a list of seven thousand names of Federal soldiers buried from Libby, Belle Isle, and Danville prisons, at City Point and in the field around Petersburg and Richmond, and in the rebel prison at Millin, Georgia.

This list was printed in pamphlet form, widely advertised, and forwarded to the large number of persons who applied for it.

The Executive Committee held a meeting on the first of December, again to examine the condition of affairs. It then appeared that there was one permanent Delegate among the soldiers in Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond; that fourteen Agents and Permanent Delegates were employed in Texas, with New Orleans as base of supplies, engaged in teaching and preaching among the colored troops, with the ordinary field work and hospital relief,—the Western Sanitary Commission and the Illinois State Sanitary Commission having furnished hospital stores to the amount of \$15,000 or \$20,000; that at Fort Leavenworth and on the Plains there were six agents and Delegates; that in Texas and on the Plains the troops numbered about sixty-five thousand, and that the St. Louis Branch had immediate charge of the work in both fields. Upon a careful consideration of the condition of the Commission's treasury and work, the following resolutions were passed:—

*Resolved*, 1. That the United States Christian Commission terminate its labors and close its offices, January 1, 1866, and that a final report be made to the public as soon as practicable thereafter.

2. That the Branch Commissions be requested to shape their affairs, and make their reports to the Central Office, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

3. That this action of the Executive Committee be published, and also be communicated to the several Branches.

4. That the balances now remaining in the treasuries of the several Branch Commissions be applied by them according to their judgment and discretion, always keeping in view the special object for



which the funds were given. Where no such application is practicable, they are requested to send their balances to the Central Office.

The Executive Committee again met, January 11, 1866. Arrangements were made for holding a final Anniversary of the Commission, in Washington, on Sabbath evening, February 11. Messrs. Colwell, De-  
mond, and Jones were appointed a Committee to super-  
intend the publication of the books already ordered. The Treasurer's Account and the Annual Report were passed upon. Finally the following minute was adopted, as terminating the official existence of the Executive Committee and the Commission:—

WHEREAS, The work of the Christian Commission is ended, and there are still funds in the possession of the Treasurer, and more funds are expected from the profits of the sale of the "History" and "Book of Incidents," therefore

*Resolved*, That GEORGE H. STEVART, JOSEPH PATTERSON, STEPHEN COLWELL, JOHN P. CROZER,<sup>1</sup> and MATTHEW SIMPSON, be and hereby are appointed TRUSTEES, to receive and hold the funds now in the Treasury, and all that may hereafter be given to the Commission, or may accrue to the Commission from the sale of said books or otherwise, upon the following trusts and conditions, to wit: To pay all debts due or that may become due from the Commission, and all expenses that may arise in closing up the affairs of the Commission, including those of its closing meeting, and all expenses of preparing and publishing said History and Book of Incidents; and to apply and appropriate all the remainder of such funds to the spiritual and temporal benefit of those who are, have been, or may be soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States, in such ways as they shall deem best. A majority of said Trustees shall be competent to

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Crozer died on the 11th day of March, 1866; whereupon, on the 13th day of the same month, HONORIO GARCIA JONES was elected to fill the vacancy, and was also chosen Secretary of the Board.

transact any and all business relating to said Trust, and if any vacancy or vacancies shall occur in the number of the said Trustees the remainder shall fill such vacancy or vacancies.

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer pay over to the said Trustees all the funds remaining in his hands at the time his accounts shall be fully audited, and take their receipt therefor.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Washington, in the E Street Baptist Church, Saturday, February 10, 1866, at 9½ o'clock. Various business matters were prepared for presentation to the Commission at large, which had been called to convene at the same place at 10 o'clock. The following resolution of thanks was voted to the Chairman:—

The Executive Committee feel it a duty and a pleasure to place on record their high appreciation of the able and faithful service of their chairman, GEO. H. STUART. His liberality in furnishing office and store room, and at times the services of his clerks, was of great value, especially in the early days of the Commission. His business talent and skill enabled us to purchase cheaply and well, and to keep all the accounts of our extensive and diversified operations in the most thorough manner. His unbounded enthusiasm was communicated not only to us but to all who came near him, and enlisted the sympathies and aid of thousands in our work, while his personal intercourse with us, in all our long and trying deliberations, has been delightful. As we separate, our prayers go up to our Father in heaven that his days may be many, useful, and happy.

After a few words of acknowledgment by the Chairman, the Committee dissolved,—closing its record with this minute:—

Before finally separating, the Executive Committee of the United States Christian Commission wish to put on record an expression of their gratitude to God, for his constant watch-care and blessing, during the entire period of their organization. No one of their

number has been removed by death. There has been complete harmony in their counsels, and the heartiest co-operation in their action. With scarcely an exception every vote has been unanimous, and this notwithstanding the frequency of their meetings and the magnitude of the interests confided to them. Their measures have had the confidence of the Christian public and of the national authorities, and have been blessed with most gratifying results in the army and navy. All this preservation, concord, favor, and efficiency the Executive Committee wish now, with gratitude for having been entrusted with such service and for the divine help accorded them, to ascribe to Him from whom has come power, wisdom, and grace, and to whom be praise and glory forever, through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

The Commission at large met, as above indicated, at ten o'clock. An adjourned session was also held in the evening. The Commission and its various Branches were well represented. The action of the Executive Committee was reviewed and confirmed. The President of the United States, the several heads of Departments, and General Grant, were waited upon during the day. In the evening the Commission heard the Annual Report, adopted the same, and thereupon finally adjourned, — ordering their record to be closed with the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, The causes which brought into existence, and have continued for four years, the labors of the United States Christian Commission, have now happily ceased, therefore

*Resolved*, That our most sincere thanks are due to Almighty God for the termination of the rebellion, and for thus opening the whole country to the influences of education and religion.

*Resolved*, That we also express our devout gratitude to God for his blessing upon the officers and Delegates of this Commission, in their efforts to relieve the sufferings of our soldiers and seamen, and to impart to them, and especially to the sick and dying, that instruction and consolation in the religion of Jesus which is beyond price.

With these closing official minutes of the Commission, may be associated their "Parting Words" to those through whose constant and efficient co-operation they had been enabled to carry forward to completion their important work:—

Our joy in being permitted, by the return of peace to the land and the soldiers to their homes, to cease the labors of the Commission, is shaded with regret. Very pleasant, indeed, have been our associations, during these years, with those who have toiled for the welfare of the soldier and sailor. We cannot allow them to close without thanksgiving to God for this goodly fellowship.

We do not forget that he who was at once the pride and hope of the nation, an early and devoted friend of the Commission, a most intimate participator at our meeting one year ago, has not been permitted to see the end with us. President Lincoln's appreciation of the Christian Commission was only another expression of his more than paternal love for his soldiers. To have found a place in such a heart, and the approval of such a mind, we deem a special cause for thanksgiving.

To the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the heads of the different Departments of the army in Washington, and to the Lieutenant-General and all his commanders in the field, we are under peculiar obligations. They have not only allowed and approved, but have enabled us thus to minister to the suffering.

To the Army Committees in the different Branches of the Commission, merchants and professional men, who have left their ordinary business to give time and strength and anxious thought for the welfare of the soldier, through the Christian Commission, we have been drawn with increasing admiration and love. Knowing that they have their reward, we desire only to assure them that, in our parting, "the tie that binds" is not broken. Memory shall keep it ready for all united Christian work in times of peace, till at length, by God's grace, it holds us again, united in the service above.

To the pastors of churches, the children in the Sunday-schools, and to the thousands and millions all over our land who have joined hands with us in these ministrations for Christ, no words of ours can

adequately set forth our gratitude in this farewell hour. Upon them we have leaned, and not been disappointed. They have refused no appeals in behalf of the national defenders. Their trust in the Commission, and their generous enthusiasm, growing and swelling to the last, have been our stay and strength.

To the loyal women who, in Ladies' Christian Commissions, in leagues and aid societies, have fed the flame of piety and patriotism in our homes, and in weary hours, for successive years, with busy fingers and devices of love, have kept the hands of our agents and Delegates in the field so full of comforts for suffering patriots, it is not enough to say we are profoundly grateful. To them, under God, the Commission owes its success. We only anticipate the verdict of the future, when we say that, thus far in human history, such work is exclusively theirs,—a work that could have been wrought only by praying wives and mothers and sisters in behalf of imperilled kindred and country.

Finally, to God, the Giver and Guide of all, we join with each fellow-laborer of the Christian Commission, in thanksgiving and praise. The work is His. To Him be the glory. We gave the Commission the name of the Master. We sent it forth to speak His words and imitate His deeds. Christ, the Lord, has accepted and honored it; and now, wherever mention shall be made of the work it has accomplished, we desire only that the quick, grateful, adoring response shall be, "See what the Lord hath wrought!"

The fourth and last Anniversary of the Christian Commission was held on Sabbath evening, February 11, 1866, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, according to previous arrangements. It was no less numerously attended than the similar meetings of preceding years, and it was the equal of those in character and interest. In order to show more clearly the nature of the Commission's anniversaries and public meetings, as they were held in the larger cities of the North from year to year, a full report of this last gathering is here preserved. This report was made for the Commission

by one of the editors of *The Sunday-School Times*, Mr. I. Newton Baker, to whom the Commission was indebted for much valuable service, and was first published in *The Times* of February 24, 1866.

#### FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The ever memorable fourth and closing anniversary of the Christian Commission was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on Sabbath evening, February 11, 1866. A great crowd filled the Hall, overflowing the lobbies outside, and turning thousands away in a disappointed stream. The assembly was composed of the distinguished and honored of the land, representing perhaps more fully and truly the powers which wield our great nation than any similar assembly ever convened in our country's history. The Hall was draped in memory of the beloved DEAD, who by his presence graced the last anniversary of the Commission, and by his tearful sympathy has made that occasion ever fragrant in the history and record of the institution. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House, presided. Precisely at seven o'clock the exercises began, by the singing of the noble hymn of praise,

Jesus shall reign where'er the sun  
Does his successive journeys run,  
His kingdom stretch from shore to shore,  
Till moons shall wax and wane no more,

the audience rising and joining in the praise, led by Philip Phillips, of Cincinnati. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House, and the Scriptures were read, in the 46th Psalm, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the American Bible Society.

#### SPEECH OF SPEAKER COLFAX.

On taking the chair, Speaker Colfax said:—

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* The fearful trial to which our Republic was subjected, for the preservation of its existence, is over. The loved and lost, who died that the nation might live, sleep in their bloody shrouds in village churchyards, on cannon-furrowed battle-fields, near prison-camps, alas! too, in unmarked graves, but all enshrined with the sainted dead of the Revolution in millions of hearts for evermore. The yet vacant chair at many a lonely hearth-stone tells the silent story of sacrifice, such as the world had never

rivalled before. But the gates of our temple of Janus are closed. From the battle line which swept across our country thousands of miles, from Gettysburg to the boundary of the Mexican Republic, the bannered hosts have returned to their waiting homes, volunteers transformed by the shock of arms into veterans, and hailed as the saviors of the Union. The sword is exchanged for the ploughshare, and the great rebellion, organized on broken oaths, and culminating in the murder of the nation's chief, with the great uprising which so patriotically confronted it, and the great victory which crushed it, has passed into history, which Cicero tells us is "the evidence of ages, the light of memory, and the school of life."

It is under these auspicious circumstances that this organization, inspired from that Throne whence flow all good impulses, which, like a handmaiden of mercy, went forth into our armies to succor and to save, returns to-night to this Representative Hall, to render a final account of its stewardship. Of its thousands of active and willing co-laborers, and its millions of expenditures, you will hear from abler tongues than mine. From all quarters of the nation, from church altars and family circles, from merchants and manufacturers, from mechanics and miners, from the tillers of the earth and the sailors on the sea, from crowded cities and humble cabins, from the munificent donations of the wealthy to the widow's mite, came the material aid which poured its mighty volume into the coffers of the Christian Commission. And its agents, thus endowed with the unstinted gifts of patriotic benevolence, and clad in the armor of a nation's sympathy, went forth to win the glorious victories they so gloriously achieved,—victories over suffering, victories over disease, victories over death itself, from whose icy grasp they rescued so many thousands by their more than Samaritan ministrations. To the battlefield they came, to snatch our brave defenders from under the guns of the enemy, where they had fallen. To the hospital they came, to minister in place of the beloved wife and mother, so far away, and to pour oil, if possible, into the expiring lamp of life. To the death-bed of the departing hero they came, to smooth his pathway to the tomb, and to point him to that better land where he should live a life that would never die.

Resting from their labors of love, now that the victorious ensign of the Republic waves over the entire land, and our Constitution has

become the New Testament of our freedom, they rejoice with all who rejoice over a country saved for its brilliant destiny hereafter, in that noble sentiment, deeper, profounder in its significance to-day than when first uttered in this Capitol, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman of the Commission, presented a Summary Statement of its operations from the beginning, and Rev. E. P. Smith, Field Secretary, read an abstract of its last Annual Report.

Mr. Stuart read a number of letters from various civil and military officers. These, with others that were afterwards received, are here appended:—

FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

(A TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1866.

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., *Chairman U. S. C. C., Philadelphia*:—

With many thanks to you and the Association of which you are the presiding officer, for the kind invitation contained in your note of yesterday, I regret my inability to make an address upon the interesting occasion. It is, however, a pleasant official and personal duty to acknowledge, on your anniversary, the great services to the country and to humanity rendered by the Christian Commission during the period of its labors.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 12, 1866.

*Dear Sir*: The pressure of official cares has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of the letter which you addressed to me on the 27th of January last. The condition of my health deprived me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation to attend, last evening, the Anniversary of the United States Christian Commission. I pray you to accept now my acknowledgment of the great and effective labors of that Commission. A just account of those labors will constitute, I am sure, one of the most interesting and pleasing episodes in the history of the great struggle which brought the Commission into being.

I am, dear sir, respectfully and sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., *Chairman U. S. C. C., Philadelphia*.



FROM CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20 1866.*

*My Dear Sir:* Your letter, asking my judgment of the work of the Christian Commission during the recent civil war, has been received. It was not my privilege to participate directly in that work, nor to see much of its immediate effects in the camps, or on the battle-fields, or in the hospitals. What I know of it was chiefly from testimony: but that testimony was ample and reliable. And I feel myself fully warranted in saying, that no such humane ministration of beneficence and loving-kindness was ever witnessed before in any age or country. Except in a Christian land no such ministration would be possible. Perhaps it is not too much to say that it would not, in this age, be possible in any Christian land except our own. The responsibility which our institutions impose on each citizen for the safety of the Republic, and the concern in every operation of Government which the personal interest of each citizen necessarily creates, filled the ranks of our armies with hundreds of thousands of our best young men.

The warm affections of those they left at home; the obligations of Christian duty which pressed upon the conscience of almost all men and women in our land, and the spirit of self-denying, fraternal love which a free Christianity called into action throughout our country, naturally found expression and manifestation in the Christian Commission. In what other land do such influences act so powerfully? In what other land have they so free a course? The work of the Commission for the war is ended. Its kindly ministrations to the soldiers of the Union, not limited indeed to them, but freely extended to sick or wounded or imprisoned soldiers, without regard to uniform or service, are no longer required in camp, or field, or hospital. But they will never be forgotten. No history of the American civil war,—let us pray God it may be the last,—will ever be written without affectionate and admiring mention of the Christian Commission. Nor alone in histories of the earth will its record be preserved. Its work reached beyond time, and its "record is on high."

Yours, very truly,

S. P. CHASE.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Philadelphia.*

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 12, 1866.* }GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Chairman U. S. C. C.*:—

*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 10th instant, announcing that the United States Christian Commission is on the eve of closing its work, is received. I hope the same labor will never be imposed on any body of citizens again in this country as the Christian Commission have gone through in the last four years. It affords me pleasure to bear evidence to the services rendered, and the manner in which they have been rendered. By the agency of the Commission much suffering has been saved, on almost every battle-field and in every hospital during the late rebellion. No doubt thousands of persons now living attribute their recovery, in great part, to volunteer agencies sent to the field and hospital by the free contributions of our loyal citizens. The United States Sanitary Commission and the United States Christian Commission have been the principal agencies in collecting and distributing their contributions. To them the army feel the same gratitude that the loyal public feel for the services rendered by the army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }  
ST. LOUIS, *January 19, 1866.* }GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Chairman U. S. C. C., Philada.*:—

*Dear Sir:* I have your letter of January 15, asking an expression of my opinion of the operations of your Commission during the war. That the people of the United States should have voluntarily contributed six millions of dollars for the moral welfare of the soldiers employed, in addition to other and vast charitable contributions, is one of the wonders of the world. That the agents for the application of this charity did manifest a zeal and energy worthy the object, I myself am a willing witness; and I would be understood as heartily endorsing, without reserve, their efforts, when applied to the great hospitals and rendezvous in the rear of our great armies. At times

I may have displayed an impatience when the agents manifested an excess of zeal, in pushing forward their persons and stores when we had no means to make use of their charities. But they could hardly be expected to measure the importance of other interests, and I have always given them credit for good and pure motives.

Now that the great end is attained, and in our quiet rooms and offices we can look back on the past with composure, I am not only willing, but pleased with the opportunity, to express my belief that your charity was noble in its conception, and applied with as much zeal, kindness, and discretion as the times permitted.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *Major-General.*

FROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., *January 17, 1866.*

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Chairman U. S. C. C.* :—

*Dear Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, announcing that the United States Christian Commission has finished its work for the army and navy. I sincerely congratulate the Commission on the successful termination of their arduous and responsible labors, and am glad to learn that it is contemplated to publish in an authentic form a record of the great work accomplished.

So far as the Army of the Potomac is referred to, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the invaluable services rendered by the Commission's field agents, not only in ministering to the spiritual wants of our brave soldiers,—the well, the sick, and the wounded,—but to their active labors on the field and in the hospitals, tending and nursing the sick, the wounded, and the dying.

One of the brightest pages in the history of the great war from which we have just emerged will be the record of the noble spirit displayed by our people, in their devotion to the wants and comforts of our soldiers. No one not in the field, and witnessing the scenes of distress there exhibited, can fully appreciate the services thus rendered to humanity. The United States Christian Commission, in connection with the Sanitary and other associations, was conspicuous

in the great work of love and charity, and I am sure the survivors of the war will, like myself, ever have in grateful memory the debt of gratitude so justly due to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE, *Major-General, U. S. A.*

Lately commanding Army of the Potomac.

FROM GENERAL HOWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, }  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1866.

*Dear Sir:* It affords me unusual gratification to respond to your kindly sentiments, expressed in your letter just received.

My purpose was to be a follower of Christ, while I stood in my place as a defender of the integrity of the Government, and a steady opponent of slavery. God has given us our Government, and broken the power of slavery, and I try to feel thankful and give him the glory, and continue to obey his behests.

You always had my hearty approval and sympathy in the work of the Christian Commission. Your work of physical relief is so connected, in my recollection, with that of the Sanitary Commission, and that of special benevolent associations, that I will only say that, wherever I found your agents, either in the Army of the Potomac, of the Cumberland, or of the Tennessee, I found them faithful in such things, to the important trust committed to them. I have seen them among the soldiers in prayer-meetings, Sunday-schools, and at Sunday services, and, without exception, they were full of zeal and energy in the Master's service. Their spiritual work, encouraging chaplains and aiding them with books, Bibles, Testaments, and with themselves, ready to speak of Christ crucified, at all times and in all places, bringing to us, professing Christians, cheerful faces and warm pressure of the hand, with a "God bless and protect you," and following us to every hospital and battle-field, to point to the only Name whereby a soldier can be saved, though he may be ever so brave and patriotic,—it can never be estimated here below.

God reward you, my dear sir, for the impulse you gave to the great work of the Christian Commission, and for your indomitable energy, displayed in perpetuating it till the end.

With your strong faith in Christ you took officers, soldiers, and

citizens in the arms of your love, and bore them right on, to work for our God and for humanity.

The Christian Commission has written its record on the tablets of thousands of precious souls, and needs nothing to render it perpetual, for its influence is eternal.

Very gratefully yours, in the best of bonds,

O. O. HOWARD, *Major-General.*

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Philadelphia, Pa.*

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL PATRICK.

GENEVA, N. Y., *March 21, 1866.*

*My dear Friend:* Your letter of the 17th is at hand, asking me for "an expression of my views as to the manner in which the Christian Commission has discharged its trust." Why, my dear friend, you might about as well ask me to give an opinion of myself.

The fact that I have been so intimately associated with the Executive Board, and acted as General Counsel for the Officers and Agents of the Commission in the Field, must of necessity so influence my opinions as to disqualify me for sitting in judgment upon its management and operations. Certainly no one in the Armies operating in Virginia has had equal opportunities with myself for knowing the work of the Commission, and if, with this knowledge, I have given it my earnest and hearty support at all times and under all circumstances, no further expression of mine can add weight to former utterances. Organized at first to meet a single want, it continued to expand until it seemed to meet every want that could arise in a civil war of such vast proportions,—carrying life, light, and blessing to multitudes, and receiving back to itself the rich blessing of those who were ready to perish,—a blessing that has descended like the dew of heaven upon its members and Delegates, by training them for active usefulness in civil life, as lay missionaries, and by giving to its ministerial laborers that knowledge of life and men and things, as they are, that no other school on earth could give them.

Let it be our prayer, that the good seed it has so freely sown by all waters may continue to spring up and bear fruit abundantly, to the glory of Him whose light failed us never, even in the days of our deepest darkness. Sincerely and fraternally yours,

M. R. PATRICK.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Chairman U. S. C. C., Philada.*

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *February 10, 1866.*

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Chairman U. S. C. C., Philada., Pa.:*—

*Dear Sir:* Since it has been formally announced that the labors of the United States Christian Commission for the army and navy have ended, I deem it a fitting occasion to express to you my belief that the important objects for which that organization was inaugurated have been faithfully accomplished, so far as it could be expected they could be practically performed. I think the best test of the success of the Commission can be found in the sentiments of the soldiers of the war, and so far as my knowledge extends the benefits derived by them from this source were freely admitted and strongly felt. The attention of the Commission to those wants of the soldier in the field, which could not have been otherwise so well supplied, causes a grateful feeling in return, as he felt that they replaced as far as might be those kind attentions and services which were lost to him when he left his home for the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, *Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols.*

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, 1  
NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 21, 1866.*

MR. GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. C. C., Philada.:*—

*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated January 15, 1866, showing that the United States Christian Commission had finished its work, and that it has expended six millions of dollars (\$6,000,000), contributed by the good people of the land in its labor of love and charity, for the benefit of our soldiers and sailors, who have providentially been the means of saving and perpetuating our form of Government; also delicately acknowledging your appreciation of duties performed at these headquarters in behalf of the United States Christian Commission.

I congratulate you that, being no longer necessary, your Christian, faithful, and laborious duties are ended. I consider that the organization and action of the United States Christian Commission, as developed in its results, have saved many lives and furnished com-

fort to many a soldier, who without its aid must have suffered. I also desire to say that the works of the Christian Commission furnish an excellent record, and that its assistance has been a useful agency in helping to end the rebellion, and again bring about in this country an exemplification of the true Christian principle of "peace on earth and good will toward men."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS, *Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.*

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE.

PROVIDENCE, *March 20, 1866.*

GEO. H. STUART, *Esq., Chairman U. S. C. C.*—

*Dear Sir:* I beg to thank you and the noble Commission of which you have been at the head, for your efficient and useful labors in the field during the late rebellion. It has been my happiness to witness many of these labors, and I can truly say that the country owes you and your associates an everlasting debt of gratitude, for your good works which have been so bountifully bestowed upon her soldiers in the field.

Your expression of thanks for my co-operation and sympathy is most gratifying to me. I esteem it a high honor to have been in any way connected with the valuable work of your Commission.

Truly your friend,

A. E. BURNSIDE.

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

KIRKWOOD HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Jan. 26, 1866.*

*Dear Sir:* I envy you and your associates of the Christian Commission the grateful sense of a noble work well done, with which, in closing its labors, you can review the doings of the Christian Commission. Perhaps the appreciation may be more vivid in my particular case, because I saw day by day the good your Christian charity dispensed in hospitals, in camps, and even on the battle-field. Wants were supplied, distresses mitigated, comforts brought to the sick, and wounded, and dying. But this physical relief was the least of the results of the work of the Commission. The fact that Christian men and women were, with active benevolence, at home, busy in behalf of the soldier, gave a moral support, connected with the spiritual consolation afforded by the agents in the field, which was

of the utmost value. Indeed, I think it largely due to the connections of the soldier with his home and citizenship, thus kept up by yours and kindred associations, that the country is indebted for the sublime but before unwitnessed spectacle, of an army of more than a million of veteran soldiers, on the approach of peace, changing at once without shock into a like number of quiet, orderly, valuable citizens.

It is not the least of the pleasant memories I have of service in the field that I was able to assist your generous labors, for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Army of the James. That my endeavors obtained the approbation of the noble men and women of the Commission, is to me the highest honor.

Truly your friend and servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., *Chairman U. S. C. C., Philada., Pa.*

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL ORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, }  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, *Jan. 22, 1866.* }

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., *Chairman C. C., Philada., Pa.*:—

*Dear Sir:* I have just received your letter of January 15, asking for such testimony as I can give as to the results achieved by the Christian Commission, within the Army of the James, and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, while under my command. I can with pleasure state that the troops in that army are indebted to the untiring energy of the agents of your Commission, both in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps, during their field service, and while lying in the trenches before Richmond, for both moral and physical aid and comfort, which only those present can appreciate at its true value; churches and school-houses, or tents, were erected, each Division was supplied with teachers and preachers, who, undeterred by hardship or exposure, unappalled by danger, were continually with the men in front, and, when sickness and death threatened them, were at their sides, with such consolation as only a Christian friend can give at that time. The good thus done, and the physical aid and comforts administered, can never be estimated. The prayers and blessings of sick and dying soldiers, the thanks of the no longer ignorant, will linger in the memory of your agents, and be



repeated to their children, as, next to the approbation of God, the highest reward a good man can receive. And after the soldier's work was done, and the impoverished cities of the South came into the possession of our armies, the agents of your Commission were among the first there to feed the crowd of hungry, almost starving, poor, who, while the means lasted, were never turned away empty-handed from their doors.

What aid I could give the modest, unassuming Christian gentlemen who were with the troops I commanded, as Christian Commissioners, was always given with pleasure. I know they would give a good account of their stewardship.

I am, sir, yours truly,

E. O. C. ORD, *Major-General Commanding.*

FROM SURGEON GENERAL BARNES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1866.*—

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., *Chairman U. S. C. C.*:—

*Sir:* I congratulate you that the work of your Association is drawing to a close, with such flattering evidence of the energy and success with which its objects have been accomplished.

It is not only within my own observation, but is also the testimony of medical officers generally, that the United States Christian Commission has always co-operated zealously and efficiently with the proper authorities, complying cheerfully with the conditions upon which the fullest aid of this Department has always been extended to it, in the humane effort to convey relief and comfort to our soldiers both in the field and in hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, *Surgeon-General.*

FROM QUARTERMASTER GENERAL MEIGS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1  
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1866.*—

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., *Chairman U. S. C. C., Phila., Pa.*:—

*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of the 15th instant, in which, on the part of the Christian Commission, you acknowledge the cordial aid received by the Commission from the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under my orders and instructions.

Please accept my thanks for the graceful and gratifying terms in which this co-operation and assistance, on the part of the Quartermaster's Department, have been acknowledged. I have had occasion to notice the operations of the Commission during my occasional visits to the front, and I gladly bear testimony to the good which I personally saw them doing. At Chattanooga, during the dreary days of want and suffering following the battle of Chickamauga, the agents of the Christian Commission moved among the sick and wounded, carrying spiritual consolation to the bed-sides of the suffering and dying. These agents conducted religious services in the churches of Chattanooga, well attended by the soldiers, until the return of our wounded sent in by the rebels under flag-of-truce made it necessary to occupy every church building as a hospital. I myself gladly attended these services, and recognized in the agents of the Commission a pure and patriotic religious zeal. At Belle Plain, when through that place were passing the tens of thousands of wounded removed from the battlefields of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and in the crowded hospitals and churches of Fredericksburg, filled with those too much injured to be removed, I again met the agents of the Christian Commission, and found them performing those services, which in a loyal district would be offered to the sick and wounded by sympathizing residents. While not familiar with the general operations of the Commission, I can speak of these examples from personal knowledge, and I have heard none but favorable reports of their conduct wherever they have penetrated.

Congratulating you upon the good record of the Commission, and rejoicing that the final victory of truth and freedom has relieved its members of their labors, I am, very respectfully and truly,

Your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General,*  
*Brevet Major-General U. S. A.*

FROM VICE-ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

43 EAST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, *January 18, 1866.*

*Dear Sir:* I feel satisfied that no one would bear higher testimony in behalf of the Christian Commission than myself. Although, from our peculiar organization and the smallness of our numbers, we were less dependent in the navy than in the army upon its bounties, still

we always had the assurance from its benevolent agents that we could have everything we desired, but our knowledge of the fact that our brethren of the army were liable to a greater accumulation of suffering and privations, owing to the difficulties of transportation, etc., made us always content that they should be recipients of the greatest amount of your benevolence, and it is certain that wherever I went I always heard the Christian Commission, its generous philanthropy and patriotic devotion, most warmly extolled. My personal admiration of the generosity and sacrifices made by many of your noble Society is unbounded, and I have no doubt it will receive the blessings of God and of the whole country.

Please convey to your associates in the Commission these my sentiments of high appreciation, and accept yourself my sincere esteem.

Very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT, *Vice-Admiral*.

GEO. H. STUART, ESQ., *Chairman U. S. C. C.*

#### SPEECH OF CHARLES DEMOND.

Mr. Colfax now introduced Charles Demond, Esq., of Boston, who addressed the audience as follows:—

I have been asked to speak, as one of the original members of the Christian Commission and of its Executive Committee. It was my good fortune to draw the resolutions which were adopted in the Convention that formed the Christian Commission, held in New York, November 14, 1861; and I have had the privilege of aiding in its management ever since. Its object, as stated in those resolutions, was to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers and sailors. Our sons and brothers had left the comforts, privileges, and safeguards of home, to meet in our behalf the privations, the temptations, and the perils of war. We desired to carry to them in the camp, the hospital, and on the battle-field, so far as practicable, the kind care, the sympathy, and the religious privileges of home. This has been the great aim of the Commission during its whole existence, and has called forth all its varied and wonderful ministrations.

On the 10th of December, 1861, seven of us met in this city to see what could be done, and to devise means. We continued in session three days, visiting in the meantime the Army of the Potomac, then

encamped just across the river, and calling upon the President and Secretaries of War and the Navy. The President expressed a deep interest in the proposed work, and we have good reason to know that this interest continued and increased, so long as he was spared to guide and bless the people whom he so loved, and who so loved him. The Secretaries of War and the Navy cheered us by the promise of all proper facilities, and General Cameron, then Secretary of War, gave us courage by telling us, in most decided tones, that what we proposed to do was just what was needed; that the nation was engaged in a religious war, and our work would give courage to the men and help the Government; and, continued he, "this department will aid you all it properly can,"—a promise most nobly kept by him, and by the great man who succeeded him, to whom we are all so much indebted for the successful termination of the war. In our visit to the camp we were astonished at the eagerness of the men for religious reading and instruction, and at the vast work ready and urgent to be done. We stopped at Falls Church, then used as a hospital,—a sad scene of suffering and need. We spoke kind words to all the brave sufferers, and then Rev. Dr. Neale, of Boston, one of our number, prayed with and for some who were very sick. The next morning, on taking up the daily paper here, we saw that two of those brave men had died during the night. This day's experience gave us a deep and lasting impression that there was a vast work to be done, and that what we did for many a noble man must be done quickly. With this impression strong in our hearts, and without one dollar in the treasury, we left this city to begin our work. The result, so far as words and figures can tell, you have heard. In view of these results we may reverently say, "It is the Lord's doings, and is marvellous in our eyes." But no words or figures can give any adequate idea of the good done, the men comforted, the lives saved, the souls directed to heaven.

Allow me now, sir, to allude briefly to some of the causes of this wonderful success. The first great cause, of course, was the remarkable readiness of the people of the whole North to do and give everything that would aid the nation in its gigantic struggle for life. To save the Government, at any cost of life or treasure, was the determination that sent our best and noblest young men to the field of strife; that put three thousand millions of dollars into our national treasury;

that poured out millions more to care for, comfort and cheer the beloved ones given up for the country; and that gave fervency and continuance to the prayers that went up to God from so many millions of hearts and family altars. But the Christian Commission attributes its success, among the soldiers, largely to the character of its laborers and of their work in the army. In each great army, and in nearly every corps, the Commission had a few men who were paid small salaries, and who remained permanently to direct the work. With them, and under their direction, labored a large number of men whom we called Delegates. A Delegate was one who would give six weeks' time in the army, without compensation,--the Commission paying his expenses. By the kindness of the railroads all over the land, in giving passes, their expenses were small. Thus most of the work of this noble charity in the army has been done by men who have received no pay, who left the comforts of home and met the hardships of the camp simply to do good to the bodies and souls of the soldiers. All the men sent out by this Commission professed to have adopted, as the rule of their lives, the precepts and example of the blessed Lord, who left the glories of heaven to seek and save the lost. As they were commissioned they were told to go to the army, and in camp and on the battle-field, in the hospital and by the way, to do for those they met "whatsoever they would that men should do unto them." And I think I am authorized to say that never, since that wonderful saying fell from the lips of Jesus, has its spirit been more fully, nobly, and heroically carried into practice than by these Delegates. Nearly five thousand such men have gone to the army to labor, "without money and without price." In this work judges have left the bench, professors their chairs, clergymen their parishes, lawyers their briefs, doctors their patients, merchants their goods, mechanics their shops, students their books, and even members of Congress their seats. Like the Master, they cared for the body in all its wants, and at the same time offered the bread and water of life to the hungry, fainting souls.

Allow me to give a few specimens of their work. After the battle of Gettysburg a Delegate from Maine, a brother of the gallant General Chamberlain, heard just at night of a hospital, some miles away, that had not been visited. Though wearied with the labors of the day, he went to it at once on foot. He found the head surgeon sick,

and the assistant overwhelmed with the care of some two hundred wounded, and no stores or comforts. He told the doctor that there was a station of the Sanitary Commission within a mile, and asked why he had not got stores. The doctor said he did not know how to get them. The Delegate wrote an order on the Sanitary Commission, the doctor signed it, and the Delegate went to the station of the Sanitary Commission and found that they had gone away. What was to be done? It was late; he was very weary. It was nearly five miles to Gettysburg, where was the station of the Christian Commission, and the road was hard, and the streams all high and swollen. But the men were suffering, and there was no one but him to help. He took the long and lonely walk, and very early the next morning the wagon of the Christian Commission was at that hospital, laden with stores and comforts for the heroic sufferers. The same Delegate came one day upon an out-of-doors hospital, where the men were lying in the July sun, with no shelter. After looking a moment he took a stone and stick, and arranged the blanket of a soldier so as to shield his face. Others caught the idea, and soon every one in the hospital was sheltered from the burning and torturing blaze of the sun.

These are but specimens of the work. Whatever was needed by suffering humanity was done by these men, who at home were not accustomed to labor or privation. They labored hard; they lived upon camp fare; they slept often upon the ground. Many of them gave up their lives, a willing sacrifice, and at least one-half of them came home sick, and all this from love to Christ and men. Thousands of lives were saved, and hundreds of thousands of sufferers were relieved.

Need I say that when these men told the soldier,—by his bedside in the hospital, from the pulpits of the hundreds of chapels of the Christian Commission, or by the camp-fire under the blue arch of heaven,—of that Jesus in whose name they came, the power of whose gospel sent them there, the message was gladly received, the heart was open and tender, and that many and many a noble veteran enlisted under the banner of the cross? From all parts of the army, East and West, and from the almost innumerable hospitals of the land, came up tidings of wonderful conversions and reformations, by thousands and tens of thousands; the moral tone of the army was

raised, and its military efficiency increased. Before such self-denying labors prejudices disappeared and ignorance was turned into admiration.

At the time of Lee's first invasion of Maryland some Delegates were sent to Fairfax Station, to be ready when the wounded should come in. There was a quartermaster in charge who had never heard of the Christian Commission. He told the Delegates he could do nothing for them. It was Sunday, and they could not buy any food. Their stores had not arrived, and all the food they had was given them by a negro. At night the quartermaster told them they looked like gentlemen and he did not wish to have them lie out of doors, and they might sleep in a barn he had charge of. Early next morning Mr. Cole, our Field Agent, came into the place with stores and the news that the wounded would soon be there. At once they went to the station, prepared bread, jelly and coffee, and as the wounded arrived, tenderly took them from the cars, fed and bathed them, and cared for their wants. The quartermaster stood by and watched them, tears began to roll down his cheeks, and going up to them he said, "Is that what you do? I never heard of you,—what can I do?—for you shall have everything you want."

The favor and love of the army were with these men, and were most touchingly expressed by a soldier who had been cared for by us, and was told he had but five minutes to live. "Raise me to my knees," he said, "that I may pray for the Christian Commission."

After the battles of General Sheridan, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the wounded were carried some twenty miles in ambulances to Martinsburg, to take the cars. We had a station nearly a mile from the depot, of which the Rev. Mr. Harding, of Maine, had charge. When the first train came in Mr. Harding found that no preparation had been made to feed and care for the men, wearied, hungry, and suffering from the long and agonizing ride. He at once went to his tent, prepared a large iron kettle full of hot tea, took bread and jellies, and, assisted by another clergyman, carried his kettle on a pole to the depot, fed all the men, washed their faces and hands, and then tenderly helped them into the cars,—doing all that he could for their comfort. After this, the man in charge of each successive train rode ahead, and notified him of the approach of the wounded, and they received like care, till about 2,500 men passed

through his hands, all of whom received their sole nourishment from him and his associates.

The fact that the Delegates were just from the North, and often brought news from loved ones at home, gave them additional favor with the army. Their hearts were warm. They had not become accustomed to the sad and necessary scenes of military life, and they were ready to sympathize with all who were in sorrow of body or mind. This the soldiers knew and appreciated. One day a soldier came into one of our tents in Virginia, sat down, and said he wanted a little talk with us. He was in trouble, and told his story. Rev. Mr. Bailey, of New Hampshire, the Delegate, said kindly in reply, "Well, my good friend, I am sorry for you, but we can do nothing for you." "I know you cannot," said he, "but I thought a word or two of sympathy from a Christian man would help me a good deal." Said a fine young soldier to the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Massachusetts, "There is one thing we can get only from you gentlemen, and that's sympathy." How precious at such times must have been a word of kindness and sympathy to a soldier, far from home, and under the stern rules and regulations of war. The scenes and dangers of war naturally caused the soldier to think upon his relations to, and preparation for, a future life. Fresh recruits might be light, and speak trillingly of the fight and the charge, but in the Army of the Union most of the veterans were accustomed to think seriously, and in the terrible light of the battlefield the old impressions of Sabbath and church, and the early instructions of childhood, were often brought to view with fearful distinctness. Such impressions were seized upon by the Delegate, and frequently proved the voice of God calling his wandering children back to himself. There was a man wounded in the first day's fight at Pittsburg Landing. He lay all Sunday night in a tent, held by the rebels, on the ground, in the mud, uncared for. During the long and terrible night, amid the rain and roar of the artillery, there came vividly back to him the text and all the argument of a sermon he had heard twenty years before. The next day, when our troops succeeded, he was rescued and taken to St. Louis, where he was cared for by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Holy Spirit sent home the impression of that night, and that seed, twenty years buried, sprang up and brought forth fruit in his conversion. He



lived six weeks, to give testimony to God's goodness, and died in joy and hope, his last words being, "My God—my country—my mother!"

These Delegates, on their return home, were the main dependence of the Commission in the raising of funds and stores. Every Delegate told his story of what he had seen and done in the army, often many times, and funds poured in without the cost of agents to collect. One Delegate in my own State, a merchant, spent his six weeks in the army, leaving his business, and then upon his return told his story several times each Sabbath, for nearly six months, obtaining many thousands of dollars at no cost to the Commission. Others did nearly as much. People seemed anxious to send of their abundance to those who were in the post of danger and suffering. Some of the most delightful memories of my life are in connection with this free giving. It was my privilege, with others, to sit on the Exchange in Boston, after the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and after the taking of Richmond, to receive the voluntary offerings of the people for the relief of the wounded. No one was asked to give. No attempt was made to awaken enthusiasm, except by giving notice in each day's papers of the fact, and of the sums given. In a few days, on the first occasion, \$35,000 were handed in; on the second occasion, over \$60,000; and on the third, \$30,000. These munificent sums were made up of comparatively small contributions,—only one sum as large as \$1,000 was given, and from that to ten cents. It was a movement of the people. At times there was a crowd around the tables, and many were waiting their turn to give. When we were receiving money, after the battle of Gettysburg, one day there was written upon the great blackboard on which were put the telegraph dispatches,

"Vicksburg has surrendered.

U. S. GRANT."

Instantly shouts went up from the assembled merchants. They all uncovered and joined in singing

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc.

Some one said, "Let us show our gratitude by our gifts," and the crowd came to our table, and for some time we could not take the

money as fast as it was offered. The manner of giving was equally remarkable. "This is my thank-offering," was a frequent remark; "We must take care of the boys who fight for us," another; while a large proportion said with a smile, "If you want more, call on me." Contributions soon began to come in by mail, on each occasion, and continued after we had left the Exchange, until the sums received were \$100,000, \$60,000, and \$50,000.

But large as these gifts were, there are others that in the sight of heaven are larger, I think. An old lady, eighty years of age, lived in Amherst, Massachusetts, and supported herself by her needle. She walked several miles to bring to her pastor this five-cent bill (holding it up before the audience), that he might send it to me to aid the suffering soldiers. Twenty years ago a dying mother gave to her daughter this silver dollar (exhibiting it). She carefully kept the last gift of her beloved mother till she heard of the work of the Commission. Then she said, "If my mother were living I know she would give this dollar to help the soldiers, so I will do what I think she would do," and she put the dear memento into our treasury. A widow in New Hampshire sent her only son to war. He fell and was buried in Virginia. When she heard of what was being done and what was needed in the army, she gave this her wedding ring (showing it) to help the noble sufferers. Such benevolence makes even the smoke and carnage of our terrible battles radiant with the reflected brightness of heaven.

Incidentally the Christian Commission has done much to aid the Government, both by raising the tone of the army and by promoting patriotism at home. All of its nearly five thousand Delegates have been not only Christians, but thoroughly loyal men, and their addresses at home, as well as in the army, have ever been unmistakably on the side of the Government, and this at some periods of the war has been an element of much importance and power.

Another incidental result of the Commission was a Christian union, in full and perfect operation, in the only way in which it has seemed to me possible, by the working together in a great cause of those who differ in non-essential points of belief. When men labor and suffer together, for the one Lord whom they all love and by whose death they all live, there is Christian union indeed, such as no high sounding resolutions can produce. All differences disappear from

sight. In the tents of the Commission were found often as many denominations as men; and as they sung, prayed, preached, and labored together, there was no rivalry, except in good works. I know of no trouble in the army from denominational jealousy, and in the home field the denominations have worked together in the same harmony. May we not hope that this army work, so strange, so unique in the world's history, may be the beginning of the day when all the branches of the host who love the Lord Jesus, like the different corps of a great army, shall march together under one leader,—striving only in this, that each shall do its part in hastening on the time when the kingdoms of this earth "shall become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ?"

Such are some of the results of the Commission. Formed in weakness, yet in humble dependence upon God, we believe it has received his favor and blessing, and been the means not only of giving unspeakable comfort to the body, but of shedding the light of heaven into the dark valley, as thousands of our noble and heroic ones have walked therein. At the battle of Stone River, during one of the lulls of the terrible fight, a youthful voice was heard calling for aid. Soon it was drowned by the tumult of battle. After the fight was over some soldiers went to look for the sufferer. On going through some high bushes they saw a soldier boy of about sixteen, sitting up against a tree. As they came near they saw that both his feet had been carried away by a cannon ball. Upon his lap lay his open Bible. His eyes were raised to heaven. A look of joy was on his face, while his finger, stiff and cold in death, was laid upon this verse of the 23d Psalm, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

I have detained you too long already, but I cannot refrain from alluding to the song next to be sung, which so beautifully and touchingly sets forth the principle that has guided us in all our labors,— "The doing with all our ability the work immediately before us." This song was sung at our anniversary, held here one year ago, by the accomplished musician who will to-night delight us again. Among the hearers was the great, good, gentle President Lincoln. He was moved even to tears by its touching melody, and at his request it was repeated. He is not with us now. In the simple words of the song,

in the conflict he has proved himself a soldier true, with malice toward none, with charity to all. "He has been a true disciple," and is now, we doubt not, "sitting at his Saviour's feet," joining heart and voice in the song, more sweet, more loud, the "Song of Moses and the Lamb."

Speaker Colfax said, I regret to inform you that the Hon. James Harlan (Secretary of the Interior) is detained by indisposition at home, and will not be able to be here as announced. Before singing the beautiful and impressive hymn, "Your Mission," next in order on the programme, let me read a brief note from the paper I hold in my hand. On the 29th of January, 1865, at the last anniversary meeting of this Commission, when hostile armies were contending together in deadly strife, this poem was sung as a part of the exercises of the evening. Abraham Lincoln, with his tall form, his care-furrowed face, and his nobly throbbing heart, was here, and, after listening in tears, he sent up, written upon the back of this programme (holding up the precious sheet), in that plain, familiar handwriting, by that hand that now lies cold in the grave, this request:—

*Near the close, let us have "Your Mission" repeated by Mr. Phillips. Don't say I called for it.* LINCOLN.

The hymn was sung by Mr. Philip Phillips, as follows:—

### YOUR MISSION.

<p>If you cannot on the ocean Sail among the swiftest fleet, Rocking on the highest billows, Laughing at the storms you meet; You can stand among the sailors, Anchor'd yet within the bay, You can lend a hand to help them, As they launch their boats away.</p>	<p>If you have not gold and silver Ever ready to command; If you cannot towards the needy Reach an ever open hand; You can visit the afflicted, O'er the erring you can weep, You can be a true disciple, Sitting at the Saviour's feet.</p>
<p>If you are too weak to journey Up the mountain, steep and high; You can stand within the valley, While the multitudes go by; You can chant in happy measure, As they slowly pass along, Though they may forget the singer, They will not forget the song.</p>	<p>If you cannot, in the harvest, Garner up the richest sheaves, Many a grain, both ripe and golden, Will the careless reapers leave; Go and glean among the briers, Growing rank against the wall, For it may be that their shadow Hides the heaviest wheat of all.</p>

If you cannot in the conflict	Do not, then, stand idly waiting,
Prove yourself a soldier true,	For some greater work to do;
If, where fire and smoke are thickest,	O improve each passing moment,
There's no work for you to do;	For our moments may be few;
When the battle-field is silent,	Go and toil in any vineyard,
You can go with careful tread,	Do not fear to do or dare;
You can bear away the wounded,	If you want a field of labor,
You can cover up the dead,	You can find it any where.

## SPEECH OF REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS.

Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, of the United States Navy, was next introduced by the Chairman, and spoke as follows:—

It is a very welcome thing to me to have an opportunity to-night to express, in behalf of the navy, the profound sense of gratitude of my own branch of the public service toward its benefactors, the officers and servants of the Christian Commission. And this is the most appropriate occasion for such an expression, when the Commission is about to close its labors, and render the final account of its stewardship. Now that another of the great institutions of the war is about to pass out of existence, the value of its services is brought more forcibly than ever to our minds. These services are duly recorded in reports and set forth in statistical tables. From these we can learn how wide the field of its labors has been, and how vast and varied the amount of its benefactions. At home and in the field, in the kitchen and in the chapel, on the quarter-deck of the gunboat and on the fore-castle, in the hospital and in the school, on the march and in camp, wherever the soldier or seaman was to be found, wherever the hand of benevolence could administer relief, or the voice of religion could lead the distressed spirit by the still waters, there its distributors, its preachers, its Delegates, its missionaries, its agents, its collectors, and its numerous officers, of both sexes, have labored in this great Christian undertaking, prompted by patriotism and inspired by the spirit of our Divine Master, whose soldiers they were,

——— "Under whose blessed cross  
We were impressed and engaged to fight."

No service seemed to be too great for the boldness of their enterprise, and none so small as to escape their sacred sense of duty. If

they endeavored to place in the hand of the dying soldier the rod and the staff that comforted him when he entered into the valley of the deep shadows, they not the less sought to enliven the weary hours of the bed of prolonged sickness by histories, biographies, and travels, by treatises of science, and by books of poetry and fiction, selected with scrupulous care. If they supplied medicines and homes, they also gave the ever-blessed cup of cold water. Their Testaments and telegraphs, their steamboat and railroad transportations, their mail and other facilities, bestowed with the free hand of an unstinted liberality, all command our wonder and admiration.

And again, the most hasty examination of their reports shows how extensive was the geographical region embraced in their labors,—indeed, as extensive as the continent,—reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and following the windings of the great Mississippi, whose full, deep, and enriching stream is the natural and suitable type of the benevolence of this Association, of which the current, though like that of the Father of Waters, sometimes obstructed by banks and shoals, yet, like that again, derived from these very obstacles a new force, and was carried by them into new channels, where its fertilizing power made itself known by its contributions to the glory of the Creator and the good of man.

All this appears to the eye on glancing over the published papers of the institution. But there are two respects in which the benevolent labors of the Christian Commission are not so evident, in which they strike down, if possible, into a deeper and more precious vein.

I mean first to speak of the incalculable amount of consolation, of the infinite peace and comfort, it has conferred upon friends and relations at home, by its ministrations to the sick, and more especially to the dying, who might never else have heard the voice of the consoler or received those tender sympathies on which the parting soul relies, and which the closing eye requires. How many of us who are present have offered up our youngest and our best, in their brightest bloom and beauty of youth, a ready and willing sacrifice upon the sacred altar of our country's service! I need not say how cheerfully this sacrifice has been made. But I must say, to the honor of the Christian Commission, that this sacrifice has found oftentime its greatest alleviation in the knowledge that the ministrations of the church have accompanied our children and friends

through every scene of danger and suffering, and only left them when they had passed beyond the reach of earthly offices, or when the happy return of peace had restored them to their homes, -to homes which derived fresh dignity and felicity from their deeds and sufferings, performed and encountered for the nation's sake.

The other particular to which I refer, and in regard to which we can never count our obligations to the members of the Christian Commission, is the effect upon both arms of the service, and by reflex action upon the country, by adding to the former an organized religious institution, devoted not only and exclusively to works and words of piety, but embracing in the scope of its self-imposed duties all the abounding and far-reaching charities of the Christian character and office. We witness some evidences of this in the reports, we see how the word spoken in season has been received with advantage, and we know that, in the nature of things, it could not be otherwise.

But these and similar moral agencies are not to be weighed and measured by any ordinary standards, or by any effects that fall under common observation. There is enough however to enable us to perceive that the active members of the Christian Commission have been co-workers with the army and navy in the field, and to suggest the idea that hereafter such an institution ought to form an essential part of a great military establishment in time of war. We owe to it the preservation of the moral influences of home and of the restraints of society in remote and boisterous scenes, where both are liable to be forgotten or neglected. We owe to it no doubt the return of many a young soldier to the domestic fireside, not hardened and corrupted, but strengthened and tried, by a long life in camps. And we feel assured that under this general view there lie, concealed from human sight, many of the rewards of the good and faithful servant, and many of the blessings that fell from the lips of those who were ready to perish.

Among the future historians of this struggle there must be one who will make it his whole business to elucidate the part performed by the Christian Commission, and to impress upon the minds of the generations to come that to its organization and efficient working in all its branches, beginning with the elementary local societies that gathered in the first subscriptions, to the active nurses, physicians,

and preachers on the field of actual battle, we owe, in great measure, this one grand result: that by adding to the army and navy an organized religious society, which everywhere combined the ministrations and services of the church with the operations of war, and by their practically blending together the duties and sentiments of the camp and quarter-deck and those of religion, it has aided to elevate the mind of the patriotic soldier or seaman to the most exalted conception of his duty.

#### ADDRESS OF REV. HERRICK JOHNSON.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburg, Pa., was the next speaker. He said:—

*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:* It has been remarked that the work and the life of the Christian Commission have closed. It is true that, as an organized outward agency, it is a thing of the past. But as an unseen, subtle power, entering into the moral forces that are henceforth to do their part in God's great evangelisms, as a demonstration of unselfish, heroic achievement, as an inspiration to a like effort in a time of war, it is not dead,—it will never die. The form is gone. Its living, animating spirit is a thing of God, to be forever. I need not ask for a better vindication of my words than this gathering here to-night. Generals and statesmen are here to pay this long-ago practically disbanded organization deserved encomiums. The representatives of the nation are here to make grateful offering for its ministry of love and blessing. Bereaved mothers all over the land are here in spirit, invoking benisons on its officers and agents, and thanking God that it ever had an existence. May it not be that others are here, whose souls have been "marching on" ever since they fought their last battle, who were made soldiers of Christ through the agency of this Christian Commission, before they met and conquered their last foe, and who now, with their warfare all accomplished, look down with interest upon this scene to-night.

Into such presence I am summoned, as one who has been in the Commission's work, to be a voice for its *deeds*, to place brief record of its holy doing amidst their coronation hour, that others more fit than I may set it round with glowing and peerless eulogy. How can I do this better than by saying that the Commission had in substance a three-fold office? It aimed to reach and link together the battle-



field, home, heaven,—the heart of the soldier, the parent's heart, and the heart of God.

Well do I remember with what feelings we left Washington in May, 1861, just after the battle of the Wilderness. Some of the slightly wounded were even then on their way to the city, but thousands on thousands far worse off were down at Fredericksburg, and we were impatient to be there, to help in God's name the men who had already written history with their blood. We found them,—ten thousand of them,—in the streets, in the offices, in the houses, in the churches; in every conceivable form of mutilation, gashed and mangled with shot and shell; hungering, thirsting, bleeding, dying; shot through the head, lungs, thighs, everywhere. And to kneel beside these men, to minister unto them, to bathe their heated brows and cool their parched lips, and dress their wounds and wash their feet and feed them, and to have them rain upon you their hearty "Thank you's" and "God bless you's," oh, it was a new baptism to be baptized with! It was work that Christ smiled on,—for he, knowing that he was come from God and went to God, took a towel and girded himself, and washed his disciples' feet. Thus by the little delicacies and loving ministries we first found our way down through the roughness and the hardness, through the reserve and the reticence, through the bolted and the barred doors, down into the soldiers' hearts,—for the hardest and the roughest of them had a heart,—and, reaching this, how easily and naturally came the words, home, wife, mother! What memories these charmed words called up! what fountains they stirred in those manly bosoms! and away went messages of love from the sufferers to the loved ones at home, hundreds of them every day written by the Delegates. And what is next to home and mother? What but heaven and Jesus? And so we led their thoughts there. To the dying we spoke of him who said, "He that liveth and believeth in me shall never die." To the suffering we repeated the precious words, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Go with me for a moment and look upon one of these hospital scenes. There lies a young soldier wounded unto death. "What can I do for you, my brave fellow?" "Speak to me of Jesus;" and the words that suggest themselves are,

“Jesus, lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly.”

“Oh, won't you sing them, sir?” And another wounded soldier, lying near, takes up the words and sings,

“Jesus, lover of my soul,  
Let me to thy bosom fly.”

And then the dying drummer-boy repeats the prayer, and even while the words are on his lips the prayer is answered, and his soul is away on its flight to the bosom of Jesus.

I remember a soldier from Maine who had lost his left leg. The little delicacies and attentions had opened his heart. He had told me of his widowed mother and loving sisters, and I had written his message home, and back came their noble answer, saying, “We cannot be thankful enough to God, if from the glorious Army of the Potomac he give us back our darling with only the loss of one leg.” And from that couch of suffering was sent up a message to heaven also. And that, I believe, found answer,—more blessed even than the message home. For hours and days he had been lying on the hard floor, with nothing but a blanket under him, restless and sleepless from the shock his nervous system had received. There in the dusk of evening, with his hand close clasped in mine, the patient hero breathed his low prayer, “Oh Father, God, be pitiful,—be merciful,—give me rest,—rest of body and of soul,—Oh, give me rest.” And the hard floor seemed to grow woolly soft, as if Jesus had pilloved it, and rest, “of rest God's rest the best,” came to that tired heart. “He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust.”

I recall another, a young sergeant, in that hospital at Fredericksburg, one of whose limbs had been sadly shattered. He was a brave, patient boy, but remarkably reticent, resolutely maintaining a cold reserve. For days he was proof against all kindness, but at last I found the way down into his heart's secret place of tenderness and tears, and the great drops wet his cheeks as he told me how he had run away from home and almost broken his mother's heart. He said his own pain was nothing to the trouble he had given her. “Shall I write to your mother,” I asked, “and tell her how and where you

are?" "Oh yes," said he; "but break the news *gently*, break it gently, and oh, tell her how sorry I am for having laid such a burden on her loving heart." And then we talked of another home he had wandered from and another heart he had grieved, and I asked him if he hadn't a penitent message to send home to God. Ere long I believe there was joy in the presence of the angels over the return of one more prodigal. The surgeons at last decided that this young sergeant's leg must be amputated, and very soon it became manifest that even this would not save him, and we told him he must die. He was ready; arms, haversack, canteen, blanket, all had been lost on the battle-field, but he had clung to the flag he bore, and he lay there with the stars and stripes wrapped about him. Just as he was dying his lips moved. We stooped to listen. He was making his last charge: "Come on, boys! our country and our flag forever!" We asked him, "Is the Saviour with you?" And he whispered, "Do you think he would pass by and not take me? I go, I go." And wrapped in stars he went up among the stars.

So the Christian Commission has sought to do its work; first the hospital or battle-field, then home, then heaven; first to the heart of the soldier, then to the mother's heart, then to the heart of God.

It was once my privilege to stand upon the summit of Mount Righi in Switzerland, and from its queenly top witness an autumnal sunset. Far away to the West the monarch of day wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and lay down as if he were a god confessed. He flung his splendors on that unequalled landscape with royal munificence. He kissed the waters that lay embosomed among the hills till they all blushed. The bald peaks to the right and the left of us bared their storm-beaten brows and bathed in the sunlight. And higher up and farther away the snow-capped monarchs of the Alps tossed back the sun's last rays from their icy sides in cold and proud disdain. But more beautiful than all, the gem of that most wondrous picture, was the bridge of golden sheen that stretched over hills and valleys, and lakes and dells, from the far distant horizon to our very feet. It seemed as if heaven's gates had been left open and glory had stolen through. It was cast up by the hand of God, a way of gold, on which angels might have trodden. So I have stood beside the dying soldier, when it has seemed as if a bridge of golden sheen were let down from heaven,—a highway for the ransomed of

the Lord. And that way, east up of God, has glowed with the steps of the angels, come to bear the soldier, who had made his last charge and fought his last battle, *home*. And up that shining path, with angel convoy, the spirit has gone, away from the clang of arms and the din of strife, and the groans of the wounded,—away, away, to the very gates of pearl,—to the peace like a river, and the rest of God.

Oh *these* are the undying tokens and proof of the success of the Commission, whose final anniversary we celebrate to-night. The nation may point to its States won back from treason, the army may point to its battle-flags wrung from the foe by vigor and valor and victory, generals may point to their starred shoulders as proofs of undaunted heroism, sanitary agencies may roll up their peerless record of sublime beneficence,—but there, up there, are the souls that are marching on, marching on; there are the trophies immortal, that have been snatched from death; there are the unfading stars, that have been set in Christ's diadem through the agency of this Christian Commission.

On the conclusion of the above address a stirring patriotic hymn, from the "Musical Leaves," entitled "We are rising as a people," was sung by Mr. Phillips, the audience joining in full chorus. The Honorable Senator from Wisconsin, J. R. Doolittle, then spoke as follows:—

#### SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

*Ladies and Gentlemen of the Christian Commission:* I remember well when I sat with you at your last anniversary. This Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. In the midst of the assembly was one whom I do not see present with you to-night. As I ascended the steps of the Capitol, I saw the flag of our country draped in mourning. This table is draped in mourning; and to-morrow<sup>1</sup> the nation assembles here, to pay its tribute of respect to that one who is not here to witness the closing scenes of this great charity, to which his soul was so devoted.

My Christian friends, if it were possible for the spirit of our mar-

<sup>1</sup> The allusion is to Mr. Bancroft's Eulogy upon President Lincoln, which was pronounced, in the presence of Congress and the other Departments of the National Government, on the day following the Commission's Anniversary.

tyred Lincoln to leave the skies; if it were possible for us to suppose that he stood now in this presence, and although our eyes do not see him, yet in our souls we could realize him as being here, what message would he bring from the skies? He would say, undoubtedly, "God the Father says, 'Bless the Christian Commission;' God the Saviour says, 'Bless the Christian Commission;' God the Holy Spirit says, 'Bless the Christian Commission;' and the angels in heaven all say, 'Bless the Christian Commission.'" And that mighty throng of the departed dead, the angel spirits of those who have gone, sacrificed in this war to sustain the Government which we so love, — and there are many here who have loved ones there, — they would all say, if he could bear their message to us from the skies, "Bless the Christian Commission!"

My friends, this Commission is indeed, as you have heard to-night, the child of the church. In no country, in no age, among no people on the face of the earth, has such a manifestation of charity been known. And not only is *it* the child of the church, but our country itself, with all its glorious institutions, is the outgrowth of Christian civilization. The old world was too crowded, too contracted by its systems of government, to give to Christian civilization the full and free exercise of its spirit and power. Therefore, in the providence of the Almighty Being who rules the universe, this new world of ours was reserved for the very purpose of planting a Christian civilization, and one which should reach its highest development in its adaptation to human government. And, my friends, I believe, not only as a patriot, but as a humble Christian, that God has a high and holy purpose to fulfill through this nation and this people, and that we from the beginning have been, are now, and ever shall be, under his own peculiar and special watch and care; and though wars may be permitted in His wisdom to come upon us, and though we may pass through fiery trials, such as the baptism of fire and blood we have now so recently experienced, I yet believe that God will be with us, that He is with us, leading us upward and heavenward, in order that we as a people may realize upon earth a higher, a better, a diviner life. Therefore I have hailed with joy and watched with pride the labors of this God-given Christian Commission, and feel to-night, if I too may be permitted to raise my humble voice, like saying, "Bless the Christian Commission," and I speak as a member

of one of the branches of Congress, feeling that I represent also the voice of that body.

Let me say, friends, in a concluding word, that we may well regard all human history as divided by the one great fact of the advent of Christ upon the earth. "Before Christ," "After Christ," express the two great periods of history. All that preceded him but prepared the way for his coming, and all that has followed has been blessed by his beneficence. And I think that, although the progress of humanity has been slow since his appearing on earth, yet, in spite of poverty and destitution and ignorance and superstition and toil and servitude and suffering, humanity,—poor, fallen, degraded as it has been,—is being gradually led upward, by the influences of Christianity, to a higher and a better state; and this very Christian Commission, with what it has developed and performed, demonstrates that at this hour Christian power and influence upon earth is greater, more potent, more beneficent, than at any other period since the Saviour appeared.

It was in view of this that the old Christian poet exclaimed,

"In the cross of Christ I glory,  
Towering o'er the wrecks of time,  
All the light of sacred story  
Gathers round its head sublime."

Major-General George G. Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, had been announced as a speaker. He was detained from the meeting by sickness in his family. Major-General Angur, upon a short notice, consented to occupy the vacant place.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL ANGUR'S SPEECH.

When I consented to appear upon the platform to-night, I was in no way expected to fill the vacancy created by the absence of General Meade. I do not feel myself competent to fill the place of that distinguished officer. And yet I am willing at all times to bear my feeble but cheerful and grateful testimony to the inestimable value of the Christian Commission, not only as an association, but to the fidelity and devotion, the quiet and unobtrusive heroism, of its members and agents. I am not unmindful of the fact that, at the commencement of the late war, it was not an unusual thing to hear this

association and kindred ones spoken of as being unnecessary, and in the way; that the Government was abundantly able and willing to take care of its own soldiers, and required no outside aid. And it was not an uncommon thing to see the inapt and unskilled efforts of some of its earlier agents provoking the contemptuous sneer and smile. But as the war progressed, and on one and another of our battle-fields these same agents were found administering to the wants of our wounded and dying soldiers, having on hand always, and apparently in the most miraculous manner, every appliance necessary at any given time, a change began to come over the spirit of men's minds with regard to this matter, and these unskilled agents became as it were transformed into very angels of mercy. And now that the war is over, and the good work of the Commission is finished, I presume no one fact is better established in the minds of the people of this country than that the Christian Commission has been the means of saving hundreds of valuable lives, and of relieving an untold amount of human suffering.

And in estimating the value of the services of the Commission, we should not merely regard the material aid or comfort afforded our men, however ample and generous that may have been. There is another view of it which in my mind is more important than all others. The agents of this Commission were Christian men, men who by their precept and example, and by God's assistance, were enabled to strengthen many men who were about to fall, to comfort and help the weak-hearted, and to sustain and gather up many a man who had already fallen. These men were competent to give shape to the thoughts of dying men, to administer the consolations of religion to the hearts of men ready to perish, and to bear home to the hearts of mothers, widows, wives,—thirsty hearts,—news of the absent ones, messages of the dying, last tokens of affection, and in many instances the words of forgiveness and repentance and hope for the future, to calm, to comfort, and to cheer the surviving ones at home.

Truly the record of the Commission is a fair and full one. It is a record of self-sacrifice and devotion which is creditable to us as a nation and a people, and one of which we may justly be proud. And I believe the people, the nation, are proud of it. This meeting to-night, representing every portion of our country, is ample public evidence that such is the case. There is other evidence than this, however,

that should be prized by the agents of this Commission. It is the testimony borne by the number of crippled, wounded, and diseased men still suffering, who now at homes and around hundreds of fire-sides relate again and again their stories of battles and wounds, and mingle with their tales their grateful eulogies of the Christian Commission and kindred agencies, to which they feel that it is mainly due that their homes and those of many others in our land are not now darkened with the signs of mourning and the habiliments of woe. One more class of evidence should be prized, not the less because it is not available here. I mean the great mass of unrecorded testimony, borne by those whose dying moments in hospital and camp have been soothed by the ministrations of the agents of this Christian Commission. The great Master has seen and recorded this testimony. He whose Spirit prompted and continued this great and glorious work has smiled upon these labors, and let us hope and believe that he has given evidence ample in his present blessing, and that it shall in the future receive that verdict which should be sufficient for the Christian Commission and for all men, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Speaker Colfax said:— You have already heard a minister of Christ who has acted as a Delegate of the Commission in the armies of the East; it would be proper now to listen to the testimony of another divine who labored with the armies of the West. I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio.

#### ADDRESS OF REV. B. W. CHIDLAW.

*Brethren:* When I was a boy in Ohio my mother taught me the lesson of obedience, and I do not wish ever to prove recreant to her good teachings. Else, sir, I should not dare to stand up before such an audience to-night, called out so unexpectedly and suddenly. But, brethren and friends, I am ready always to lift up my voice, feeble as it may be, for my God and my country.

The United States Christian and Sanitary Commissions are institutions peculiar to the United States of America. England had a Florence Nightingale, whose womanly heart throbbled in earnest sympathy with the suffering soldiers of the Crimea. The United States of America, embodying the great principles of philanthropy, of patriotism, and of religion, has embodied the sentiment and the



conviction, the piety and the humanity of Florence Nightingale in these and kindred glorious institutions, that are alike the glory of our country and the honor of our common Christianity.

The first Delegate of the Christian Commission of whom I ever knew was a shepherd boy in Israel. In the midst of war, when his brothers were in camp, his father called him to him, and said, "My son, go to the front with this parched corn, and cheese, and these barley loaves, and see how thy brethren fare, and cheer them with these presents." Thus early was fixed the communication between the home and the camp. From this source,—the blessed Book that has God for its author, truth for its matter, and eternal life for its grand aim,—the Christian Commission drew its principles and its inspiration. And it has a history. We are writing it down to-night, and sealing it with these closing scenes. Its four years' record is complete. We are here to close up the army work of the American people in their homes, and, with the noble army that you had in the field, my illustrious General (turning and addressing himself to General Grant), we have come to be mustered out of the service.

The gallant Thirty-Ninth, of Ohio, was mustered in when the call of our imperilled country sounded through the land, a thousand strong, in July of 1861; and with our arms and munitions, and our knapsacks slung, we marched for Missouri, whose soil the noble Lyon had just baptized with his loyal blood. For four years and more that gallant regiment made its history. You had it, my noble General (addressing General Grant), in the midst of those illustrious regiments whom you mustered out at Camp Dennison, in Ohio, last July. The old chaplain felt a glowing pride in his boys and officers of the Thirty-Ninth, and went among them with all his early love, to see them honorably yield up the service they had been permitted to take upon them for their country. Out of the full thousand men who left their homes in Ohio, only three hundred and nine were there to give up the arms which they had so bravely wielded for the right, under your leadership, General, with such glorious success.

Brethren of the Christian Commission, and friends in this great assembly at the Capitol of my country, we are here to be mustered out of this service for our homes and churches, and for Christ, among the boys in the field. Thank God, the days for this service are over. But I think now of the blessed work of preaching Jesus among my

men, of what good meetings we had, what glorious prayer-meetings, how my colonel and the officers helped the old chaplain in the work, made his heart strong to preach Christ, and helped him in his efforts to lead the boys to a higher and holier life, and to fight down the rebellion. And just such are the reminiscences of the Commission's work. But there are now no more favors to be granted by the Government, no more aid to receive at the hands of military officers. You gave your favors generously (addressing the distinguished civil and military officers around him), and we thank you, in the name of the people, and of the churches, and of all those to whom our work came with a blessing; you made our hearts strong and valiant to labor for Christ, and to do good to the bodies as well as to the souls of every blue-coat man from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We thank you, General, and, through you, your officers; we thank the representatives of our Government, the army and navy, all, for the great encouragement and the unexpected and enlarged facilities you gave us in our humble ministry.

And, my brother, (approaching Mr. Stuart, the Chairman of the Commission, and, in the midst of great applause, shaking him with warm Western earnestness by the hand), my brother, we muster *you* out to-night. We shall not meet with you again, nor with our brethren of the Commission, in a hundred places, and from thousands of platforms and pulpits pleading the cause of the soldier. Blessed be God that he gave you, and all the brethren who stood up for the Commission at home, in behalf of the men at the front, and reached out to the great heart of the men and women of the North, securing these six millions of dollars' worth of blessings and comforts, to help the American soldier in his noble battle for the Government, and for right and truth in the world.

Yes, brother Delegates, many a scene in the prayer-meeting, around the camp-fire, in the hospital, in the tent, when we talked of Jesus to the boys in blue, when we mingled our prayers and our songs with theirs, and bade them be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might, comes to mind now. Happy days. They are burned into these hearts of ours, and we shall speak of them when the next mustering out comes, at that last Great Day, when the glorious Captain of our salvation, Jesus Christ, shall say to us, "Come up higher," and we shall cast our crowns at his feet, and talk

over his work in the hospital, in the field, in the camp, and by the way, and be forever with one another and the Lord!

But, brethren, the reapers follow the sowers. We are mastered out to-night from sowing, that we may go to reaping. Why, it is reaping time already. The other day, in a little log cabin in the upper valley of the Miami, I stood preaching the gospel to a group of children. A mother came up to me and said, "Preacher, I want you to go home with me. My boy was buried near Atlanta. I want you to go home with me." "I will go," I said. She took me with her. Reaching her home, she opened a little drawer, and brought out a package which she unfolded carefully, and then handed me a letter. "Don't you see the little dove in the corner," she said, "and the words 'United States Christian Commission?'" What was it? It was the last letter from her boy, written by a Delegate of the Commission,—her dear boy, her all, who had given himself for his country, and whom she had given cheerfully to the cause. Oh how rich a country is ours, brethren, saved by the blood of such sons of such mothers,—consecrated by the mother-love of the thousands of bereft ones, who in the midst of their loneliness and tears rejoice over a land redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled. Let us thank God, brethren, for our Government; and for anything we may have done to sustain it in the hour of its peril; for our army and navy victorious; and oh, whenever we see that banner, that beautiful emblem of our national life and power, let us thank God that it is unsullied and free, and let us, girding ourselves with his might, be nerved anew to work for him, to do our whole duty, and to live for glory, honor, and immortality, and all will be well.

At this point "America" was sung by the audience, with thrilling effect. Rev. Bishop Matthew Simpson was then introduced, and made the concluding address, as follows:—

#### BISHOP SIMPSON'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. Speaker:* Under the arrangements made by the Committee, the closing address has been assigned to me, with the suggestion that some "parting words" should be uttered to those active workers who, for four years past, have given so largely of their time, their energies, and their means in behalf of the Christian Commission.

We have already listened to the recital of the work which has been done, and have been astonished at the magnitude of the contributions. Scenes of suffering and of death have passed in review, and fit words of praise have been bestowed on those "ministering spirits" who, amidst the carnage of the battle and the terrible diseases and sufferings of the hospital, sought to relieve or to comfort the wounded and the dying. And when I review this work in all its aspects, I think that no encomiums can be too great. It has been food and clothing and shelter to the destitute; medicine, physicians, and nurses to the sick and the wounded; comfort and hope and heavenly joy to the dying. Its spirit has been the spirit of Christ. I prize it, however, not only for the benefits conferred upon the soldier and the sailor, but for the aid which it gave our Government in the hours of peril. I honor, with all possible honor, the skilful and gallant officers who led our armies to victory. I could spend hours in recounting the bravery and the undying heroism of the private soldiers; and yet to-night I express a doubt whether, without the agency of the Christian Commission, our recent war could have been brought to a triumphant close. The conflict was a fearful one. For a time doubt existed in many minds as to the final issue. The soldiers in the field knew not that they were cared for at home, and the great mass of the public knew but little of the fearful struggle of the war. But, sir, when this Commission was formed, and Delegates were called for to visit the camps, eloquent ministers left their pulpits, active laymen closed their offices and stores, or left the plough in the furrow, and hastened to the front. From every part of the land, from Maine to Minnesota, they carried to the brave boys words of kindness and tokens of sympathy from mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters. The soldiers felt that the eyes of loved ones were upon them, that the hearts of their friends were with them, and they were fired with new ardor, and furnished with new strength for the terrible conflict.

Nor did these Delegates act simply as friends. By their prayers and teachings they sanctified the war in the hearts of the soldiers. Immorality is fearfully prevalent in camps; the voice of profanity is too often heard, even from officers. Young men were liable to think that the conflict must be wicked. But when these friends, whom they knew for years to be men of prayer and faith, went from camp

to camp, and from hospital to hospital, working without pay, relieving suffering, and speaking of Jesus, their hearts were touched. These Delegates did to some extent the work of chaplains, but they did more. The chaplain was an officer of the army. He received his pay from the Government. Pure and noble he might be, full of ardor many a chaplain was, yet the suspicion would arise that he might be selfish in his labors. But these Delegates had sacrificed the comforts of home and family; they left business and pulpits to visit the soldiers, and to cheer them in their toil. Their voices were familiar. Home and its associations rose before the young men. They listened eagerly, and not only were their hearts affected, but the war was made sacred by the prayers and sympathies of friends at home.

Nor was this powerful influence felt merely by the soldiers. The returning Delegates carried tidings from the army to every part of the nation. The national heart was stirred and fired. Mothers received messages from dying boys and wept, and consecrated their all to the service of the country. No words of regret came from the battle-field, but the sacrifice of health, of limbs, and of life, was cheerfully and nobly given. Often too had notes of Christian joy and triumph fallen from the lips of the dying soldier, and sometimes the erring one, who had left his father's house a prodigal, was led by these missions of mercy to the cross of Christ. Can we be surprised that under such influences the nation arose in its majesty? True heroism was stirred, and the war was made sacred in the eyes of the people. Prayer was offered in almost every pulpit and at almost every fireside. Then came that wonderful outpouring of means of which you have heard, swelling in such a wonderful ratio that nearly one-third of the whole amount was given in the last four months of the rebellion.

Such labors have given a feeling of sacredness in the hearts of the community to our Government and our flag. Not only were the officers of State and the officers of the army and navy made the subjects of earnest prayer, but our Government became intimately identified with every feeling of religion and with every act of mercy. The Christian Commission received all needed aid from the officers of the Government, while the work was voluntary; they had the approbation of the State, and alike the suffering soldier and sympathizing and bereaved friends felt that their country was their benefactor. How often,

too, with the last message of the dying boy was connected that touching request that he might be wrapped in the folds of that flag for which he had fought. How dear that flag henceforth must be in the cabin and the mansion, in the forest and in the city! It stands connected with the noblest actions and with the holiest emotions, and wherever it shall wave will be greeted by an enthusiasm unknown before.

The influence of this Commission reaches beyond our land. It strengthens the cause of Christianity throughout the world. We have in it another development of the Christian life, a higher proof of its divine power over the heart of a nation. Christianity has been for centuries winning triumphs. It has civilized and instructed the masses, founded schools and seminaries, diffused the knowledge of human rights, sanctified the press, and influenced the Governments of earth. It has entered the domestic circle, and elevated woman; it has purified and ennobled the relationships of life; and the highest and purest spirits have given it their homage. But never before had it stepped forth in all its glorious radiance upon the field of battle. Occasionally a Christian minister had accompanied or followed the warring hosts. Sometimes here and there were seen a Christian man, and in a few instances a Christian woman, ministering amidst the carnage to the wounded and the dying. But in this great and holy work the whole Christian church united. The churches gave their means, their men, and their ministers. As you have heard in the report, ministerial labor amounting to 181,000 days was freely given, nearly equal to the labor of one man for five hundred years. What a glorious act of churches founded on the voluntary principle and free from all connection with the State!

Not only so. Christian denominations have been denounced as envious and jealous sects, who would not unite in any good work. But here men of all denominations intermingled freely. Men of all creeds stood side by side, engaged in works of mercy, emulous only in performing humble services and deeds of love. And thus the churches, bound together in one great effort for the cause of Christ, have exemplified true Christianity. As citizens they rallied under one flag, as Christians under one cross. Here has been presented a true Christian brotherhood. Men have labored for such a brotherhood in various ways. They have sought it in creeds, and have vainly tried to compel belief. They have sought it in ceremo-

nies, and have sought for uniformity. Ambitious men have sought to make their order universal, and to compel the unwilling by the secular power. The brotherhood of Jesus, or the Jesuit order, is a striking illustration of the yearning for union, and of seeking for it on an impure basis. It accomplished wonders by zeal and toil, and the followers of Loyola will ever be both an example and a warning to the church. Evangelical alliances have been formed and Christian unions, and men have crossed the ocean to meet kindred spirits, to exchange cordial greetings. Alas! how little has been realized! But in this Commission a brotherhood was formed without plan and without effort. It was based on the eternal truth of God's holy word, and a spirit of sacrificing love that yearned over every human sufferer. It went forth to minister as Christ ministered. It did the Master's work, and he clothed it with his glory. His servants followed his footsteps, and they became one. This is the lesson the Commission has taught the world.

Nor would I forget that in this great work Christianity has called woman to her aid, and has given her a most wonderful mission as an apostle of liberty and an angel of mercy. In the history of the world we behold in Eastern lands woman secluded and confined, a veil is upon her face, her voice is scarcely heard in council, and still less heeded, and on all sides darkness, ignorance, and degradation abound. In Europe woman is partially elevated. She moves more freely in society, and is engaged here and there in works of mercy and love; and where her footsteps go light and happiness accompany her. We have heard of *one* Florence Nightingale. All England boasted of her labors of humanity. The press heralded her name, and her fame reached to the ends of the world. She was an angel of mercy at the Crimea. But, sir, in our country, and under the auspices of this Commission, we have had not *one* Nightingale merely, but over hill and plain, around camp and hospital, the sweet strains of thousands of voices have been heard from the early dawn of morning light until they have melted away upon the gathering shadows of night. Woman has shown herself able to stand side by side with man in this great work. Her fingers were busy with the needle and at the sewing-machine, preparing bandages and clothing. At the fireside and the kitchen she prepared comforts, and even luxuries, for the sick. She formed associations for aid and relief. She went from

house to house, from shop to shop, from store to store, and pleaded for the suffering soldier. Churches were thrown open to her sanctified industry, and through her efforts in dark hours the treasury was replenished, and prayers ever accompanied the offerings. Not content with this, women of families, of position, education, and refinement left their homes, and hied them to the hospital, and almost to the front of the contest. They dared to go as angels on the battlefield, as well as to the wards of the hospital. And be it said to the credit of our country, and of our soldiers, as many as they were brave, that so far as I have heard, no woman, however alone, received words of insult or reproach from the humblest soldier on the field. No, sir, they were hailed everywhere with gratitude and joy,—for the purity of active benevolence ever awes the human heart. I have seen them as with noiseless tread they slipped through the wards of the hospital, while I was trying to speak words of consolation to such as could hear, and, pausing by the couch of the dying soldier, have wiped the sweat from his brow, and whispered the name of Jesus ere the spirit took its flight from earth. This has elevated woman in the eyes of the world. She has taught us that man will be more manly and brave, as well as purer and more refined, wherever Christian woman goes. What part she is to have in the future of humanity I know not, but I fancy that her aid in some active form will be essential in correcting those forms of vice which now especially degrade humanity. When the day shall be ushered in that shall proclaim our land free from immorality, and society regenerated, we shall see that in every step of the progress woman has stood side by side with man in accomplishing the noble work.

But I must not delay. The closing moments are upon us. The record of the Commission is made. Its accounts are closed. Its workers are about to scatter, and we have only to say, Farewell. Let me congratulate you, brethren of the Commission, at closing your work in such a place, and in such a presence. It was fit that you should meet in the Capitol of the nation, in this Hall of Freedom, where the nation meets through its chosen men; in this chamber, where the light shines so sweetly and so softly through those emblems of peace and national glory, as typifying the light of heaven which shines on every moral enterprise. We rejoice also in the associations of the evening. We have in the chair our honored



Speaker, who presides over the House of Representatives, and who has shown a deep interest in our work. And I may be allowed to say that while he presides over a body eminent for wisdom and eloquence, he never presided over more patriotic and loyal hearts than those of the workers in the Christian Commission. We are here also in the presence of the army and navy, in the persons of so many honored officers of high rank, who well know what the association has accomplished; in the presence of distinguished members of the Cabinet, and of the learned and talented Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Around us we recognize many Senators and Representatives, who gave us their sympathies and their prayers. In such a presence, and with such benedictions, it is meet that our Commission should pass gently away. Are there not some who have been more glorious in death than even in life? I think that Moses, though he had led his people triumphantly through the sea, and had been on Sinai in the Divine presence, was never so honored as when, having stood on Pisgah's summit, and glanced at the distant hills and plains, it is simply said that God "buried him." The Christian Commission has led a noble life. It was baptized in prayer, worked amidst suffering and affliction, leaned on the afflictions of the wise and the pure, received aid from all classes, and ministered to multiplied thousands. Its dying moment has come, and it breathes its last breath sweetly and gently as the fabled notes of the dying swan. The nation draws near, utters its benediction, and "buries" it with honor.

But, beloved workers, as we part we go to other fields. The spirit of the Commission will still live. We shall not be an organized body, but we shall be active laborers. There are other fields. Vice, in many forms, is to be encountered and vanquished. Cities are to be evangelized. Freedmen are to be educated. The ignorant everywhere are to be instructed. A great work is before us. The nation is to be reconstructed. The theoretical and political work, and the exercise of power, we leave to statesmen, officers, and wise men assembled here. But when the law and the sword have accomplished their utmost work, they cannot change unwilling minds. The moral work remains to be done. We must carry the gospel to men of all ranks, classes, sections, and prejudices, for one thing alone can make us truly one,—the love of God through Christ Jesus our Lord.

Ere we part it is proper to return our grateful acknowledgments to the officers who have conducted the affairs of the Commission. I have seen their labors, having been but slightly identified with them. Diligence, system, economy, earnestness, and deep devotedness have marked their varied movements. From the headquarters at Philadelphia, from the offices at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, immense stores have been issued, and vast labor has been performed, without confusion and without ostentation. . . . As I look upon the whole band of laborers, I am reminded that the expression is not too strong, for it is written of all active laborers, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." Workers of the Commission, continue to shine as stars. Your light cannot be hid. If the mite which the widow cast into the treasury remains before the eye of the great Master, surely the cups of cold water, the messages of mercy, the words of holy comfort, ministered by the Delegates, shall never be forgotten.

But the workers are not all here. Scattered over the land, they are with us in spirit. They are not all visible. Some fell on the battlefield, whispering with their dying breath the name of Jesus. Some fell by diseases contracted while ministering in the hospital. May they not be here also? May it not be that brave soldier boys, comforted in their anguish and death by your ministrations, join you in spirit also? These galleries are densely crowded. Are there not higher galleries? Above this light, beaming so softly upon us, may there not be purer and brighter lights? May not the unseen be very near us? In my youth I was taught to repeat:

"Angels now are hovering round us,  
Unperceived they mix the throng,  
Wondering at the love that crowned us,  
Glad to join the holy song."

And if angels come, may not redeemed and glorified spirits come also? While the benedictions of officers and statesmen fall upon your ears, may there not be gentle tones whispering love and joy within? May it not even be that he, our martyred one, whose seat is vacant here, but who cheered us twelve months since, looks lov-

ingly upon the scene? Be that as it may, there is a far greater among us, who hath said, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world."

Brave workers, go to your fields. They are ripening to the harvest. Work for Jesus, and what your hands "find to do, do it with your might."

A new and sweet song, entitled the "Home of the Soul," written by Mrs. Ellen Huntington Gates, author of "Your Mission," was sung by Philip Phillips. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Prof. Lemuel Moss, late Home Secretary of the Commission, now of the University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The Hutchinson family, being present, were invited by the Chairman to favor the audience with one or two of their songs. They sang two, embodying the sentiment "I live for the good I can do," and forecasting the "good time" to be ushered in by the recognition of universal freedom and the brotherhood of man. A last expression of thanks was then feelingly uttered by Mr. Stuart, in the name of the Christian Commission, to the members of both houses of Congress, for their many favors, especially in the allowance of the Hall for the use of their four anniversaries, and for the presence, words, and influence so freely and cordially given by the distinguished men of the nation. The doxology,

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,

was then sung, and the great congregation dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., of New York.

Thus has a mighty work been begun, continued, and ended, in the favor of the rulers and the people, and with the manifest approval of Heaven.

It is evident from the foregoing that a volume, of extraordinary interest and permanent value, might readily be compiled from the addresses delivered at the public meetings of the Christian Commission. The foremost men of the nation, as speakers in the pulpit and upon the platform, from every profession, were wont to discuss at these gatherings the living questions of the hour, with comprehensiveness, pertinence, sobriety, earnestness, eloquence, and effectiveness, such as were not surpassed. No one exerted a wider influence in behalf of the Commission, by his personal presence and voice,

than its Chairman, Mr. Stuart. Of his numerous public speeches, the following is given as possessing no little historical interest. Mr. Stuart was in Europe during the spring and summer of 1866. By invitation of the American Bible Society, he represented them at the Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The meeting was in Exeter Hall, May 2, 1866, the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Society, in the chair. Mr. Stuart<sup>1</sup> said:—

*My Lord:* It affords me great pleasure to have the honor of seconding the Resolution which has just been moved, and so eloquently supported by my Christian brother who last addressed you. I appear before you to-day as a most unworthy representative, if not of the oldest member of your family, certainly of one of the largest of your children. I regret that such a child of yours, which has grown to such proportions in my adopted country, is not better represented upon this occasion. I owe the position which I occupy to-day doubtless to the relation which, under God, I was called upon to sustain to the army which went forth to subdue the slaveholders' rebellion.

The American Bible Society was born in the year 1816, and next week it will attain its fiftieth year. During the current, its Jubilee year, it has had a special work assigned to it, but to that special work I will not further refer. I have the honor of being supported on this occasion by a brother<sup>2</sup> from my own city, who is a distinguished member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I am a Presbyterian and he is an Episcopalian, but we have stood side by side in many of the battles of the late war, and ministered alike to the soldiers of the Confederate army and the soldiers of the Union army. The American Bible Society, during the past year, issued from its deposi-

<sup>1</sup> This address is copied from the *Monthly Reporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society* for June 1, 1866. It was translated into the principal languages of Europe, and also by Protestant missionaries into some of the Asiatic tongues.

<sup>2</sup> The Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of Philadelphia, who was closely identified with the work of the Christian Commission, and rendered it very important service in many departments.

tories 951,945 volumes, and during the fifty years of its existence it has issued 21,660,679 volumes of the Word of God. It received last year \$642,645, which was \$35,000 less than the sum received in the preceding year, but the falling off was mainly owing to a diminution in legacies, while the general receipts were as large as ever. The amount of money received last year was \$200,000 more than its largest receipts during any year previous to the rebellion. The capacity of the Bible Society was taxed to the utmost during the war. Although capable of throwing off, through its steam-power presses, twelve copies of the Word of God every working minute, there were times when the demand from the army was such that those presses were unable to meet it, and it never fell during all that time below the issue of nine copies per minute. When the war commenced we had an army of 16,000 men, scattered from Maine to California, but in the course of the war there were called into the field 2,000,000 of men, young men from schools and seminaries, young men unused to the hardships of the battle-field; and the Christian people of the land felt that we ought not only to follow these young men with our prayers, but that we ought above all to furnish them with the bread of life, through the gospel of Jesus Christ. During the four years of the struggle there were distributed, among the army and navy alone, over 2,000,000 copies of God's Word, in whole or in part. The principal agency for that distribution was the United States Christian Commission, which distributed 1,466,748 copies, all of which were received gratuitously from the American Bible Society, with the exception of 15,000 copies forwarded to us from your own depository; and I am here to-day to return to you our grateful thanks for that contribution. It was one of a most welcome description, and there was hardly an officer commanding a corps, division, or a brigade in the whole army, who was not supplied with one of your neatly bound volumes. We not only received from this Society 15,000 copies of God's Word, but we also received an assurance that if we drew at sight our drafts would be honored. We felt grateful for that noble offer; but, thanks be to God, our own Society had means placed in its treasury which enabled it to meet every want. Let me now allude to one of the many incidents in the American war. I don't know what "the Old Lady in Threadneedle Street," as the Bank of England is called, would say if she were asked to give five pounds for a copy of a note

which I hold in my hand; but she would probably say, "We don't do business in that way." This is the bank-note sent by a poor woman in England, during the war, to buy Bibles for the soldiers of the North. Fifty or a hundred guineas would not buy it (here holding up the original bank bill), for it has incited to many other gifts, and brought "much money" to our treasury; and if you have any difficulty, my lord, with regard to your Building Fund, it might perhaps be well if you were to borrow it. The letter enclosing it is as follows. It was addressed to President Lincoln, and by him sent to me.

*Dear President:* I hope you will pardon me for troubling you. Ohio is my native State, and I so much wish to send a trifle in the shape of a £5 Bank-of-England note, to buy Bibles for the poor wounded soldiers of the North, which I hope they may read. Yours, very respectfully,

MARY TALBOT SORBY.

Fir Cliff, Derbydale, Derbyshire, England.

Let me now say a word or two about our United States Christian Commission, which exerted itself so much among our soldiers during the war. That Commission was simply the Church of Christ, in all her branches, in an organized form, going forth in time of war, as our blessed Master went through the streets of Jerusalem and along the shores of Galilee. Some might ask, Where did these men get their commission to go forth to the army, carrying bread for the body in one hand and the Bread of Life in the other? I believe they got it from the example of our Saviour Himself. We sent forth the Bible and other books, by the hands of men of burning zeal, not mere perfunctory agents. There were ministers who came to us, and offered themselves for the work; but we said, "No; you have not succeeded at home, and you are not likely to succeed in the army." We wanted only men who were willing to put off the black coat and the white cravat, and would put on the army attire, and, if need be, would undertake to make with their own hands gruel for the soldiers. I will tell you what happened on one occasion. A Rev. Doctor of Divinity was engaged in making gruel for the soldiers, and was putting into the gruel something that would make it more palatable. Some of the soldiers were busily watching his movements, and one of them exclaimed, "Go it, Doctor; put some more of that stuff in, and

it will be the real Calvinistic gruel." In another case, a man saw a Rev. Doctor engaged in washing bloody shirts in a brook, and he called out to him, "Doctor, what are you doing?" The Doctor replied, "The shirts supplied to the army are exhausted, and also those of our own Commission. The wounded are suffering from their stiffened and clotted shirts, and I thought I might undertake to wash a few of them in the brook. Do you think I am wrong?" "Wrong!" said the other, "Oh, no. I never saw you walking so closely in the footsteps of your Divine Master before." These men have not only administered to the bodily wants of the soldiers, but to their moral, and chiefly to their spiritual necessities. They circulated upwards of eight millions of copies of knapsack books, including such works as Newman Hall's "Come to Jesus," and Mr. Reid's "Blood of Jesus." The history of these books will never be written. They came back to the families of the soldiers in America, many of them stained with their former owners' blood. They have become heir-looms of those families, and they will never be parted with. Besides these, there were eighteen million copies of our best religious newspapers issued to the army, fresh as they appeared from the press. The total receipts of the Commission were six and a quarter millions of dollars. The books, etc., were distributed by about five thousand unpaid agents. How did we get these agents? They got nothing for their labors. We would not employ any agents who wanted pay for their work, except a few permanent men to superintend the work. We have gone to wardens of a church and said, "We want your pastor to labor for us for a few months." We have, on one occasion at least, arrested the ministrations of the pulpit for the urgent demands of the field of conflict. And these men did get pay, pay far richer than was ever coined in any mint; it was the "God bless you" of the dying soldier.

It may be asked, "In this work of distributing the Bible, was there not wilful waste?" I am bold to say there was not. I have myself distributed many thousand copies of the Bible, and I never met with a refusal but once, and that was from a German infidel. Now I belong to that portion of young America which was born in Ireland,—excuse me for that,—and I do not know what it is to give in. So I thought I would endeavor to take the German infidel by a flank movement. I called his attention to the beauty of the book. It

was very handsomely got up. I told him it was what was called Cromwell's Bible, and I told him how Cromwell's soldiers had read this book, and how it enabled them to fight so vigorously; but still I gained nothing by my flank movement. I was about to leave him, when I thought I would make another attempt. I asked him where he was from. "From Philadelphia." "Philadelphia! why that is my own city." He brightened up at this, and asked the street where I lived. I told him in such and such a street, and I said, "I am going back there, and I expect to tell the result of my labors, in the largest Protestant Episcopal church in that city, on Sabbath evening next." Don't be alarmed, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, at the fact of a layman like myself being allowed to speak there. "Well," he said, "and what will you say?" "I shall tell them that I have been engaged for so long a time in distributing Bibles among our soldiers: that I never met with but one refusal, and that he was a soldier from our own city." "Well, and what more will you say?" "Why, I shall tell them that I began to distribute Bibles this morning at the White House,"—a place somewhat like your Buckingham Palace, only not so fine. "And who was the first man to whom I offered a copy? Why, it was to President Abraham Lincoln. When I went to see the President he was writing, and when I handed him a copy of Cromwell's Bible he stood up,—and you know he was a very tall man and took a long time to straighten. He received the Bible, and made me a low bow, and thanked me; and now I shall have to go back and tell him that one of his soldiers, who was fighting his battles, refused to take the book which he had accepted so gladly." The German softened at once. He said, "Did the President take the book?—well, then, I guess I may take one too."

I must say, that in the distribution of copies of the Bible the refusals to receive them were not more than one in a thousand, and these were Roman Catholics, while I am glad to say that many of these gladly and thankfully received the Word of God. But was there any waste of the books so received? No, a soldier would part with any thing rather than his New Testament; "and," said a little fellow, a soldier from Pittsburg, to his comrade, when the Union army was repulsed from the heights of Fredericksburg, when the rebels were pouring in shot and shell upon our retreating columns, "Joe," said he, "if it were not that the Testament given me by my



mother is in my knapsack, I would throw it away, but I can't do it." Wilful waste was, I believe, entirely unknown. I have been in correspondence with thousands of agents who have been engaged in this work of distribution; and I have only heard of one case where a soldier wilfully threw away his Bible. I have the copy with me here to-day; and as my beloved brother, Baptist Noel, said that the Word of God would never return to Him void, so I am here to say, that though this soldier, with a wicked and diabolical heart, threw away his Testament in the streets of Memphis, that Testament was picked up by another soldier, himself also careless and wicked, but who was led, from the reading of it, to the foot of the cross, where he found peace and joy. It was sent to the American Bible Society (the copy referred to was here exhibited), who treasure it as a relic, or rather as a memento of the war.

The Bible was not only instrumental in saving souls; there are hundreds of cases where it was also instrumental in saving the lives of the soldiers. Here is a copy (holding it up) which was published in England by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode. That Testament has a history which, if it could speak, I might well remain silent. It ran the blockade; it found its way to a soldier of the Southern army, who placed it in his bosom, and here is the hole which was made by a bullet, which, entering at the last chapter of the Revelation, penetrated through to the first chapter of Matthew, and, grazing the outer cover, saved the man's life. There are hundreds of such copies preserved in numerous families throughout America, and money could not purchase them.

The desire to receive copies of the Word of God is not to be described. I stood on the top of an omnibus, in the midst of three thousand soldiers, on a hill in Virginia, and they all clamored round me for books to read. A Delegate of the Commission visited the first Tennessee cavalry, and he wrote me a letter, the substance of which was: "Dear Brother Stuart,—I never bought a pack of cards but once, and I want to tell you the circumstances under which I bought them. I came to a spot where I found four young men,—mere boys they were, and might be the sons of pious mothers,—and they were playing at cards. I said, 'Boys, I should like to make an exchange with you. I will give you copies of this beautiful edition of the New Testament in exchange for this pack of cards.' They exclaimed, 'That is just

what we want. We are playing with these cards because time hangs so heavy on our hands in this dull camp-life. We have nothing to read. We are glad of anything to pass away the time.' I handed to each of them a copy of the New Testament. 'Now, won't you be kind enough to write your name in it,' they said, 'that we may know to whom we are indebted for these books?' I wrote my name accordingly, and then I said, 'Now, won't you be kind enough to write your names on these cards, that I may know from whom I have received them?' But there was not one of them who would acknowledge the cards."

But I must pass on. Let me only say that all that has been written or said as to the effect of the Word of God in the army is true, and far more. Let me give you one or two instances of the power of the Word of God among the dying on the battle-field. At the bloody field of Williamsburg a soldier in the Union army was mortally wounded. His sufferings were indescribable; he could not restrain his moans and groans. A comrade found his way over to cheer him, and to encourage him to hold up. "Oh, William," he said, "I had hoped to die surrounded by my family and the friends of my youth; but here I must pass away. If you should survive the war, I wish to send a message home to my family. I have a dear wife at home, two sweet children, and an aged mother, who loved me, and whom I dearly loved." He then took from his breast a packet, in which was his wife's portrait. "Open that," he said; and, handing his companion a letter, said, "Read this, her last letter to me, and then I shall think I see and hear her again. My dear mother, when I parted from her, followed me to the door. She could not speak, but I knew what she meant, and, as her parting gift, she put this Bible into my hands. Take it back to her. Tell her that the reading of it led me to pray, to give my heart to Jesus. It has kept me from the evils of the army and the vices of camp-life. It has brought me, though on this cold, damp earth, to die a happy, a peaceful, and, I trust, a triumphant death." He looked up to heaven with a sweet smile, and said, "Good-by, my dear wife and children; farewell, my beloved mother; we shall meet again in heaven." And then, with a long farewell to weary marches, the dying soldier passed away, attended by angels to glory, as truly as if he had been at home. So at the bloody conflict of Stone River, during a lull of the fight, the cries of

a wounded soldier were heard, asking for assistance, but soon his cries were drowned in the renewed roar of the artillery. When the conflict was over, then came the ghastly work of sorting the dead from the living. When the men who were despatched for this service reached the spot from whence these cries proceeded, they found a lad of nineteen, dead, and leaning against the stump of a tree. His eyes were open, though fixed in death; a celestial smile was on his countenance; his well-worn Bible was open, with his finger, cold and stiff in death, pointing to that passage which has cheered the heart of many a dying Christian: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." Oh, mother, wife, sister, if that had been your son, husband, or brother, who had died under such circumstances, what would you not give for the possession of this blessed copy of the Word of God?

And what has been the effect of the distribution of Bibles in the army? I want it to be proclaimed over the whole of this country, that in five months General Grant, the noble hero of our war, and the accepted instrument in crushing out rebellion and restoring our glorious Union, sent over eight hundred thousand soldiers back to their homes and places of business; and it may be asked what has been the conduct of these since their return. I have seen the returns that were made in answer to official inquiries throughout one State,—Massachusetts,—and, with a few exceptions, the soldiers have returned home better men than when they left; they have gone back to their work; they have saved money; they are, in most cases, the better for their service in the army. I am here to bear to this land glad tidings from the land of my adoption, that our churches, in many places, where Jesus is faithfully preached, are being revived, and they are receiving showers of blessings, so that there is scarcely room to receive them. One of our churches lately received one hundred and twenty-eight new members, upwards of one hundred of them from the world. Another church received an accession of one hundred and fifty-five members, nearly all of them from the world. A general in the Union army wrote to me, a few days before I left America, to the following effect: "I have lately had little or nothing to do with the army; but, notwithstanding, my hands are full, for I am going about assisting ministers of the gospel to preach the Word." Our prayer

is, that those showers of blessings which are now falling upon us may reach, not only to the British islands, but be extended over all the earth.

Oh, my friends, I wish I had time to tell you how much I love this Society; but it is time I should bring my address to a close. England and America speak the same language; they worship the same God,—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; they are the two great Protestant nations of the earth, and woe to the hand that ever causes blood to flow between them. England and America,—there may have occasionally risen up difference of opinion between them, but I say here what I wrote a short time since to a member of the Washington Cabinet. I said to him, “Sir, I believe, all through this terrible conflict, there are no two agencies which God has so much blessed, in the preserving of peace between the two countries, as the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society.” I say, God bless the British and Foreign Bible Society; God bless its honored President; may he be long spared to carry on his work of usefulness! God bless the American Bible Society; God bless its honored President! God bless the Queen of England; long may she reign over a prosperous and a free country! God bless the President of the United States! And now, my friends, my work is done. Pardon the imperfections of my speech. If I have stammered in what I have said, I can only say that I spoke out of the fulness of my heart. I long for the coming of that day when all wars shall cease, and when Jesus Christ shall rule over all lands.

We are living, we are dwelling,  
 In a grand and awful time,  
 In an age on ages telling;  
 To be living is sublime.  
 Hark! the waking up of nations,  
 Gog and Magog to the fray;  
 Hark! what soundeth? — is creation  
 Groaning for its latter day?<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> At the close of the address, the Earl of Shaftesbury arose and took Mr. Stuart by the hand, and, amid the general applause of the assembly, said, “With my whole heart I reiterate your prayer, — God bless the President of America; God bless the Queen of England; and may peace ever reign between the two countries!”

TABLE I.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH U. S. CHRISTIAN

Dr.	COMMISSION.	Cr.
1865, Jan. 1, To balance from 1864 . . . . .	\$5,420 42	1865, Dec. 30, By cash paid as follows . . . . .
Feb. 29, To cash received as follows:		For hospital supplies . . . . .
From Branch Offices . . . . .	229,012 82	For publications . . . . .
At Washington Agency . . . . .	3,197 43	Stationery for soldiers and
At Nashville and Louisville		sailors . . . . .
Agencies . . . . .	3,819 22	Tents, chapels, and chapel
At various Army Agencies . . . . .	1,555 59	furniture . . . . .
From Soldiers and Sailors . . . . .	1,222 10	Diet kitchen furniture . . . . .
From Ladies' Christian Com.		Wagons, horses, and other
From Ladies' Chris. Com. of		stock . . . . .
Penn. . . . .	15,943 00	Drafts, Washington Agency . . . . .
From Fair in California . . . . .	2,845 56	Drafts, Nashville and Louis-
From General Collections in		ville Agencies . . . . .
California . . . . .	327 08	Drafts, City Point Agency . . . . .
From Oregon Christian Com.		Drafts, Richmond Agency . . . . .
From Ladies' Chris. Com. in		Drafts, Fort Monroe Agency . . . . .
Oregon . . . . .	1,786 00	Drafts, N. Carolina Agency . . . . .
From Aid Societies in Oregon . . . . .	509 29	Drafts, Harper's Ferry Agency . . . . .
From Individuals, Philada. . . . .	41,629 57	Delegates' expenses . . . . .
From churches, Philad. . . . .	8,465 46	Salaries of Permanent Army
From Ladies' Christian Com.,		Agents . . . . .
Philadelphia . . . . .	4,562 93	Salaries of Lady Managers . . . . .
From Corporations, Philada.		Diet Kitchens . . . . .
From General Collections,		Salaries of Home Agents . . . . .
etc., Philadelphia . . . . .	6,045 00	Meeting expenses, and travel-
From Individuals, Penna. . . . .	1,094 91	ing expenses of Agents . . . . .
From churches, Penna. . . . .	4,790 29	Office expenses, postage, ad-
From Ladies' C. Com., Penna.		vertising, incidentals . . . . .
From General Collections,		Counterfeit and uncurrent
etc., Pennsylv. . . . .	5,515 61	money . . . . .
From Aid Societies, Penna. . . . .	3,656 26	Express, damage, labor, etc. . . . .
From Fairs, etc., etc., Penna.		Drafts, St. Louis Agency . . . . .
From Individuals in other		Drafts, Baltimore Agency . . . . .
States . . . . .	12,968 90	By cash transferred to Geo.
From General Collections in		H. Stuart, Jos. Patterson,
other States . . . . .	9,199 58	Stephen Colwell, John P.
From Aid Societies in other		Crozer, and Matthew Simp-
States . . . . .	6,972 77	son, Trustees appointed by
From Ladies' C. C. in other		Executive Committee, to
States . . . . .	5,169 07	pay all debts due, or that
From churches in other		may become due, or that
States . . . . .	5,137 74	expenses that may arise in
From Meetings, etc., in other		closing affairs of the Com-
States . . . . .	7,738 57	mission, and to apply the
From Ladies' Hawaiian C. C.,		remainder of such funds to
Sandwich Islands . . . . .	5,500 00	the spiritual and temporal
From other foreign countries,		benefit of those who are,
from proceeds of sales of		have been, or may be Sol-
stock . . . . .	22,087 96	diers and Sailors in the ser-
Returned from Agencies . . . . .	1943 72	vise of the United States,
		in such ways as they shall
		deem best . . . . .
Total . . . . .	\$475,569 05	10,770 93
		\$475,569 05

† A large proportion of these amounts were from soldiers and sailors.

HAVING examined the foregoing account of JOSEPH PATTERSON, Esq., Treasurer of the U. S. Christian Commission, and the vouchers submitted therewith, and the corresponding Bank Accounts, and having had the several additions made by a careful and competent accountant, we find the whole to be correct, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 31st day of January, 1866, of ten thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and ninety-three cents (\$10,770 93) which was paid this day, January 31, 1866, to the following named Trustees: Geo. H. Stuart, Jos. Patterson, John P. Crozer, Stephen Colwell, and Matthew Simpson, to be; leaving no balance in the hands of the Treasurer, which finally closes his account.

HORATIO GARRETT JONES  
STEPHEN COLWELL  
JOHN P. CROZER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1866.

**TABLE II.**—CASH RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS, AND BALANCES OF CENTRAL OFFICE, BRANCHES, BASE OFFICES, AND ARMY AGENCIES, DURING 1865.

OFFICES.	I. Balance on hand per last Annual Report, Dec. 31, 1864.	II. Cash received directly into the various Treasuries.	III. Cash remitted by Cent'l. Office to Branches and Agencies.	IV. Cash remitted from one Branch Office to others.	V. Total Cash Receipts, including Balance from 1864.
PHILADELPHIA .....	\$5,420 12	\$241,136 11	.....	\$226,012 82	\$475,569 05
Albany.....	.....	7,127 51	.....	.....	7,127 51
Baltimore.....	6,710 72	19,744 09	\$5,000 00	.....	29,455 71
Bangor.....	.....	5,100 00	.....	.....	5,100 00
Bath.....	.....	4,551 44	.....	.....	4,551 44
Boston.....	16,559 27	84,947 65	.....	3,778 59	104,285 51
Brooklyn.....	16,324 49	9,884 43	.....	.....	26,208 92
Buffalo.....	2,017 66	13,549 01	.....	370 18	15,927 85
Chicago.....	3,312 14	73,072 28	.....	591 83	76,976 25
Cincinnati.....	1,177 43	38,306 14	.....	3,500 00	43,073 57
Cleveland.....	1,206 58	6,937 59	.....	.....	8,144 17
Detroit.....	1,593 39	10,681 19	.....	.....	12,274 58
Harrisburg.....	30 50	1,895 83	.....	.....	1,926 33
Hartford.....	2,623 67	10,900 29	.....	.....	12,623 96
Indianapolis.....	7,283 69	9,332 01	.....	.....	16,615 70
Milwaukee.....	.....	8,868 67	.....	.....	8,868 67
Newark.....	.....	5,432 79	.....	.....	5,432 73
New Haven.....	.....	4,033 15	.....	.....	4,033 15
New York.....	30,005 69	116,337 30	.....	.....	155,342 99
Peoria.....	7,286 86	12,729 33	.....	.....	20,016 19
Pittsburg.....	2,872 39	42,806 81	.....	.....	45,679 20
Portland.....	.....	7,968 27	.....	.....	7,968 27
Providence.....	.....	10,328 09	.....	.....	10,328 09
Rochester.....	900 00	2,433 00	.....	.....	3,333 00
Springfield.....	.....	33,553 17	.....	.....	33,553 17
St. Louis.....	5,088 50	34,698 66	12,000 00	36,894 89	88,682 05
St. Paul.....	929 71	2,202 53	.....	.....	3,132 24
Troy.....	232 74	2,630 81	.....	.....	3,153 55
Utica.....	526 69	7,597 71	.....	.....	8,123 80
<i>Base Offices.</i>					
Nashville and Louisville.....	1,233 07	.....	37,970 57 <sup>a</sup>	.....	39,203 64
Washington.....	.....	.....	52,851 56 <sup>a</sup>	.....	52,851 56
<i>Army Agencies.</i>					
City Point.....	.....	.....	41,306 73 <sup>a</sup>	.....	41,306 73
Richmond.....	.....	.....	369 00 <sup>a</sup>	.....	369 00
Fortress Monroe.....	.....	.....	1,877 59 <sup>a</sup>	.....	1,877 59
Newbern.....	.....	.....	769 00 <sup>a</sup>	.....	769 00
Harper's Ferry.....	.....	.....	7,497 09 <sup>a</sup>	.....	7,497 09
Totals.....	\$116,315 71	\$828,357 70	\$157,692 54	\$274,154 31	\$1,376,517 26

<sup>a</sup> Including donations and proceeds of sales of stock, credited as cash from Central Office.

**TABLE III.** NUMBER OF PACKAGES DISTRIBUTED, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF PACKAGES OF DONATED STORES AND PUBLICATIONS, DURING 1865.

OFFICES	I Number of Boxes and Packages of Stores Dis- tributed	II Number of Boxes and Packages of Publications Distributed	III Number of Boxes and Packages of Donated Stores	IV Number of Boxes and Packages of Donated Publications	V Value of Donated Stores	VI Value of Donated Publications
PHILADELPHIA	3,318	3,832	1,149	98	\$119,766.21	\$8,400.45
Albany	.....	.....	52	5	3,782.24	170.00
Baltimore	2,447	330	360	33	11,200.00	1,400.00
Bath, Me.	.....	.....	54	6	6,000.00	400.00
Boston	416	47	747	45	108,025.00	15,000.00
Brooklyn	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	3,000.00
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	640.98	.....
Chicago	493	56	269	44	13,450.00	1,700.00
Cincinnati	3,116	161	3,114	27	289,602.74	5,021.00
Cleveland	150	8	379	8	5,500.00	1,200.00
Detroit	273	.....	275	.....	8,000.00	.....
Hartford	141	.....	173	.....	26,500.00	.....
Indianapolis	492	.....	152	.....	12,000.00	.....
Louisville	31	3	34	3	1,487.50	500.00
Milwaukee	1,048	.....	1,048	.....	54,935.20	.....
Newark, N. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00	.....
New Haven	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....
New York	163	97	40	62	9,360.75	6,512.41
Providence	133	.....	121	.....	5,500.00	.....
Pittsburg	7,064	165	4,970	116	42,793.40	4,250.00
Portland	.....	.....	59	.....	4,000.00	.....
Rochester	.....	.....	48	5	1,000.00	150.00
Springfield, Mass.	72	38	119	20	4,775.00	1,275.00
St. Louis	2,319	1,382	931	83	12,425.00	3,450.00
St. Paul	35	.....	13	.....	425.00	.....
Troy	10	3	30	.....	1,500.00	250.00
Utica	.....	.....	97	6	5,800.00	1,200.00
Washington	1,327	.....	49	.....	1,800.00	.....
Totals	25,672	5,662	14,841	624	\$1,341,967.73	\$83,026.26

**TABLE IV.**—TOTAL OF PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED IN 1865, SHOWING GRANTS OF AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, AND THE QUANTITIES PURCHASED AT EACH OFFICE.

OFFICES	I Publica- tions dis- tributed by Am. Bible Society	II Bible and Psalm Books	III Knapsack Books, in 4s. 6s. or Paper Covers	IV Bound in Leather Books	V Misc- eane- ous Pub- lications	VI Worship and Musical Books	VII A B C Books	VIII Picture Books
PHILADELPHIA	187,119	122,314	1,595,967	98,250	174,120	3,689,746	1,462,415	.....
Albany	309	.....	500	150	1,000	2,000	10,000	.....
Baltimore	5,550	3,100	25,372	1,250	1,376	56,800	60,500	.....
Boston	1,809	25,800	16,580	14,660	.....	22,800	398,720	.....
Brooklyn	1,000	500	5,000	4,500	8,000	7,500	20,000	.....
Chicago	.....	63,120	14,721	3,328	2,765	410,000	5,806	.....
Cincinnati	9,910	55,091	4,8,083	8,678	18,117	80,000	101,658	.....
Detroit	200	300	500	.....	150	6,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	10,956	2,930	20,568	1,219	515	18,119	10,452	.....
Louisville	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	5,000	10,000	.....
New York	8,635	34,824	131,276	6,733	1,666	377,600	238,741	.....
Providence	12,698	15,809	119,699	.....	896	161,008	56,928	.....
Pittsburg	5,310	18,490	7,000	6,318	37,929	645,485	1,20,490	.....
St. Louis	9,362	36,865	144,662	14,904	6,280	3,32,935	206,000	.....
St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Utica	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,615	.....	.....
Washington	26,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confederate soldiers	49,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	828,879	379,150	2,611,928	159,781	266,189	6,818,704	2,192,473	.....

1 Army of the Mississippi. Distribution was through the Memphis Bible Society.

TABLE V.—DELEGATES COMMISSIONED IN 1865, AND THEIR WORK.—  
PERMANENT LABORERS, ETC.

OFFICES.	I. Delegates Commis- sioned.	II. Number in Field, Janu- ary 1, 1866.	III. Aggregate number of days' service of Delegates.	IV. Diet Kitchen Lady Man- ners's em- ployed.	V. Army Agents em- ployed.	VI. Paid Agents employed in Home Work.
PHILADELPHIA . . . . .	192	.. . . .	6,924	78	41	16
Albany . . . . .	3	.. . . .	100	.. . . .	.. . . .	1
Baltimore . . . . .	27	.. . . .	648	.. . . .	6	1
Bath, Me. . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1
Boston . . . . .	247	3	8,645	.. . . .	.. . . .	1
Brooklyn . . . . .	52	.. . . .	1,721	.. . . .	.. . . .	3
Buffalo . . . . .	31	.. . . .	1,433	.. . . .	.. . . .	4
Chicago . . . . .	51	4	2,397	5	4	5
Cincinnati . . . . .	155	.. . . .	6,591	1	1	1
Cleveland . . . . .	3	.. . . .	136	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Detroit . . . . .	33	.. . . .	1,320	.. . . .	.. . . .	1
Harrisburg . . . . .	5	.. . . .	170	.. . . .	.. . . .	1
Hartford . . . . .	35	.. . . .	1,597	2	.. . . .	2
Indianapolis . . . . .	11	.. . . .	418	.. . . .	.. . . .	6
Louisville . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,121	41	.. . . .	3
Milwaukee . . . . .	45	.. . . .	1,845	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
New York . . . . .	21	.. . . .	5,720	.. . . .	.. . . .	2
Peoria . . . . .	30	1	1,233	1	5	1
Pittsburg . . . . .	40	9	1,375	7	1	.. . . .
Rochester . . . . .	2	.. . . .	81	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
St. Louis . . . . .	39	10	1,764	22	50	3
St. Paul . . . . .	6	1	241	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Troy . . . . .	4	.. . . .	90	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Utica . . . . .	36	.. . . .	1,449	.. . . .	.. . . .	1
Washington . . . . .	9	1	500	.. . . .	.. . . .	1
Totals	1,079	29	49,982	157	108	53

TABLE VI.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF WORK AND DISTRIBUTIONS FOR  
1862, 1863, 1864, AND 1865.

PARTICULARS	I. 1865.	II. 1864.	III. 1863.	IV. 1862.	V. Totals for 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.
Delegates Commissioned . . . . .	1,079	2,217	1,189	374	4,859
Aggregate Number of days of Delegates' service . . . . .	49,982	78,860	41,118	11,593	181,562
Boxes of Stores and Publications distributed . . . . .	31,624	47,103	12,648	3,691	95,066
Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scriptures distributed . . . . .	328,879	569,594	465,715	102,560	1,466,748
Hymn and Psalm Books . . . . .	379,150	480,247	371,869	130,697	1,361,963
Knapsack Books, in paper or flexible covers . . . . .	2,611,028	1,326,676	1,254,591	115,737	5,308,032
Bond Literary Books . . . . .	159,781	93,872	39,713	3,450	296,816
Magazines and Pamphlets . . . . .	266,180	346,536	420,492	34,653	767,861
Religious Weekly and Monthly Newspapers . . . . .	6,818,394	7,990,758	2,931,469	381,781	18,122,002
Pages of Tracts . . . . .	2,192,173	13,681,342	11,976,722	10,953,706	39,104,123
'Silent Comforter,' etc . . . . .	759	3,028	3,285	839	8,911
Sermons preached by Delegates, Prayer Meetings held by Dele- gates . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	58,508
Letters written by Delegates . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	77,714
					92,321

NOTE.—There were also distributed, by the various Branches and Army Agencies, during the war, 7,967,000 sheets of paper, and 7,066,000 envelopes.



**TABLE VII.** --GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND VALUES FOR 1862, 1863, 1864, AND 1865.

PARTICULARS.	I 1862.	II 1863.	III 1864.	IV 1865.	V Totals for 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.
Cash Receipts at Central and Branch Offices.....	\$828,257 70	\$1,297,755 28	\$358,220 29	\$40,160 29	\$2,524,393 56
Value of Stores donated to Central and Branch Offices.....	1,141,957 73	1,109,598 57	385,829 07	142,150 00	2,880,535 37
Value of Publications donated to Central and Branch Offices.....	\$3,026 26	31,296 32	.....	.....	114,322 58
Value of Scriptures donated by American Bible Society.....	52,282 06	72,114 83	45,971 50	102,000 00	179,824 39
Value of Scriptures donated by British and Foreign Bible Society.....	.....	.....	1,077 79	.....	1,077 79
Value of Hymn Books donated by Army Committees, Young Men's Christian Association, Boston.....	1,002 84	1,788 06	.....	.....	3,750 90
Value of Delegates' Services.....	80,715 09	1,099,920 00	72,420 00	21,200 00	2,144,115 09
Value of Railroad, Steamboat, and other Transportation facilities.....	51,410 00	106,765 00	14,210 00 <sup>1</sup>	11,080 00	216,095 00
Value of Telegraph facilities, from Maine to California.....	12,025 00	26,150 00	9,780 00	3,650 00	51,815 00
Value of Bents of Warehouses and other Structures.....	8,500 00	67 00	.....	.....	15,200 00
Totals.....	\$2,209,615 88	\$2,882,347 86	\$916,837 66	\$231,230 29	\$6,291,197 68

<sup>1</sup> This is the work of four months only, as the active campaign closed in April, with the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee.

NOTE. --There are two items in these tables that may be considered representative items, one of the *home* work and the other of the *field* work of the Commission, *Delegates* and *Donations*. A comparison of these for the several years will best mark the growth of the Commission, rapid and continuous to the end. During the first year of the Commission, 356 Delegates were commissioned; the year following, 1,207; the third year, 2,217; in the four months of the fourth year, preceding the close of the war, 1,023 Delegates were sent out, which rate, continued through the year, would have given us 3,069. Thus, reckoning the Delegates by the hundred, for more ready comparison, they show an annual growth in the ratio of 3, 12, 22, 30. In the first year the receipts amounted to \$231,000; in the second year they were \$916,837; in the third year they were \$2,882,347; from January to May, 1865, one-third of a year of active campaign, they were \$2,228,195, which rate, continued twelve months, would have given, for this last year, \$6,684,315. The donations, counted by the hundred thousand, mark an increase in the ratio of 2, 9, 28, 66.

## CHAPTER VI.

### AUXILIARIES.

No representation of the methods and achievements of the Christian Commission would be satisfactory or just that failed to mention the operations of its chief auxiliaries. The spontaneity and freedom of the entire movement are well illustrated in the origin and organization of these auxiliaries, and in the nature of their connection with the central Commission. No two of them were organized upon precisely the same plan, and there was great variety in the details of their methods, but their unity of aim and spirit was complete, and their co-operation could scarcely have been more harmonious or more efficient. In one place, as Chicago, a vigorous committee of the local Young Men's Christian Association preceded the formation of the Commission by months of sanitary and religious labor among the soldiers at home and in the field, and as soon as opportunity offered they readily became the Commission's representative in their community, and used the Commission as their medium of communication with the army. In another place, as St. Louis, the work was begun by individual effort, and afterward passed into the hands of a local organization; this ultimately becoming an auxiliary of the Commission. Again, as at Pittsburg, a society which was fully organ-

ized and acting as the agency of an extensive community, was made, by their own vote and the acceptance of the central Executive Committee, a Branch Commission. Or, as at Boston, a resident member of the Commission was its official and active representative, while the Young Men's Association was in hearty co-operation. Or finally, as in several places, after the benevolence of a community had for a while reached the army through various channels, without any organized connection with the Commission, an auxiliary was constituted by the formal action of the central Committee. For all that makes these annals worthy of preservation, many of these Branches are not less entitled to commemoration than the main Commission itself. In the gratuitous and devoted services of those who sustained the organizations and performed the principal share of the work, as well as in the economy and efficiency of the management, there was no distinction among the several societies, except such as might arise from peculiarity of circumstances or position. Prominent business men in all the large cities,—men representing every evangelical denomination of Christians,—gave their time, influence, and business facilities to the work of the Commission, nor did they grow weary or withdraw until the work was done. None of these labors enter at any point into the financial exhibits of the Commission, except that they are absent from the expense account. They deserve at least this general notice, to suggest, in connection with the gratuitous labors of the thousands of Delegates, how freely this blessed charity was served. It should also be remarked that the discounts received by the Commission in its vast purchases, throughout the country, supplied manifoldly all

the incidental expenses of working its machinery,—so that the business men of the nation were not only large contributors to the Commission's funds, but enabled it thus indirectly to distribute the nation's bounty without cost.

Each of the chief auxiliaries was the centre of a large number of smaller tributaries,—the town and village aid societies. These smaller societies were characterized oftentimes by energy and economy not less than those of the more prominent organizations. Here the women were usually the chief actors, and not seldom the work was carried forward without a penny of pecuniary expense.

Without pretending to entire accuracy, the order in which the following societies are mentioned is that of the date of organization.

#### WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

The early work at this place has been already described in part. Previous to the organization of the Christian Commission, and mainly through the agency of those who were afterward identified with it, large quantities of reading-matter were sent from this point into the army. Immediately after the meeting of the Commission in Washington, December, 1861, an auxiliary Army Committee was appointed and rooms secured. The Committee, after two or three changes made during the following year, consisted of William Ballantyne, Chairman; M. H. Miller, member of the Commission; Rev. John Thrush; Z. Richards. The Young Men's Christian Association was also active in co-operation.

Mr. Ballantyne communicates, under date of January

22, 1866, the following narrative of events connected with their early operations. It shows the cordial relations and co-operation of the several parties engaged in those preliminary movements:—

After a week's isolation from the outer world (following the attack upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops in Baltimore, April 19, 1861), other troops began to come in, and many of them not supplied with the Word of God. The Washington City Bible Society asked the Young Men's Christian Association to undertake the labor of distribution, which they cordially did, and appointed ten of the most active members, who districted the city and most faithfully attended to their duty. The troops at that time were all quartered inside the city, in the largest buildings which could be procured. While this work of Bible supply was being attended to, Mr. Broughton, of the Boston Tract Society, came to Washington, to see how their publications could be best distributed to the soldiers. He called upon me just when some of the Bible agents were in for their supply. We stated to him our mode of operations, and he at once said, "This is just what I want. Will you, in addition, distribute our little books, prepared especially for the soldiers?" We answered, "Yes." Promptly and liberally the books came along, and were, in the way I have mentioned, carried to the men for whom they were designed, gratefully received and eagerly read. Supplies of reading-matter were also received from the New York Tract Society, Massachusetts S. S. Society, and others.

The troops were moved out of the city and across the Potomac, where they could not be so easily reached, although some of the young men did follow them and keep up the work. We then sought to make the acquaintance of all the chaplains, and inform them where a supply of Testaments and reading could be had for their men.

Thus things continued, until after the battle of Bull Run (Sunday, July 21, 1861), when a delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association of New York came to Washington, to render what assistance they could to the army. They were most excellent and devoted men. Mr. Vincent Colyer remained after the others had gone home,

and while thus engaged felt the necessity of a more general organization, which would represent the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, and be the medium through which the church could pour out its benefactions for our noble defenders. The suggestion of Mr. Colyer was cordially endorsed by the Washington Association, and a circular was issued urging the calling of a Convention to organize a Christian Commission. Geo. H. Stuart, as chairman of the confederated associations, issued the call, the Convention was held in the city of New York, and the Christian Commission organized.

While Mr. Colyer's proposition was being considered, and before the Commission got fairly underway, the work had so grown that our store could no longer contain the amount of material for use. The General Government, being applied to, granted the use of a room in the Post-Office building, which, after the organization of the United States Christian Commission, was, by vote of the Association, turned over to it. This, however, soon being found too small, the whole material was removed to the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was the room thus granted to the Association in which Mr. Alvord, of the Boston Tract Society, attended personally to the distribution of their own material.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington cares little about the honor of being first in the field. They were on the ground, and it was only their duty. The Association hesitated not to stand true to the nation's cause, although some of our members left us and went to their own place.

The Commission encountered peculiar difficulties in Washington. A large portion of the population, especially in the earlier stages of the war, was in sympathy with the Southern cause, and a practical indifference characterized many others. The sojourners there, always numerous, in pursuit mainly of political or personal ends, did not care to identify themselves with any benevolent, least of all with any religious, movement. That there were active Christian workers in all these classes it is gratifying to testify, and they increased alike in numbers

and activity as the society of the Capital became purged of disloyalty. And then Washington, more than any other city, was regarded as common ground by the multitudinous solicitors of public favor and patronage. All the national interests being represented there, and its inhabitants being so largely made up of persons from all parts of the country, the various sectional appeals for aid found opportunity for their advocacy. But the Christian Commission had warm and earnest friends among the pastors and members of the several churches; not a few of the ladies proved themselves efficient helpers; and substantial evidences of interest were received from Government officials of all ranks and departments of the public service, and from many private citizens. President Lincoln more than once contributed to its funds. During the progress of its work the Commission received from Washington the sum of \$25,039.62, and other donations to the value of \$26,620,—being a total of \$51,659.62.

Washington was the centre of a vast field for the operations of the Commission. It was always the near or remote base for the armies acting against Richmond, and was itself occupied or surrounded by numerous fortifications, camps, military prisons, hospitals, rests, etc. Alexandria, seven miles below Washington, and connected with it by a thickset line of forts and camps, was regarded as a suburb of the Capital, and duplicated its need of labor. In all these places where the soldiers were gathered, sick or well, the Delegates of the Commission were daily visitors, with their benevolent and timely ministrations for both body and soul.

As has been noticed, Washington was, early in the war, divided into districts by the Young Men's Asso-

ciation, and each district assigned to a committee, so that there should be no lack of religious visitation among the hospitals and camps. A missionary, Rev. O. P. Pitcher, was employed, the chief part of whose salary was afterward assumed by the Commission, who gave himself with constancy and faithfulness to labor for the soldiers, and continued until after the operations of the Commission were closed. He went mainly among those who were destitute of chaplains and of religious advantages, as the teamsters, quartermasters' men, prisoners, guards, detached squads, and those who were detained for a few hours at the Soldiers' Rest. From the frequent changes taking place among these classes, the number of men reached was very great,—not less than 270,000 passing through the Soldiers' Rest alone in a single year. As indicating the kind and amount of labor performed, we may take Mr. Pitcher's summary for three years:—

Scriptures distributed.....	28,177	Religious services held.....	1,498
Religious papers.....	155,898	Converts and inquirers.....	587
Books and pamphlets.....	11,855	Visits, exclusive of meetings.....	1,181
Pages of Tracts.....	1,773,261	Miles traveled in the work.....	5,240

These figures imperfectly suggest the labors of one man, and in the cities of Washington and Alexandria, with the intermediate and contiguous field, there were from ten to fifty Delegates constantly employed. It is impossible to set forth their work by statistics, for while the number and money value of the articles distributed may be given, who can estimate the influence of an earnest religious meeting, of words of comfort spoken in private, of a visit to the cot of the dying, of the letter written to distant friends, of the numberless deeds of



thoughtful kindness, ending only with the Christian burial? In Alexandria there were often as many as forty sermons preached on a Sabbath by the Delegates, and a proportionate amount of other labor.

The great military camp near Arlington Heights deserves an entire chapter, but can receive only a few sentences. At first it was Camp Convalescent, where the convalescing soldiers were gathered from the various hospitals to make room for fresh cases, and wait until their strength was sufficient for duty in the field. Afterward it was Camp Distribution, the general rendezvous and camp of instruction for soldiers *in transitu*. The men were continually changing, and the numbers varied from one thousand to fifteen or twenty thousand. It is estimated that during the years 1863 and 1864 there were more than 200,000 soldiers in this one camp. The Commission's work began with the beginning of the camp, and continued until it was broken up. The small tents at first used as a chapel gave place to a wooden structure,—erected by the soldiers from lumber furnished by the Commission,—and this was successively enlarged until it would hold more than a thousand men. Even then it was often found too small to accommodate all who came to the religious meetings, and the numbers standing outside, about the openings, were sometimes equal to those within. It was the scene of a continuous revival. While visitation by the Delegates was constant in the barracks, at the hospital, and at the neighboring forts, meetings were held daily, two or three times a day, at the chapel. Stated evenings in each week were devoted to meetings for temperance, literary exercises, etc. During the year 1864, in the camp and at the six nearest

forts, "more than 700 sermons were preached, with the accompanying exercises of prayer and praise, and more than 900 prayer-meetings were held, in which the soldiers took an active and most acceptable part." Of the same year it is said, "Many thousands were awakened to feel their need of a Saviour, and to ask for the prayers of Christians; and we believe that thousands have been born of the Spirit, and brought into the kingdom of God's dear Son. Evening after evening, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and sometimes a hundred, have risen at a time, to be specially remembered in prayer." On one occasion at least the number was two hundred. A "Christian Brotherhood" was established, in which many were enrolled who had already made public profession of their Christian faith, and to which many more were united by baptism. The Lord's Supper was administered on the first Sunday in each month.<sup>1</sup>

There were other points within this district scarcely inferior in the interest and results of their religious labors to the camp just mentioned, but what has been given must stand as representative of all.

The gathering of the great army at Washington, in the summer of 1865, for their final "muster-out,"—General Sherman's troops having joined the forces of the East,—furnished a fitting close to the work of the Commission among them. Large supplies of under-clothing and of anti-scorbutics were distributed to Gen-

<sup>1</sup> The Christian Commission, by official action, disclaimed all exercise of ecclesiastical functions, avowing that its Delegates and Agents, as such, had no more authority for administering the ordinances of the church than for the ordaining of a clergyman. Much, however, was necessarily left to the discretion of the Delegates themselves, and as matter of fact the ordinances were frequently administered by ministers of various denominations.

eral Sherman's men,—“potatoes and onions by the thousand bushels, and hundreds of barrels of cucumber pickles,”—they being in peculiar need after their long march across the country. And throughout the army, in their encampments near the city, the Delegates pitched their tents again,—“holding preaching services and prayer-meetings, visiting systematically through the regiments, brigades, and divisions, talking with the men, and supplying them with religious reading, and such hospital stores as were needed.”

The active work of the Commission in this district closed with the month of August, 1865, except that the office in Washington was kept open a little longer. The hospitals were emptied and the regiments dispersed,—and the Commission, closing in behind the returning columns, saw them safely home.

The Commission was served by able and faithful men. Those who were in more responsible charge of the work,—F. E. Shearer, H. P. Sanford, Rev. S. L. Bowler, Rev. J. J. Abbott, at Washington; Rev. C. P. Lyford, Rev. Edward Hawes, Rev. J. P. Fisher, at Camp Convalescent; Rev. O. C. Thompson, at Alexandria; Rev. O. P. Pitcher, and Rev. J. C. Kingsley, as missionaries,—should be especially named. Mr. William Ballantyne, who generously gave of his time and means to the Commission, had the oversight of the entire work, and in good part superintended its business interests, not only in the district, but in the armies operating against Richmond. How great these interests were, the tables of receipts and disbursements<sup>1</sup> will partially indicate.

<sup>1</sup>The reference here and throughout this chapter, to “statistical tables,” is to those which are given in the closing chapter of the book.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia was interested in the Christian Commission from its organization, and was one of its most constant and most generous contributors. An Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association was organized, as has been stated elsewhere, July 4, 1861. Its membership was somewhat changed from year to year, but for the greater portion of the war H. N. Thissell was Chairman, and Thomas Tolman, Secretary. Upon the formation of the Commission this Committee at once became co-operative with it, and by a resolution passed February 16, 1863, became more closely related as an auxiliary. This Committee established a system of Sunday evening meetings in behalf of the Commission, by which almost every church in the city and the adjoining communities was reached. Very much was thus done to sustain and guide public opinion, and to keep up the general interest and enthusiasm to the last. The Committee also maintained a constant visitation of the hospitals and camps in and around the city,—there being on their list, at the height of the war, twenty-five of the former and six or eight of the latter. By request of the Governor and the State Surgeon-General, there was kept at the rooms of the Association a record of all the sick and disabled Pennsylvania soldiers in the hospitals of the district. This record, which finally contained more than fifty thousand names, was of great service in answering with promptness and accuracy the numerous inquiries that came from anxious friends. A generous donation of several hundred tons of coal, made by the coal operators of Schuylkill county, to the needy families of absent or disabled Philadelphia soldiers, was

freely transported by the Reading railroad, received by the Chairman of the Commission, and found the last link in this chain of benevolence in its free distribution to the worthy recipients by the hands of the Army Committee. Mr. Joseph Parker was the active agent of the Committee in all these labors of Christian charity, and contributed materially to their success.

The nearness of this Committee to the Central Office of the Commission prevented it from becoming as distinctly conspicuous as it might otherwise have been. The above brief statement, however, will indicate the value and extent of its usefulness, as an auxiliary of the Commission and as an agent of local relief. It should be added, that the first delegation sent to the army by the Commission was mainly a deputation from this Committee and their fellow-members of the Association.

## BOSTON.

December 2, 1861, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, at a special meeting, received the report of their delegation to the convention that formed the Christian Commission. Upon hearing the report it was

*Resolved*, That this Association approves of the object proposed by the Christian Commission, and will aid it so far as may seem practicable.

This resolution may not indicate much enthusiasm at the outset, and the Association could not divine the labors that were to come upon it during the terrible years then about to open, but the pledge was fully redeemed. At the same meeting an Army Committee

was appointed, consisting of Edward S. Tobey (Chairman), Joseph Story (Treasurer), J. Sullivan Warren, Jacob Sleeper, R. Sturgis, Jr., which Committee served unchanged throughout the war. L. P. Rowland, Jr., as agent of the Committee, had charge of the receipt and forwarding of stores.

With the exceptions of Western Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, New England found a natural and convenient centre in Boston, and hence the Committee in Boston acted for that entire section. Mr. Charles Demond, a member of the Commission, and of the central Executive Committee, had oversight of the work, neglecting his own affairs that he might devote the greater part of his time to the Commission's interests. The Army Committee was hearty and constant in its co-operation. As there were few military hospitals or camps in their vicinity,—the policy of the Government being to keep these at a less distance from the seat of war,—and as the local needs of the navy were attended to by other members of the Association,<sup>1</sup> the labors of the Committee were chiefly given to the collection of funds and supplies for the Central Office at Philadelphia. How well this work was done the statistical tables will show. Local organizations were established in the principal towns throughout New England; through the use of printed circulars and newspaper appeals, and the voluntary service of returned

<sup>1</sup> The receiving-ship at the Charlestown navy-yard, where many thousands enlisted into the navy during the war, was regularly visited by members of the Association, under the general direction of Mr. Rowland. Meetings were held every night, and distributions of reading-matter and stores were frequently made. The ship was the scene of almost continuous religious revival. The camps at Reidville and at Galloupe's Island were similarly remembered.

Delegates, in holding meetings and making visitations, almost every community was reached; in many churches the fourth Sunday evening of each month was observed as a concert of prayer for the army; and the supply of resources was continuous and large. In the number of Delegates commissioned (799) and the amount of money contributed (\$330,197.86) during the full period of the Commission's operations, Boston was in advance of any other Branch; in stores and publications donated (4,032 packages at an estimated value of \$494,200) she was just behind Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The Boston Committee also issued an admirable army hymn book, with tunes, which was much sought after and widely circulated.

On three occasions,—after the battle of Gettysburg in 1863, after the battles of the Wilderness in 1864, and after the fall of Richmond in 1865,—Mr. Demond, Mr. Tobey, and other members of the Army Committee, waited in the Merchants' Exchange to receive the offerings of the people for their suffering defenders. No one was solicited for a contribution; by the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Exchange, these men posted their telegrams from the Central Office and the battle-fields upon the bulletin board, kept their station at a convenient table, and received what was freely handed them. The receipts were, respectively, \$35,000, \$60,000, \$30,000.<sup>1</sup> And in addition, the general interest in the work of the Commission was thus increased, and contributions from other sources were multiplied. Few scenes are more worthy of commemoration than this of converting the busy place and season of trade into occa-

<sup>1</sup> See p. 253.

sions of patriotic benevolence, and nothing furnishes a better index of the true and permanent feeling of Boston and New England toward the men who were fighting to perpetuate and extend the blessings of liberty. New England did not forget either her honor or her responsibility in the hour of trial, and these proofs that she did not forget are her memorial before the world.

#### CHICAGO.

How promptly the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association engaged in patriotic and religious labors, at the outbreak of the war, has been previously noticed. They were active in promoting enlistments, and recruited four companies for the Seventy-second Illinois regiment, under the requisition of July, 1861,—having also had a number of representatives among the 75,000 volunteers first called out. In their disbursements the Army Committee of this Association includes \$758, especially given for "recruiting soldiers." The Army Committee, of which John V. Farwell was Chairman, and B. F. Jacobs, Secretary, during the war, was appointed in the early summer of 1861. Previously to this the "Committee on Devotional Meetings,"—Messrs. D. L. Moody and B. F. Jacobs,—began religious meetings in Camp Douglas, and had published a soldiers' hymn book to facilitate their work. These meetings rapidly increased in number and interest, "until as many as eight or ten were held each evening, and hundreds were led to seek Christ." Camp Douglas was a permanent camp, having in connection with it one of the principal military prisons. A chapel was erected by the Christian Commission, a reading-room maintained, and later in the



war a diet kitchen was established. An encouraging and fruitful religious interest was almost continuously prevalent. The clergymen and laymen of the city readily responded to a call for co-operation. Their first army Delegate, Mr. Moody, was sent out by the Committee in October, 1861, to visit their former associates, who were then on duty in Kentucky. In such service, therefore, Chicago was probably second only to New York. The Chicago Association joined in the Convention that formed the Christian Commission, and became at once auxiliary to it through the Army Committee already organized, which afterward took the name of *The Northwestern Branch*. Their Chairman was made a constituent member of the Commission. Their first year's report shows them first among similar Committees, as to money expended and meetings held among the soldiers.

The home field of the Branch was limited by the organization of other auxiliaries within territory that would otherwise have found its centre at Chicago. Peoria and St. Louis both operated in Illinois, and the districts of Indianapolis and Milwaukee left but a narrow strip between them. All therefore that remained to Chicago was a small fraction of her own State (about three-twelfths) and the northern half of Iowa. This doubtless secured the better cultivation of the whole field, but it diminished the financial exhibit of Chicago. There were also for a while influences at work,—in part her misapprehension of the necessity that the Commission should have entire control of its own stores, and in part her readiness to co-operate practically with other societies, and yield to their measures and plans,—that

kept the receipts of the Chicago Branch, especially in stores, much lower than they should have been. But these influences were largely overcome, as her closing returns will show,—remembering that her home field was then at the smallest.

This Branch was among the first to appreciate the importance of Cairo as a point for Christian labor, being there able to reach the thousands of troops continually moving to or from the Southwestern armies. A building was erected in 1864, at a cost of about \$3,000, upon ground whose use was generously given by the Illinois Central Railroad, and all departments of the Commission's labors were vigorously carried forward. The supervision of this work afterward passed into the hands of the Committee at Peoria, and was finally, November 1, 1865, transferred to the Committee at St. Louis. Chicago united with other Western auxiliaries, as has been noticed, in caring for the troops along the line of the Mississippi river,—not a few of their men, however, performing service in other parts of the army. After the surrender of the rebel armies and the disbanding of our own, in the early summer of 1865, while the Commission was closing up its work, Chicago was enabled to give assistance at several points which, by the continued presence of troops or new necessity for them, could not be at once abandoned. Nashville was thus aided, through the agency of General Fisk, and St. Louis was helped in caring for the troops in Texas and on the Plains. Timely pecuniary means for these supplementary labors were received through the courtesy of the managers of the "Soldiers' Home and Sanitary Fair," who generously shared their receipts with the Chicago Committee of the

Christian Commission. Work in Texas was continued until the spring of 1866, and it is a pleasant and striking coincidence that the last two Chicago Delegates to return from the field were the first minister of the gospel ever located in that city, Rev. Jeremiah Porter, and his venerable wife.

The Chicago Committee did much for the comfort of soldiers on their way to their homes in the Northwest, and for those who congregated in the city to seek employment. In conjunction with the Sanitary Commission a Bureau of Employment was organized, to which the Army Committee contributed, in all, \$3,000, and through which more than 1,400 men were furnished with situations, "at an expense to the Bureau of *less than one dollar* each."

## ST. LOUIS.

An Army Committee was appointed by the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, December 10, 1861, with E. D. Jones as chairman. The work undertaken was mainly local, for which there was great demand.<sup>1</sup> St. Louis was within the seat of war at the West, and was the headquarters of large numbers of troops. Previously to the organization of this Committee, Mr. McIntyre and others had labored systematically and efficiently, as elsewhere related, among the soldiers, so that the first soldiers to cross the Mississippi were wel-

<sup>1</sup> The duties of this Committee, as designated in the resolution appointing it, were "to visit soldiers in camps and hospitals, hold religious meetings among them, and distribute such reading-matter as can be procured for the purpose." Weekly prayer-meetings were at once commenced in Benton, Schofield, and Alexander Barracks; and in Fifth Street, Lawson, Good Samaritan, and Marine Hospitals. The Committee were assisted in the distribution of reading-matter by many ladies of the city.

comed by Christian friends, and with supplies, more or less abundant, of religious reading. These independent labors were continued until September, 1862, when the Committee was re-organized, taking the title of *Western Army Committee*, and Mr. McIntyre became identified with it. Until the business enlarged beyond the capacity of his store to accommodate it, Mr. McIntyre acted as Depository, and freely furnished room for its publications and sanitary supplies. A year later, September 28, 1863, the name of the Committee was still further changed to the *St. Louis Branch of the United States Christian Commission*. January 4, 1864, Mr. Jones having resigned, Mr. Isaac S. Smyth, who had been a member of the Committee from the beginning, was chosen chairman. At the close of that year, December 30, he was succeeded by Mr. McIntyre. During the most important portion of the history of this Branch, that is, from January, 1864, Edwin Ticknor was Treasurer, and J. H. Parsons, Corresponding Secretary.

As above stated, St. Louis was the centre of a large and necessitous army field. The numerous camps and hospitals in and around the city, and throughout the State, furnished large demands for reading-matter. A general and judicious distribution was made through systematic correspondence with the chaplains and others, and occasional visitations by Delegates. The early policy of the Committee does not seem to have favored much attention to sanitary supplies, for which the Western Sanitary Commission, the Ladies' Union Aid Society, and State organizations, made more exclusive provision. And it is pleasant to record the spirit of fraternal and courteous co-operation which was continually manifest

among these societies of kindred aims. More than once or twice the Western Sanitary Commission showed its substantial good-will toward the Christian Commission, as when, for example, upon an appeal for books, in 1861, they turned over to the *St. Louis Branch* thirty camp libraries; and again, in 1865, they placed at the disposal of the same Branch many thousand dollars' worth of stores. Similar illustrations might be given of the action of several of the Western State Sanitary Commissions. But the experience of the Christian Commission was confirmed by that of its several Branches, that sanitary supplies, in its own possession and under its own control, were essential to the successful performance of its more spiritual work. In ministering to soldiers the cases were numerous where the only thing a Christian would dare to do was to feed the sufferer or bind up his wounds, and not to have then at command a bandage or a piece of bread was not only to be guilty of failure in meeting an emergency, but it was to compromise the influence and usefulness of himself and his society. The religious tract, or the word of admonition and encouragement, given to a victim of the battle-field, after his body had been carefully washed, and fed, and dressed, and laid upon a clean pillow, was like the exhortation of Christ to the wretched man whom he had healed.<sup>1</sup> So the mis-

<sup>1</sup> The first Annual Report of the Commission gives an illustration in point: "Mr. J. describes the garret of the old Harrison mansion, at Harrison's Landing, with its eighty-five men stowed away under the scorching roof. He says, their boots were so hardened by the intense heat that they had to cut them off with a knife, in order to bathe their feet. The attendants refused to work there. The Delegates undertook to do what they could. They prepared buckets of cool, nice lemonade, and took them up on the stairs leading to the garret; — the stairs were so narrow that only one could ascend at a time. Leaving the

take early and readily corrected itself, and at St. Louis, as elsewhere, the practice became established of gathering and distributing hospital and other sanitary stores,—constantly purchasing them in large quantities, besides using all that were donated,—as an essential though secondary characteristic of the Commission's work.

In 1863 the St. Louis Branch was made the general distributing agency for all the troops along the Mississippi river, as far South as to the northern boundary of Louisiana,—that is, for the armies operating West of the departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland. The limits thus indicated were observed after the military departments were changed and consolidated. The auxiliaries at Chicago, Peoria, Detroit, and Milwaukee united with St. Louis in supplying this Mississippi field. The principal centres of operations within the army were at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Little Rock, with stations at other points, while Cairo, and the various posts nearer home and in the Northwest, were not forgotten. At the chief offices named, during the greater part of their occupation, Messrs. K. A. Burnell, Rev. F. G. Ensign, and C. C. Thayer were in charge. Other agents and permanent delegates rendered efficient service. Rev. Shepard Wells was both a Collecting and a Field Agent, looking

lemonade out of sight, on the stairs, Rev. Mr. S. proposed a short religious service, read some of the comforting words of Jesus, from the Gospel of John, and talked very tenderly of home, of heaven, and of the Saviour. Good was done, no doubt; but not so much as if the lemonade had come first. After the service they passed around their buckets and cups; and more than one said to Mr. J., 'Ah! doctor, doctor, this is better than talk;' and to Mr. S. others said, 'Pardon me, sir; your talk was excellent, but this cooling drink is the best now.'—*First Annual Report*, p. 19.

after the welfare of the troops in Missouri, Kansas, etc., and raising money and supplies throughout the home field.

A prominent and somewhat peculiar feature of the operations of the St. Louis Branch was the employment of lady Delegates or missionaries.<sup>1</sup> They were engaged as attendants in the reading-rooms and visitors in the hospitals, doing whatever their quick sympathy and ready hands found to do for the bodily and spiritual comfort of the men. These ladies were stationed in St. Louis, at Jefferson Barracks (twelve miles below St. Louis), at Fort Leavenworth, and at the rooms in Memphis, Vicksburg, and Little Rock. Some of them remained in the work from one to three years, and all of them performed services of great value. They were able, by their womanly affection, delicacy, and facility, to exert an influence over the soldiers, for restraint and encouragement, that was a most precious assistance alike to the surgeon and the religious teacher. One of these lady missionaries, in her report from Jefferson Barracks for 1863, says, "Not a week has passed but that some have been hopefully converted." Mr. Ensign says, "I speak within bounds when I say that hundreds were led to

<sup>1</sup> Ladies were similarly employed by other Committees, as, for example, at Chicago, but in no other field was this so prominent a characteristic as in the St. Louis district.

Subjoined is a full list of the lady Delegates employed by the St. Louis Branch, as furnished by Mr. McLutyr:—

Miss Sue McBeth,	Miss M. E. Burnell,	Miss E. L. Ingalls,
Miss Nellie L. Barnard,	Miss E. Hardenbrook,	Miss A. M. Turner,
Miss Annie M. Johnson,	Miss N. H. Howe,	Miss H. E. Levings,
Miss H. M. Bissell,	Miss S. A. Sprague,	Mrs. D. O. Searles,
Miss Laura M. Pinney,	Mrs. Belle Tannahill,	Mrs. D. E. Orange,
Miss Josephine Kimball,	Miss Mary Porter,	Mrs. Plumb,

Jesus by these ladies." Many testimonials might be given of the fruitfulness of their labors and of the gratitude of those to whom they ministered, as well as of the effect in deepening and strengthening their own religious character.

The fact that St. Louis was within the arena of conflict,—the State being at times occupied by from 20,000 to 50,000 troops,—while adding to its expenditures and labors, diminished its local resources. But liberal things were devised and done for the Commission in St. Louis and elsewhere in the State, while other portions of the home field, especially Southern Iowa, responded with noble generosity.

When, in the summer of 1865, large bodies of troops were moved into Texas and upon the Plains of the Northwest, the St. Louis Branch assumed the task of carrying forward the work of the Commission among them. It was estimated, in August, that there were 60,000 men in Texas, 20,000 upon the Plains, and not far from 20,000 at other points in the St. Louis district. In many respects the value and fruitfulness of these closing labors, religious and sanitary, were not surpassed by any performed during the history of the Commission. Certainly none were more opportune. The war was substantially at an end. The national interest which centred in the army, and which reflected every change in the fortunes of the conflict, culminated with the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's forces. Enthusiasm in that direction had well-nigh exhausted itself, and there was danger that the soldiers who were now sent South and West would be forgotten. It was less easy to awaken public attention and raise funds necessary for



continued service. The benevolent associations<sup>1</sup> that had followed the army were preparing to retire, and the soldiers were almost moved to complain that the friends at home became sooner wearied of the service of charity than did they of the sacrifices of the camp and battlefield. So that what had been done was in danger of losing its just renown, through neglect of what there was yet to do. But money had come freely into the various treasuries of the Commission, during the rapid military successes of the spring, in anticipation of necessities that were largely avoided by the surrender of the rebel armies without severe fighting. These means were now in part available for the new emergency.

St. Louis was assisted from the Central Office, as also by the auxiliaries at Boston, Chicago, and other points. Mr. John A. Cole, being no longer needed as General Field Agent in the Eastern armies, was induced to take charge of operations in Texas, and Rev. W. J. Gladwin occupied a similar position in the Northwest, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The work was mainly done by permanent paid Delegates, although the work itself was only a repetition of what had been so often performed. The Overland Express Company, as well as the various railroad, steamboat, express, and telegraph companies, whose lines centred in St. Louis, granted the use of their great facilities to the Commission. The agency in Texas was withdrawn in April, 1866; the station at Little Rock, the last in the Mississippi field, closed early in June; and the station at Fort

<sup>1</sup> No national society, except the Christian Commission, had workers among the troops sent to Texas and the Western Plains.

Leavenworth, the final scene of the Commission's active labors, was closed June 21.

The Committee in St. Louis, after active field labors ceased, were engaged in placing their remaining libraries among the forts in the Western territories, and did not close their office until August 1, 1866. Even then they did not disband, but continued their organization, for the purpose of disbursing their unexpended funds in accordance with the original trust.

#### BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Christian Association, as has been stated, was organized for work among the camps and hospitals of the city, in May, 1861. In the course of the following year it was brought into correspondence with the Christian Commission, from which it also received some contributions of stores. This led the Commission to appoint an auxiliary Committee in Baltimore, early in September, 1862, consisting of G. S. Griffith, President of the above Association, Rev. J. N. McJilton, D. D., and Rev. George P. Hays. These gentlemen continued to serve throughout the war, with Mr. Griffith as Chairman and Dr. McJilton, Secretary. In 1864 Mr. Hays was chosen Treasurer, and Rev. G. R. Bent, who had for some time been in the service of the Commission, was made General Agent, to have immediate oversight of affairs in the office. In the same year the Committee was enlarged, so as to represent the different religious denominations and the different sections of the home field. Mr. Griffith, besides devoting most of his time to the work, gave also the requisite accommodations for office and warehouse.



STATION AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.



The district assigned to the Baltimore Committee consisted of the State of Maryland, to which was added, for convenience, the county of York, Pennsylvania, and, for a while, a portion of the State of Delaware. This will be seen to include, besides the important city of Baltimore, the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Western boundary of Maryland, the camps and hospitals at Annapolis, Point Lookout, York, and other points. It was thus really more of an army field than a home field, although answering for both. The expenditures would of necessity exceed the receipts. The widespread and even violent sympathy with the rebellion, in the city and State, with all the indifference and opposition to such an institution as the Christian Commission which this sympathy implies, made the position of the Baltimore Committee alike delicate and difficult. But their success in collecting money and stores was considerable, as the tables will show.

The numerous hospitals in Baltimore were systematically visited and well-cared for. Having, for the most part, faithful chaplains, the ladies of the city formed themselves into relief associations, one for each hospital, and thus gave themselves, with the co-operation of the gentlemen of the Christian Association, to supply every necessity. Through these several agencies, and under their own personal supervision, the Committee of the Christian Commission carried on their local work.

Few points made memorable by the great war surpass in sad and tender interest Camp Parole and its neighboring hospitals and barracks, at Annapolis. Here came the thousands, exchanged or waiting to be exchanged, from the terrible prisons at Richmond, Andersonville,

and elsewhere. The world has heard much of the horrors endured in these prisons, but the half is not yet told.<sup>1</sup> It was the privilege of the Christian Commission, mainly through the Baltimore Agency, to assist in bestowing such relief and comfort as were possible.<sup>2</sup> When it could be done, Delegates and stores were placed upon the transports, on their way to the points designated for the exchange of prisoners, so that aid might be given at the earliest moment. The work done at Annapolis was among the most blessed and fruitful of any performed by the Commission. Not only did kind nursing, with such supplies of food and clothing as were necessary, contribute much to the restoration of the men,—saving indeed many lives,—but the religious reading furnished, and the opportunities for hearing the gospel preached, and joining in meetings for social worship, were not less appreciated than the material comforts. To many of them there had been added to all their other hardships a famine of the Word of God, and they rejoiced in the abundant feast. As at Camp Convales-

<sup>1</sup> Take simply this picture, with all that it suggests of privation and suffering. It is given by a Delegate of the Commission, laboring in 1863 at Annapolis. Perhaps some time an artist may be found who can put it upon canvas:—“S. Chatfield, Company E, First Mounted Rifles, New York, said he saw six men, who were wasted by hunger and chilled with cold, for one dollar procure a small stick of wood, cut it in pieces and make a fire of it, and sit down to get a little heat. When it had burned up, one poor fellow leaned over the place where the fire had been; he put his face in his hands, and in the morning was found dead in that position.”—*Second Annual Report*, p. 169.

<sup>2</sup> In the Report of the Ladies' Christian Commission of Buffalo, more particularly noticed elsewhere, is this refreshing item: “Thirteen large boxes (weighing over a ton) of poultry, pies, cake, pickles, jellies, apples, etc., were sent to Annapolis, Maryland, for Thanksgiving Dinner (November 24, 1864) for our returned prisoners at that place.” The preceding Christmas a dinner was provided for about 1,200 men there, by contributions from various sources.

cent and other similar stations, so at Camp Parole there were frequent seasons of protracted religious revival. It may seem strange, while the fact itself produces a singular feeling of relief, that, with all their destitution of religious advantages, there had been no little religious interest among these men during their confinement in the wretched Southern prisons. The explanation is perhaps not difficult. Dependent upon each other for sympathy and encouragement, save only as an occasional message from home might reach them, or an attendant negro might clandestinely give them a little assistance or a word of comfort, they were led by their circumstances and the influence of the Holy Spirit to look to God. It is attested by competent witnesses that hundreds were converted at Andersonville, where religious meetings were maintained by the prisoners with more or less regularity. Similar facts are reported from other prisons.

Point Lookout, at the junction of the Potomac with Chesapeake Bay, was the site of a large prison camp. Several thousands of rebels were here in confinement, requiring a large force of Union soldiers and two or three gunboats to guard them. The Commission did good service among these various troops. The rebels were assisted in making arrangements for stated and frequent religious meetings, and were helped to supplies of reading-matter and sanitary stores. Clergymen and other Christian professors of their own number were of course glad to co-operate. Numerous conversions occurred among them, as at other prison encampments. Some of the Delegates thought the rebels even more ready to yield to religious influences than our own men, and many affecting incidents took place among them. The hospitals, both of

the prisoners and the guard, contained their proportion of sick, and required the constant aid of the Commission. Point Lookout could not, from its retired position and its use as a prison, attract the attention and excite the enthusiasm which attached to other places, but by those who labored there it was recognized as an important and inviting field. The readiness of the Commission to bestow its bounty upon those enemies of the country who had been taken prisoners was in general most heartily appreciated, and contributed something toward a better understanding of the real Christian feeling of the North.

Two incidents in the operations of the Baltimore Committee deserve special mention, as showing the facility with which the Commission met the emergencies of the hour. After the battle of Gettysburg, such of the disabled as could at all endure it were transported to the hospitals at Baltimore and elsewhere. The journey was wearisome and painful. At the instance of Dr. Cuyler, Medical Director, the Commission established a refreshment station, in cars provided for the purpose, at Hanover Junction, thirty miles from Gettysburg and on the main line of railway. Here all the trains of wounded were stopped, and nourishing food and drink,—as lemonade, ginger-water, tea and coffee, soft bread, etc., with stimulants for those that needed,—were liberally distributed to the suffering men. This labor of love was for weeks in the hands of ladies from Baltimore, with such assistance from others as was requisite.

Again, in the summer of 1864, the immense general hospital at City Point, covering forty acres and located wholly in tents, suffered greatly from dust. The nature of the soil, the warm dry weather, the constant grinding



of the wagons and tramping of the horses, with the blowing of the wind, kept a dense cloud of dust continually over the camp, to the discomfort of all, and the increased suffering of the sick. Rev. A. B. Cross, of Baltimore, laboring for the Commission, suggested that a steam fire-engine would relieve the case. General Grant approved the suggestion, and at once despatched Mr. Cross to Baltimore, to secure an engine if possible. The Mayor readily assented, sending not only the engine but men to work it. The neighboring Appomattox, by this means, speedily laid the dust of the camp, and furnished the hospital with an abundant supply of water. The Government soon assumed charge of this agency of relief.

The Baltimore Committee, by its Delegates and in every other way, gave constant assistance to the Commission in the prosecution of its general work, in the armies before Richmond, in the Shenandoah Valley, and elsewhere.

#### BUFFALO.

The Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association was represented in the Convention which formed the Christian Commission, and John D. Hill, M. D., of their number, was made a constituent member of the Commission. Early in 1862, the Association appointed an Army Committee, with Dr. Hill as chairman, for local work among the soldiers. This Committee continued its labors, constantly increasing in their scope and influence, until the spring of 1864. On the fifth day of April, of that year, a Convention met in Rochester, composed of gentlemen from the several communities interested, which recommended to the Central Office the establishment of a

Branch Commission, with headquarters at Buffalo, to act for Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania. This was accordingly done, the title of the auxiliary being *The Branch United States Christian Commission for Western New York and Vicinity*. Dr. Hill became Chairman; Rev. S. Hunt, Secretary; and F. Gridley, Treasurer. Different parts of the field were represented in the Executive Committee. This auxiliary operated directly through the Central Office, sending its stores and Delegates both East and West, as circumstances might determine. The tables will indicate, with sufficient clearness, the amount of work done.

In May, 1863, a Ladies' Christian Commission was formed in Buffalo, which proved remarkably efficient. Although entirely distinct, as an organization, from the Branch Commission, the two societies worked together as mutual auxiliaries, the ladies contributing at least their full share to the success of the enterprise. More than half the cash receipts reported by the Branch were from the ladies. All the stores received were by them repacked and prepared for shipment. They had one hundred and thirty-nine smaller aid societies tributary to them. To these were sent large quantities of flannel and other materials, which were returned in the shape of manufactured garments and other needful articles, almost always accompanied by contributions either of money or valuable stores. As there was no expense for labor in any part of the process of these manufactures, and the express companies carried all the packages without charge, the whole presents a delightful example

of the community of service for the soldiers by a noble band of patriotic and Christian women.<sup>1</sup>

Rochester was within the field assigned to the Buffalo Committee, and made to it contributions of money and stores. In the latter part of the war, however, an independent Committee was organized, directly auxiliary to the Central Office, with Rev. Dr. Claxton as Chairman, and O. D. Grosvenor as Secretary and Treasurer. The figures given in our tables must not be regarded as a measure of the benevolence of Rochester toward the soldiers. Immediately after the opening of the war several vigorous aid societies were formed, mainly operated by the ladies, which selected such channels for their benefactions as seemed best suited to their purposes. Some of them, in 1863, became tributary to the Commission, and some continued to act independently of any national organization. They all did good service.

#### BROOKLYN.

An Army and Navy Committee, to act in concert with the Christian Commission, was appointed by the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, December 4, 1861. They were for several months very efficient in local work, and also contributed largely to aid the troops at the seat of war. The Brooklyn Navy Yard, where many of the war vessels were put in commission, and

<sup>1</sup> Two or three items in the reports of these ladies may be given, not only as showing the nature and extent of their work, but as indicating also what was done by similar societies in all parts of the country. For example, in the Report for 1861, "Over twelve thousand yards of flannel have been cut and made up, without one penny's expense for labor." In the Report for 1863, "Number of shirts cut during the year, 1,899; drawers, 1,185; pairs of socks and mittens knit, 501."

many of the marines enlisted, furnished an inviting field. Frequent meetings were held, with distributions of reading-matter and other articles, among the sailors thus made accessible, as also in the camps and hospitals of the vicinity. Donations of stores and publications, besides those contributed to the Central Office, were sent to the army through Mr. Colyer and other special agents, after several of the earlier battles, both in the East and West. Their Annual Report, presented in May, 1862, shows a disbursement already made of money and stores amounting to nearly \$25,000,—by far the largest exhibit of any similar Committee for that year. In the first winter of the war, the Committee aided in the purchase of chapel tents for four New York regiments, mainly from collections made in the city churches. During 1863, the contributions of Brooklyn for the army were sent almost wholly through other channels. On the 21st of March, 1864, was organized the *Brooklyn and Long Island Christian Commission*, with W. S. Griffith, President; S. B. Caldwell, Treasurer; Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Corresponding Secretary. This society, while it operated mainly through the Christian Commission, was yet independent in its organization. It made no efforts to raise sanitary stores, believing that its usefulness would be best promoted by confining its action to the soliciting of money, the commissioning of Delegates, and the distribution of reading-matter. The stores needed for distribution by its Delegates were taken from the general supplies of the Commission, or received from other societies. This fact will explain a feature almost peculiar to the statistical exhibit of Brooklyn, especially in the returns for the later years,—namely,

that the ratio of the cash received and expended and the Delegates commissioned is much higher than that of the stores reported. The Brooklyn Commission, like the Army Committee which preceded it, acted promptly and generously in providing chapel tents for the army, voting \$5000 for this purpose at one time. This secured ten chapels, for each of which the Brooklyn office also furnished a valuable library.

The work at the navy yard, on the receiving-ships, and in behalf of the marines, continued to be one of great importance and valuable results. The following incident, representative of many that might be given, illustrates the method of the work in part, and its fruit. The agent at the navy yard in 1864, writes, "A lieutenant recently returned from one of our iron-clads, up the James river, called to see me, and requested another supply of reading-matter, having read with diligence and profit the supply we gave them. He said, 'I commenced religious services on board, it being optional to attend or not, and *one* seaman attended. Now,' said he, 'over one hundred attend each service. There is a great change among the crew.'"

#### LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, like Washington and St. Louis, was immediately affected, upon the outbreak of hostilities, by its position upon the border and the divided sentiments of its people. Its position also soon determined its convenience as a military depot for the troops operating in the departments of the Cumberland and the Ohio. Although the hindrances were great, there were not wanting here, as in other places similarly situated, those

who appreciated the necessity of Christian effort among the soldiers, and who attempted to supply it. The Young Men's Christian Association, early in 1862, appointed an Army Committee, which engaged in the various kinds of service already so frequently alluded to in connection with like Committees elsewhere. The ladies, not a few of them among the most prominent and influential of the city, joined heartily in these labors. Through the Army Committee and other persons the Christian Commission made considerable distributions. In May, 1863, a Branch Commission was formed, with J. Edward Hardy, Chairman; J. G. Barrett,<sup>1</sup> Treasurer; Isaac Russell, Secretary;—these officers remaining unchanged through the war. Something was done toward canvassing the city and State for the Commission, and organizing local committees,—with what material results the tables of receipts will show. Supplies for Nashville and beyond passed through Louisville, and its own needs made it a point for large distributions. There were not fewer than twenty hospitals in the city and vicinity, and the sick and wounded at times numbered over 10,000 men. Besides these, there were several extensive camps and barracks. Special diet kitchens, more fully noticed in another place, were established in a majority of the hospitals here, and were conducted with efficiency and the most beneficial results. The interest of the citizens in the Commission's work was pleasantly and generously shown, in addition to their general hearty co-operation, by their aid in providing,

<sup>1</sup> The first Treasurer was Thomas Quigley, Esq.,—a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Louisville. Upon his death, January 2, 1864, Mr. Barrett was appointed.

on more than one occasion, a Christmas dinner for the inmates of the hospitals. The relations of the Commission to citizens, military authorities, and transportation companies, were nowhere more satisfactory than in Louisville.

As incidental to their other labors, and by request of General Sherman, this Branch assisted in relieving the wants of the many refugees and deserters from the rebel army that gathered here. They were helped to employment, gathered into Sunday-schools, taught to read, and they had opportunities of hearing the gospel preached.

In June, 1865, General Sherman's army rendezvoused near the city, to be mustered out of service, which occupied over two months. This gave opportunity for an important work, and it was not neglected. Mr. Loyd's statement of these special labors will be read with interest:—"Large shipments of stores were received from Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia. Purchases were also made in Louisville. The number of Delegates was inadequate to the work, yet the following brief summary, from June 4 to August 16, will show that they were not idle:—

Sermons and addresses.....	170	Religious papers distributed	62,090
Persons prayed with.....	168	Pages of tracts distributed...	1,755,635
Persons conversed with on religion.....	3,424	Sheets of writing-paper distributed.....	66,495
Testaments distributed.....	9,290	Envelopes distributed.....	66,495
Hymn books distributed.....	7,168	Letters written for soldiers...	273

"In addition to the vegetables, fruits, and clothing received in boxes and barrels, \$934 were expended in the Louisville daily markets for hospital delicacies, during these two months."

Although the work was greatly diminished in Louisville after the dispersion of General Sherman's troops, it did not wholly cease until the close of the year.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

The location of a camp at this place, early in the war, at once occasioned the appointment of an Army Committee by the Young Men's Christian Association. The meetings held among the soldiers, with distribution of reading-matter and religious conversation, were not only the means of great good to the men thus reached, but soon bore fruit also in the awakening of unusual religious interest in the city. The work for the soldiers naturally increased as they left the camp for the army, and as the army itself became recognized as a field for evangelical effort, and the Committee became fully auxiliary to the Christian Commission. In 1864 a Branch Commission was established at Peoria, but with scarcely a change in the membership or officers of the Committee. The officers were, William Reynolds and Theodore Higbee, respectively Chairman and Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, and A. G. Tyng and G. H. Mellyvaine, respectively Chairman and Secretary of the Army Committee,—all prominent business men. The home field for the Peoria Branch was Central Illinois, and the army field was the Department of the Mississippi,—in co-operation with the auxiliaries at St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit. The home field was admirably canvassed, as the figures in the tables and some incidents given in the chapter on Contributions will show. No salaried agent was employed, the Committee doing their own collecting, and making also



frequent visits to the army to look after the interests of the Commission and to labor personally among the soldiers. Rev. C. C. McCabe, a most efficient home agent, whose official relations were with the Central Commission, assisted Peoria and other Western Branches in raising funds.

In the latter part of 1864, as already stated, the station at Cairo was taken in charge by the Peoria Committee. From this point, besides the work done on the spot, they were able to reach the gunboats and transports on the Western rivers. Arrangements were made, through the ready co-operation of the authorities, by which a package of books and papers was sent semi-monthly to each of the fifty-nine vessels composing the Mississippi Squadron.

There was often great distress among the multitude of furloughed, convalescent, and disabled soldiers who gathered at Cairo. Separated from their regiments, without money and without means of obtaining it, furnished only with transportation, they had frequently nothing upon which to subsist while travelling homeward. The Peoria Committee did much to relieve these sufferers, by providing meal tickets<sup>1</sup> upon the principal eating houses along the railroad lines through the State. As the sick and wounded men arrived at Cairo they were visited by the agents of the Commission, and each man who had need was furnished with a sufficient num-

<sup>1</sup> These tickets were of colored card-board, in shape like a railroad conductor's check. Upon one side was printed, "United States Christian Commission Meal Ticket. Good for one Meal at Stations on back of this card." Signed by the Corresponding Secretary of the Peoria Branch. On the back was a list of the stations at which the ticket would be received, with the name of the keeper of the eating house.

ber of these tickets to secure him three good meals per day until he could reach home. The eating houses supplied the tickets to the Commission at a reduced price (twenty-five cents each), received all that were presented, and forwarded them to Peoria for redemption at the end of each month.

The reader does not require to be reminded that these simple manifestations of Christian sympathy and efforts to succor those who were periling all for the national cause, often touched the hearts of those upon whom they were bestowed. Many a new life began in the reception of some little courteous attention, wholly unlooked for, which required but a moment and a Christian smile, and an opportune word withal, that should direct the thoughts to Jesus Christ the Saviour.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

“Early in the history of the General Commission it was discovered that a large part of its work would have to be reached by means of the government ships leaving the port of New York. In no other way could it carry on its operations on the South-Atlantic coast, along the Gulf, and upon the lower Mississippi. To meet this necessity, it was deemed advisable to create a separate organization, to be located in the city of New York, which would be auxiliary to the parent Commission, in sympathy and co-operation, but to which a distinct field of labor would be assigned, and also a limited field from which to draw supplies. Accordingly, on the 8th of December, 1862, the *New York Branch of the Christian*

*Commission* was formed."<sup>1</sup> The men who thus associated themselves in the work were among the most prominent in the city. William E. Dodge was chosen Chairman of the General Board; Frederick G. Foster, Vice-Chairman; James M. Brown, Treasurer; Rev. Russell S. Cook, Secretary. An Executive Committee of eight was appointed, of which Mr. Foster was *ex officio* Chairman. In the latter part of April, 1863, Mr. Cook and Mr. Foster withdrew from their official positions, through the pressure of other duties. Nathan Bishop was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, and also assumed the labor of conducting the correspondence,—attending “personally to every department of the work.” The Committee’s duties were numerous and arduous, often requiring daily and protracted sessions, but the work was thoroughly systematized and divided among special committees, and was done with the promptness and fidelity to be expected from the men who had it in charge. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Brown, being about to visit Europe, resigned the office of Treasurer, and was succeeded by Morris K. Jesup. At the same time, Dr. Bishop’s health failing under his constant labors, Rev. Dr. H. Dyer was appointed Secretary. The rooms of the Commission were in the Bible House, No. 30.

“By an arrangement with the Central Commission, there was assigned to the New York Branch the following field of operations: 1. The vessels of war fitted out in the harbor of New York, with their transports and the squadrons receiving supplies, making nearly the whole

<sup>1</sup> *A Memorial Record of the New York Branch of the United States Christian Commission.* Compiled under the direction of the Executive Committee. 1866. See p. 14.

naval force of the country. 2. The forts, camps, naval and military hospitals in New York and vicinity. 3. The armies and military and naval hospitals along the South-Atlantic coast, at the mouth of the Chesapeake, in the sounds of North Carolina, the islands of South Carolina and Georgia, the mainland and islands of Florida and Alabama, and within the military department of the Gulf of Mexico. The aggregate number of sailors and soldiers embraced within these limits was estimated at about one-fourth of the war forces of the country, of whom not far from one-tenth were in hospitals.

“The field, as at last defined, from which this Branch of the Commission was to obtain supplies of funds and stores, embraced the city of New York, the towns on the Hudson below Albany, Eastern New Jersey, and Connecticut.<sup>1</sup> . . . .

“For the sake of greater efficiency, the general field was divided into distinct departments,—each department bearing a particular name. Over each department a suitable person was appointed, to act as agent. All the Delegates for a given department were under the supervision of this agent, whose duty it was to assign them their particular work, and furnish them with such supplies as they might need. All the forts, hospitals, troops, and shipping within the department were to be provided for. This agent was in constant communication with the office in New York, receiving such supplies of stores and reading-matter as his department might require, and rendering monthly an account of all the work under his

<sup>1</sup> *Memorial Record*, p. 16.

care. By this arrangement the Committee always knew what was wanted and where it was wanted. . . .

“The departments of labor may be numbered as follows:—

“1. The forts, camps, and naval and military hospitals in New York, and in the neighborhoods and towns from fifteen to twenty miles from the city. Of these there were some twenty, embracing on an average from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

“2. The ships of war, with their transports, leaving the navy-yard of Brooklyn. There were about five hundred and eighty ships, and thirty-four thousand seamen. These constituted the larger part of the naval force of the United States.

“3. The Department of Eastern Virginia, embracing Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the fleets coming to and departing from that port. The Rev. E. N. Crane was the agent, and had his headquarters at Norfolk. The number of Delegates varied from six to twelve. This department was administered with great system and economy.

“4. The Department of North Carolina, embracing all the territory within the Union lines South of Virginia. The headquarters were at Newbern. The following persons acted as agents,—Rev. Jacob Best, Rev. John C. Taylor, Rev. A. S. Lovell, and Rev. Washington Rodman. The number of Delegates varied from ten to eighteen. The labors of this department were most difficult and arduous. After the fall of Wilmington, and the approach of General Sherman's army, all the hospitals were crowded with the sick and wounded, and the Delegates were taxed to the utmost of their abilities.

“5. The Department of the South, embracing all the territory within the Union lines in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Headquarters at Hilton Head. The agents were Rev. W. H. Taylor, Rev. Joseph Henson, and Rev. Dwight Spencer. Number of Delegates varied from ten to fifteen. The affairs of this department were conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

“6. The Department of the Gulf, including all points within the Union lines from Key West on the East to the Rio Grande on the West, the lower Mississippi as far North as Port Hudson, and also the Red River region as far as the Union forces held possession. The headquarters were at New Orleans. For a few months the Rev. J. F. Suttan acted as agent. He was succeeded by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, whose medical knowledge and eminent administrative abilities peculiarly fitted him for this most responsible position. For two years and a half he conducted (gratuitously) the affairs of his department, not only to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, but to the great comfort and benefit of the soldiers and sailors who came within the limits of his field. He was most ably seconded by a corps of twenty or more Delegates, some of whom continued in the service for two years or more.”<sup>1</sup>

The Committee make special mention of the valuable services rendered by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins and Dr. Oliver Bronson. Mr. Mingins acted as General Agent, in awakening the public and raising funds. Familiar with the work from its beginning, in the first company of Delegates to the army and frequently renewing his experience by subsequent visits, and an effective speaker,

<sup>1</sup> *Memorial Record*, pp. 31-33.

he was of signal service in securing the sympathy and aid of the many communities he addressed. Dr. Bronson was Chairman of the Committee of Publications. "Everything in this department came under his personal supervision and care. Besides carefully selecting from the issues of the different societies and of the various publishing houses, he had several small books and tracts prepared with special application to the men in service."

Some peculiarities in their field of operations need to be considered, in order rightly to estimate the work done by the New York Committee as compared with other auxiliaries. Many of their stations were distant, and the passage to them was tedious and expensive. They were dependent upon the government naval transports for the carriage of Delegates and stores, and although government officials were uniformly courteous and accommodating, yet the exigencies of the service often rendered the facilities at command wholly inadequate, and compelled the postponement of the desire of a benevolent society to the more urgent demands of war. The need was less in the navy than in the army for extra sanitary supplies. For this and other reasons, and especially influenced by the consideration that the entire blockading squadron was without a chaplain, the Committee gave their chief attention to the sending out of Delegates and the distribution of reading-matter.

Their position also required a departure from the general custom of the Commission in the period of service and compensation of Delegates. The six weeks' rule was wholly inapplicable, where the stations were so distant, and hence six months were fixed by the New York Committee as the least time for which it was ex-

pedient to employ a Delegate. No special provision was made for subsisting the Delegates, as was done at the establishments of the Commission among the land forces, but a small compensation was allowed, sufficient merely for personal expenses. It will therefore be noticed in the tables that the New York office shows an apparent disproportionate outlay for Delegates' expenses. The disproportion, however, is apparent only and not real. The New York Delegates served an average period of four months and a half each,—the average being considerably reduced by the fact that a number of clergymen and others visited the nearer armies at various times, remaining only a few days or weeks, that they might be able to report to the public the operations and necessities of the Commission. The average term served by the whole body of Delegates, omitting those sent out by the New York Committee, is a fraction less than thirty-five days, or five weeks. The New York Delegate force should therefore, in equity, be represented by 673, instead of the number given in the tables, 177,—inasmuch as each man served three and a half times as many days as those sent from the other offices. With this as a basis, if the entire sum of field expenses (omitting only that which pertains to the support of diet kitchens) be apportioned to each Delegate and permanent agent, it will be seen that the expenses averaged a few dollars more per man for the New York office than for the Commission as a whole. The comparison is of interest mainly as illustrating the two methods of working,—the one engaging men for a short time, giving no compensation, paying only actual expenses, and subsisting them on the field at quarters specially provided; the other



engaging the men for a much longer time, paying them a small compensation, and allowing them to provide for themselves. It seems that on the score of economy there is little to choose; the more permanent men doubtless became better trained to their work and therefore more efficient; while those whose periods of service were shorter contributed more to keep up an active sympathy between the home and the army, and thus supply the constant and fresh information that was needed to elicit means requisite for the great work. Each method had some advantages that the other had not, and each was better suited to the circumstances under which it was employed, while it was well that both could be so used as to produce such abundant and good fruit.

The operations of the New York Committee lay, for the most part, within a field less under the public eye than were the vast land forces East and West. The plea for help was therefore not so self-evident and irresistible as for "battle-field work," or for the camps and hospitals near at hand, whose occupants were in daily communication with their homes. These considerations seemed at times to hinder the Committee from securing their share of the public attention and resources. Besides this, their city was the central seat of other and powerful organizations which were doing what at least appeared to be a similar work, and for which there was properly given a generous assistance. But still they were able to report the collection of a large sum (\$307,649.38), and were never really embarrassed for want of funds. The members of the Committee, as was indeed the case generally with all the committees, were among the largest contributors. New York was second only to Boston in

the amount of her cash receipts, and in her cash expenditures she was, as would be expected from the survey of her field, first among the auxiliaries.

It was fitting that the Committee should close their record with this minute:—

Before this Committee finally adjourn, they desire to return their sincere thanks to all who by their contributions of money, stores, personal efforts, and their prayers, have enabled the Commission to accomplish its work of mercy in the army and the navy of the United States.

They desire, also, as their closing act, to express and place on record their deep sense of gratitude to Almighty God, for the manifold tokens of his love and favor toward the Commission, in the services in which it has been engaged. And especially would they reverently acknowledge his great goodness in staying the desolations of war, in restoring peace to our land, and in preserving and strengthening our national Government. From him alone these blessings have come, and to his great name, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, would we ascribe all the honor and glory of this great salvation.

#### MAINE.

Religious work among the soldiers began in the State of Maine with the outbreak of the war. In April, 1861, Messrs. Charles Douglass and G. H. Palmer procured contributions from the churches in Bath, and furnished Testaments to every member of two companies of the Third Maine Regiment. Other communities were early interested. As the work of the Christian Commission became known, active auxiliary committees were formed in Bangor, Bath, and Portland. These were natural centres for the benefactions of the surrounding communities. Ultimately the State was thoroughly organized, each of the above committees undertaking the canvass of five counties. Rev. S. L. Bowler did good

service as State Agent. Some of the returns from the several committees are given in the tables, but much was sent from the numerous local aid societies directly to the agency in Boston, to which Maine was more immediately auxiliary. A full exhibit for the State cannot therefore be separately given. The Bath Committee estimate the total receipts on their field at \$24,987.57, and the estimates for Bangor and Portland should probably be correspondingly increased.

#### TROY, NEW YORK.

The *Troy Branch of the Christian Commission* was formed in January, 1863, with Harvey J. King as Chairman, and Chas. P. Hartt as Secretary and Treasurer. Their home field was limited. Besides working among the soldiers in their own city, they forwarded several thousands of dollars to the Central Office.

#### CINCINNATI.

Although Cincinnati had from the beginning contributed in various ways to the welfare of the army, the work of the Christian Commission was not organized there until the spring of 1863. Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, well known as a Sunday-school missionary, was mainly instrumental in forming the first committee. He had previously been Chaplain of the Thirty-ninth Ohio Regiment, and had also visited the forces in the Southwest as the Agent of the Sanitary Commission, besides laboring in the local camps and hospitals. A public meeting was held early in April, 1863, at which Major-General Burnside, then Commander of the Department, made an effective address, commending the Christian

Commission to public favor. A Committee was at once organized, with L. C. Hopkins as President; W. T. Perkins, Treasurer; and Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Secretary. The work was new, other organizations were in successful operation, and the Commission was compelled to win for itself position and influence. In July of the same year the Committee was re-organized, and A. E. Chamberlain became President. A little later Rev. J. F. Marlay was chosen Secretary, Mr. Chidlaw continuing to give valuable assistance as General Agent. Mr. Chamberlain furnished rooms for the Commission's business in his own establishment, and gave himself almost wholly to its interests. In the following summer Mr. Perkins removed from the city, and the finances of the Committee were managed by the executive officers, without formally appointing a treasurer.

The Cincinnati Branch became the base office for the Commission's work in the military departments of the Ohio and the Cumberland, being aided in this field by the agencies at Pittsburg, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

The home district of this auxiliary was well cultivated, as the fruits show. Messrs. Chamberlain, Marlay, and Chidlaw, assisted by others of the Committee, especially by Hon. Bellamy Storer, held frequent public meetings in the larger towns and villages. They were greatly aided, as was everywhere the case, by those who had been Delegates to the army, and by the letters and visits of the soldiers. Numerous Ladies' Aid Societies,—“scores and hundreds,” the Report says,—became tributary, and few things in the history of benevolence are more remarkable than the rapidity with which the

resources of the Cincinnati Branch multiplied. This is particularly striking in the returns of donated stores. These increased in 1864 more than twelve-fold over those of 1863, and in the few months during which the receipts continued in 1865 they were much greater than at any other office, excepting Pittsburg and not excepting Philadelphia.

There was at first some hesitation by the Committee at Cincinnati, as elsewhere, to make the Christian Commission entirely independent and untrammelled in its operations, with complete control over its stores and other appliances. But the necessity for this was soon made apparent, and it was seen that the most efficient co-operation with others, as well as the vigor and usefulness of its own efforts, required entire freedom of action. This necessity was yielded to as soon as recognized, and the splendid results are partially indicated in the statistical tables. The gratuitous services of the Committee, with the facilities afforded by Government, and the favors of transportation companies, kept the expenses at a very low figure.

Cincinnati was the centre of a local work of great importance, to which the Committee gave faithful attention. Not to particularize other places, Camp Dennison was itself a considerable village of neat and well-occupied wooden barracks, where every facility was afforded to the Commission by the commanding officer. The chapel was the seat of almost continuous religious interest, and was one of the many places throughout the army where the Spirit of God signalized his gracious power to renew and sanctify the hearts of men.

The Cincinnati Branch first moved in the matter of

establishing special diet kitchens in the army hospitals,<sup>1</sup> upon the plan of Mrs. Wittenmyer. In addition to those established in the Army of the Cumberland, there was a large and very serviceable kitchen, under the immediate supervision of the Committee, at Camp Dennison. It was in charge of Mrs. Lucy H. Burrowes, with several lady assistants. By their gentle ministry not only were many valuable lives saved and much bodily comfort secured, through a proper diet properly prepared for the sick and convalescent, but there were also many precious souls won to the Saviour.

The Cincinnati Committee sent into the army several wooden chapels of unique and convenient pattern. They were wholly prepared by the manufacturer in the city, packed in suitable shape for shipment, and readily put together when they reached their destination. For many locations they were much superior to tents. For a chapel, measuring 20 feet by 60, and provided with seats, the cost was \$800. This item is from the Committee's report for 1864:—

One of the most important features of our work has been the distribution of stationery. During the past year about two thousand reams of paper, with three hundred thousand envelopes, have been furnished to the soldiers from this office. During the presence of Hood's army before Nashville, our agents at that point distributed writing paper among the soldiers of General Thomas at the rate of 35,000 sheets per day.

A final public meeting was held, at which a compre-

<sup>1</sup> In the spring of 1864, twenty cows were bought by this Branch for the Cumberland Hospital at Nashville. Dayton, Ohio, furnished the purchase money, the surgeon in charge at the hospital provided a detail of soldiers from the Invalid Corps to care for the cows, and so the 2,400 sick and wounded men had the luxury of fresh milk every day.

hensive report of the entire work was given, in September, 1865, at which time also the office was closed.<sup>1</sup> If the record opened in weakness it closed in power, and many hearts were filled with gratitude to God for the blessed privilege of doing something toward preserving and comforting the men who saved the nation.

#### PITTSBURG.

“The *Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania* was organized April 6th, 1863. Prior to that time, the only association which had been regularly and systematically forwarding hospital stores to the army was the Pittsburg Subsistence Committee, appointed by the citizens of Pittsburg at a meeting held in August, 1861. Its proper duty was the providing of refreshments for all regiments or companies passing through the city to or from the seat of war. After the reception from several hospitals of pressing appeals for stores, the Committee opened depots for receiving articles for the sick and wounded soldiers, and sent or appointed agents at various points to attend to the proper distribution of the goods donated. Depending entirely on the free-will offerings of the people, the contributions poured in so rapidly and continuously that goods, amounting in value to sixty thousand dollars, were forwarded and distributed by the Subsistence Committee between January, 1862, and April, 1863.

“After a meeting held by Mr. George H. Stuart and others, the Subsistence Committee resolved to transfer its store-room and stores on hand to the United States

<sup>1</sup> Some aid was given by the Committee to the supplementary operations of the Commission among the troops which were moved South and West.

Christian Commission, and, while not neglecting its legitimate work of feeding the soldiers, to unite heartily with the national organization in its great work.

“At a meeting of ministers and members of the various denominations, held in the Second Presbyterian Church, April 6, 1863, the Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania was organized, and the following officers elected:—President, Rev. Herrick Johnson; Chairman of Executive Committee, Hon. Robert McKnight; Secretary, Robert C. Totten; Treasurer, Joseph Abree; Receiver, William P. Weyman.

“The first public meeting was held on the evening of April 16, 1863, at which time the new Committee began to work in connection with the United States Christian Commission.”<sup>1</sup>

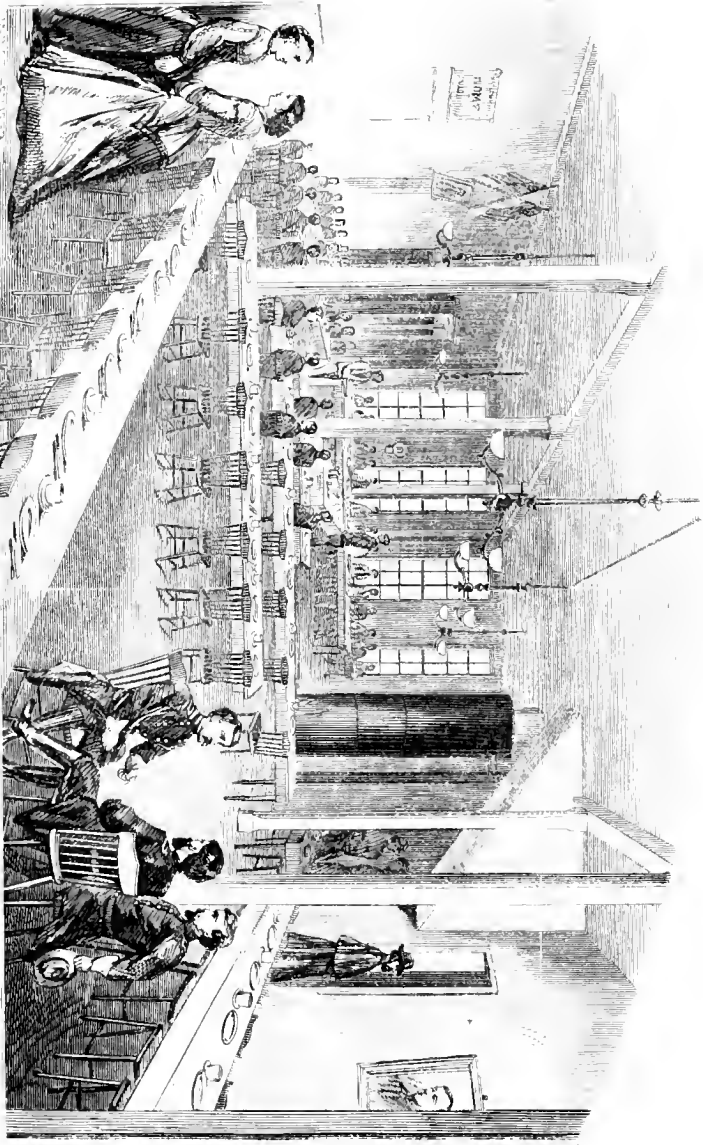
The members of the Committee, as it finally stood, represented various parts of the home field. Some slight changes were made among the officers in 1864,—William Frew becoming Treasurer, and Mr. Abree taking the title of Field Secretary.

The work of the Subsistence Committee<sup>2</sup> had been so

<sup>1</sup> *Second Annual Report of the Christian Commission*, pp. 192, 193.

<sup>2</sup> This Subsistence Committee was composed of about forty active members, the majority being ladies. The duty they took upon themselves was to see that no soldier passed through Pittsburg, either to or from the army, by day or night, without a comfortable meal of victuals. They were also prepared to furnish lodgings for those that needed, and medicine and nursing for the sick. Those who know the hours at which the heavy passenger trains arrive upon the railroads centring in Pittsburg, will readily understand that the night work of this Committee was even more laborious than the work by day. There was a promptness, neatness, liberality, and withal a Christian cheerfulness, in their operations, from beginning to end, that won golden opinions from the soldiers, and are worthy of greater praise and a larger record than can here be given them. Besides all else that they did, this Committee fed more than *five hundred thousand* soldiers on their passage through the city.





SOLDIERS' DINING-ROOM, PITTSBURG, PA.



admirably done, and it had gained so strong a hold upon the confidence of the community, that its alliance with the Christian Commission at once secured to the latter a corresponding position and influence. A band of men and women had been trained to a just appreciation of the work, and to skill in performing it. Messrs. Abree and Weyman were especially active, and to them belongs no small portion of the credit for the noble record which their Branch presents. Their home field, including Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and Western Virginia, was well canvassed, and local committees organized in every direction. The press and the transportation companies freely furnished their great facilities, which were vigorously and systematically used. Various ecclesiastical bodies, as conferences and presbyteries, engaged to keep each a Delegate constantly in the army,—the several ministers going in turn, and also filling the pulpits of those who were absent upon this errand.

The Pittsburg Branch was associated with those auxiliaries which undertook the more immediate care of the armies that had their principal depot at Nashville. Help had been sent there by the Subsistence Committee before the Christian Commission was established in the West, and now their successors, the Army Committee, were prominent in maintaining and enlarging the work, while finding also means and men to assist in supplying the armies in the East.

The statistical tables tell their own story with respect to the operations of this Committee. While the cash receipts (\$158,334.37) rank Pittsburg below Boston and New York, the value of her stores was sufficient (\$679,664.89) to make the total cash value of all her

receipts (\$837,999.26) in excess of the returns of any other auxiliary. The annual increase in the amount of stores received was remarkable,—being about five-fold (remembering that only four or five months should be reckoned for the year 1865). The total cash value of stores was only a little less than of those sent to the Central Office (during the last year it was more than three times as great), and was nearly one-fourth of all that were received by the Commission and its auxiliaries throughout the country. It must also be stated that no salaries were paid by the Committee, and that the expenses for collecting and forwarding their immense receipts were \$3,787.35,—*less than one-half of one per cent* on the gross amount. Such an exhibit would be weakened by comment or praise.

#### DETROIT.

The *Michigan Branch of the Christian Commission* was organized at a public meeting held in Detroit, June 15, 1863. Previous to that the benefactions of the State for the soldiers had reached the army through other channels. For a year or more a valuable work had been going forward in the hospitals of Detroit, under the management of Mrs. Jane W. Brent, who continued her labors until the close of the war. After a few changes in the Detroit Committee, the officers stood as follows:— E. C. Walker, Chairman; H. P. Baldwin, Treasurer; Chas. F. Clark, Secretary; Rev. G. Taylor, State Agent; Francis Raymond received and forwarded the supplies. The tables indicate with sufficient clearness what was accomplished by this Committee.

December 7, 1863, a Ladies' Christian Commission

was formed in Detroit, with Mrs. Brent as President, giving themselves to local work, and doing great good. Their expenditures, amounting to many thousands of dollars, are not included in the exhibits of the Commission.

#### ST. PAUL.

The *Minnesota Branch of the Christian Commission* was constituted at St. Paul, on the evening of November 20, 1863,—the Young Men's Christian Association resolving itself into an Army Committee for that purpose. The officers were,—President, Geo. W. Prescott; Vice-President, Edward Eggleston; Treasurer, D. D. Merrill; Corresponding Secretary, H. M. Knox; Recording Secretary, H. K. Taylor; Depositary, W. S. Potts. There were many difficulties and embarrassments surrounding the Committee, but they did what they could. Their local needs, with the frontier military posts throughout the State, demanded most of their attention, but they were able to contribute somewhat also to the general work.

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

The *Indiana Branch of the Christian Commission* was organized at Indianapolis, the last week in November, 1863, and began its work on the 1st of December. Its officers were,—G. W. Clippinger, President; Jas. M. Ray, Treasurer; L. H. Croll, Recording Secretary; Chas. N. Todd, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. There was from the beginning a heavy local work, the city being the State military depot, and continually like "one great encampment." By all the methods of the Commission, the Indianapolis Committee co-operated

with the military authorities and the chaplains in securing religious advantages, reading-matter, hospital comforts, etc., for their men. Permanent Delegates were employed in these labors.

This Committee furnished assistance to other military posts in the State, and aided in carrying forward the work in the Army of the Cumberland. It had a number of auxiliary aid societies in different parts of the State. Its office was closed July 20, 1865. The statistical tables show a creditable record, and that the influence and resources of the Committee were steadily on the increase.

A Convention of representatives from all the Western Branches was held in Indianapolis in November, 1864. Besides being a delightful opportunity for earnest Christian men to renew or to make each other's acquaintance, the meeting had a happy influence in consolidating, strengthening, and enlarging the operations of the Commission.

#### ALBANY.

A Branch of the Christian Commission was organized in Albany, New York, the 1st of April, 1864. Its officers were,—Thos. W. Olcott, President; John F. Rathbone, Vice-President; Levi Dedrick, Secretary; Wm. McElroy, Treasurer. Its active operations closed with July, 1865,—thus bringing its history within about sixteen months. During this time, by labors among the soldiers in Albany and by contributions for the general work in the army, this Branch did good service. There was an efficient Ladies' Commission, through which a good part of the work was done.

## CONNECTICUT.

The *Connecticut Branch of the Christian Commission* was organized, with headquarters at Hartford, April 17, 1864. Governor Wm. A. Buckingham was Chairman, and Rev. H. Powers, who was also connected with the work in Western Massachusetts, was Corresponding Secretary. Somewhat later an auxiliary was formed at New Haven, the two agencies purposing to divide the State between them. The returns in the tables are given separately for the two offices. These figures, however, do not represent nearly all that was done for the Commission in the State, for after the organization of the Connecticut Branch, as well as before, contributions were sent from various communities to the offices in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Considerable was done toward a thorough canvass of the State, with good results, and the constant increase of interest and aid for the Commission's work was in every way encouraging.

## CLEVELAND.

A Branch of the Christian Commission was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1864. The officers were,—Stillman Witt, President; Joseph Perkins, Vice-President; L. F. Mellen, Secretary; S. H. Mather, Treasurer; George Mygatt, Receiver. The home field was small, scarcely extending beyond the "Western Reserve," but gave encouraging results for the brief time that it was cultivated. Among the Delegates were "a majority of the leading ministers of Cleveland and vicinity,—six pastors of the city having been absent at one time in the work,—and with them many prominent Christian citi-

zens, officers of the churches, and physicians and surgeons of experience and distinction." Among the stores forwarded to the army in 1864, mention is made of "three tons of grapes,"—which, with their fine aroma of Christian thoughtfulness, helped to comfort many a weary sufferer.

#### MILWAUKEE.

The *Wisconsin Branch of the Christian Commission* was organized in October, 1864, by appointment from the Central Office. The Committee was composed of men from the several Christian denominations, and to some extent from different parts of the State. The headquarters, with a majority of the Committee, were at Milwaukee. The officers were as follows:—Walter S. Carter, Chairman; John A. Dutcher, Treasurer; D. W. Perkins, Secretary. For the few months that remained, before the Commission ceased active operations, the Milwaukee Committee pushed their work vigorously, as their figures in the statistical tables abundantly show.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

The propriety and expediency of sending an agent of the Christian Commission to the Pacific Coast received the attention of the Executive Committee as early as the autumn of 1862. Nothing was done, however, until a year afterward. In October, 1863, the Committee requested Mr. Stuart and Rev. Geo. J. Mings to undertake the proposed agency. Other duties prevented the fulfilment of this request. Six months more passed. In April, 1864, Rev. Dr. Patterson and Mr. Mings accepted the invitation of the Committee, and sailed for



San Francisco,<sup>1</sup>—the former leaving New York on the 4th of that month, and the latter on the 13th. Their arrival seemed to be at an unfavorable time. The Christian Commission had received little or no attention upon the Pacific Coast, and was almost unknown there, while the abounding liberality of the people was seeking the army through other channels. The country was suffering from severe drought, which had brought disaster upon the agricultural and mining interests and sent down the price of stocks. It was by no means certain that the distinctively religious feature of the Commission's work would not exclude it from the favorable notice of all except the membership of the evangelical churches, and even they might possibly doubt the necessity of transferring their benefactions from other established organizations to a new one. But a hearing was gained, the value of the work was appreciated, and it was readily acknowledged that what had so signally met the obvious needs of the army must be sustained. Prominent citizens, pastors of the churches, and the press, assisted the agents in getting the attention of the public, through general meetings and more private conferences, and before the close of May the *Pacific Christian Commission* was organized. The officers were,—J. B. Roberts, President; P. Sather, Treasurer; Rev. E. Thomas, Secretary; and the office was at 21 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mrs. Colonel S. M. Bowman went to California, upon

<sup>1</sup> Through the courtesy of David Hoadley, Esq., President of the Panama Railroad Company, and of the other parties interested, all the Commission's agents to the Pacific Coast were favored with free passage across the Isthmus, and from Panama to San Francisco.

a business errand, in the same ship that carried Dr. Patterson. Greatly interested in the work of the Christian Commission (being also the sister of its General Secretary), and well-known in San Francisco, where she had formerly resided, she gave the influence of her position and acquaintance to the new agency upon the Pacific Coast. Early in June the *Ladies' Christian Commission of the Pacific* was formed, to co-operate with the Committee of gentlemen, and Mrs. Bowman was chosen President. A Ladies' Fair was soon projected, designed to unite the friends in the city in a special effort for the Commission. It was held during the first fortnight in September, everything objectionable was rigorously excluded from its management, and the enterprise proved a great success. By it over \$50,000 were added to the Commission's treasury. On the return of Mrs. Bowman, in the latter part of September, Mrs. Mary E. Keeney (wife of U. S. A. Medical Director at San Francisco) was chosen President of the Ladies' Commission. The work was extended to other towns and communities on the coast, sixteen auxiliaries were constituted, and monthly contributions were forwarded to the San Francisco office. This organization of ladies was in existence just one year, and it ceased with their first anniversary, June 7, 1865. The total amount of money forwarded by it to the central treasury was \$70,113. A few boxes of choice stores were also sent. A pleasant feature in the work of the ladies was the formation of a Youth's Christian Commission, with a handsome certificate and moderate membership fee.

Rev. Dr. Patterson returned to the East in September, 1864, and Mr. Mingins at the close of the year. Rev.

C. P. Lyford and wife went out in October, and returned in the latter part of the following April. Rev. H. D. Lathrop went out in December, and remained until the work ceased in June, 1865. These gentlemen visited the principal cities and towns in California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory. They were everywhere welcomed. Auxiliary Committees were organized, and generous contributions forwarded, either directly to the Central Office or through the San Francisco agency. The Pacific Coast was also represented in the army by Delegates from California and Oregon. Rev. Mr. Rising, of Virginia City, Nevada, before removing there, had been one of the very first volunteer laborers in the army, and continued throughout an efficient friend of the Commission. The contributions from the Pacific Coast reached the sum of \$175,613.19.

#### UTICA, NEW YORK.

The *Central New York Branch of the Christian Commission*, embracing eleven counties, with headquarters at Utica, was organized November 15, 1864. Hon. Wm. J. Bacon was President; a Vice-President in each of the counties of the home field; Robt. S. Williams, Treasurer; Rev. D. W. Bristol, D. D., Secretary and Agent; Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., Chairman of the Executive Committee. The close of the war confined the operations of this Branch to a few months, but during that time a good work was done.

Besides the auxiliaries above named there were also Branch Commissions in Providence, Rhode Island; Springfield, Massachusetts; Newark, New Jersey; Har-

risburg, Pennsylvania; Wheeling, West Virginia; Toledo, Ohio; and perhaps in other places,—reporting either to the Central Office or to some more prominent auxiliary.

The foregoing enumeration of Branches, each of which was the centre of numerous local societies of various names, will show the method of home organization by which the Commission sought to maintain the public interest in its work, and to secure the necessary resources. One feature of this home organization, however, remains for more particular notice, and that is

#### THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

Mention has already been made of the operations of several Ladies' Christian Commissions, as at Buffalo, Detroit, San Francisco, etc. And everywhere, whether distinctly named or not, the ladies were the most numerous and successful workers in providing means for the Commission. In May, 1864, it was proposed to bring out into greater prominence the agency of the loyal women of the country, as connected with this Christian work. This was thought to be due to the women themselves, in recognition of their activity, and it was believed that it would also greatly increase the Commission's resources. A movement was therefore begun in Philadelphia, designed to be national, looking to the establishment of a Ladies' Christian Commission in every community throughout the loyal States. These Commissions were to be organized, either by establishing one in each church, or by forming a union society for all the churches in the same neighborhood, as might seem most desirable in the several localities. It was supposed that

the smaller towns and villages might prefer union societies, one for each place, while the cities would find it more convenient to organize in each congregation, with perhaps a central board for mutual conference and assistance. The Ladies' Commissions were to be directly auxiliary to the General Commission, either through the Central Office or the nearest Branch. Membership in the ladies' societies was to be either associate or active. Associate membership might include all of either sex and every age who should pay into the treasury one dollar annually; active membership would include the ladies who gave also of their time and service in collecting and preparing clothing and stores for the soldiers. In some cases honorary and life memberships were added. The fees for membership were to be paid entire into the treasury of the Commission, and to be called the "Membership Fund of the Ladies' Christian Commission." Whatever sum might be requisite for the purchase of materials and other expenses was to be raised in addition to the membership fees. If these second collections should be more than sufficient for the current expenditures, they were to be passed into the treasury as a "Donation Fund." Such was the plan. Rev. R. J. Parvin, of Philadelphia, became Chairman of this department of the general work, and Mrs. W. G. Crowell, Secretary, under the direction of a special committee from the Central Executive Committee. Some time was necessarily consumed in maturing the organization, and in a few months it was happily rendered unnecessary by the close of the war. What was actually accomplished may be seen in the following

## REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON LADIES' CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.

It was not until the third year of the war that the idea of forming Ladies' Christian Commissions was carried out, so as to assume a tangible form or produce any practical results. Much time was necessarily consumed in inaugurating a movement which was to embrace in its operations all the loyal territory of the country, and consequently the work was arrested almost in its infancy by the glorious advent of Peace. Much good, however, was done through the instrumentality of this minor agency, even during its short life.

There were, at the time of the organization of Ladies' Christian Commissions, very many societies formed among the loyal women of the land, intended to accomplish objects altogether in harmony with the work of the parent society, the results of which were seen and felt on many battle-fields from the commencement of the rebellion. The majority of these subsequently assumed the name of Ladies' Christian Commissions, and continued their labors as such. It has not been possible to secure a *complete* record of each one of these organizations, and from many others of such societies, sending money and goods to the parent society, we have received no official records whatever; but enough is known of their efficiency, during the short period of their labors, to make it certain that they would have proved valuable auxiliaries in administering substantial aid and comfort to the soldier.

A record, embracing the name of the society, the date of its organization, a list of its officers, and the amount of either money or goods contributed to the parent society, has been received from two hundred and sixty-six of these auxiliaries. About eighty of these were in the city of Philadelphia, representing churches of all the evangelical denominations. These contributed during the year, in money, some fifteen thousand dollars. The whole number whose records appear on our books (266) were located in seventeen different States of the Union, and the aggregate of their receipts, as reported to the Commission, amounted to nearly *two hundred thousand dollars*. These figures can by no means convey an adequate idea of the amount of self-denying labor performed by these societies, or the results of such labor. They cannot be estimated. Neither are they complete as

regards the amount contributed, for the reason that a very large amount of stores and boxes of clothing, prepared by ladies' societies, were forwarded to the Commission, whose valuation could not be obtained. This is particularly true in regard to country localities, especially in the West and North, where stores could be much more easily obtained than money, and the figures in such cases are not just criterions of the loyalty or liberality of such neighborhoods.

Rev. W. E. Boardman (former Secretary of the United States Christian Commission) rendered efficient service in the organization and early history of our Ladies' Christian Commissions. Rev. Geo. J. Miggins was associated with this movement on the Pacific coast. And the ladies of California and Oregon, though so far removed from the fields of deadly conflict, were behind none in their labors and gifts for the soldiers' comfort.

The Lord has brought our work, as a Commission, for the welfare of soldiers and sailors, to an end. For whatever of good has been accomplished to *His* name be all the praise.

ROBERT J. PARVIN, *Chairman*.

MRS. W. G. CROWELL, *Secretary*.

## CHAPTER VII.

### WORK IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.<sup>1</sup>

[YEAR 1862.]

THE first deputation of regularly commissioned Delegates of the United States Christian Commission left the Central Office, at Philadelphia, for the Army of the Potomac, on the 14th of May, 1862. They reported to the Medical Director at Fortress Monroe the following day, and were by him assigned to duty,—three of the seven on board a hospital transport, the others in the hospitals at Hampton. From this date there was no day, until the final disbandment of the armies, in 1865, when the Commission was without representatives in the hospitals and camps of the Army of the Potomac.

In describing the operations of the Commission during these eventful years, it is manifestly impossible to detail the experiences and labors of each Delegate, and yet by this course alone could the work be seen in all its magnitude and importance. Something of its extent and value may be learned, however, from a sketch of the organization as it was maintained from year to year, the constant object of which was to give the widest possible scope to the influence of the individual Delegate. The general

<sup>1</sup> This chapter was prepared by Mr. John A. Cole, General Field Agent of the Commission in the Armies operating against Richmond.



character of the service rendered by Delegates remained the same throughout the war, the work performed by the last delegations differing in no essential respect from that of the first, except as they had increased facilities and the results of past experience.

During the year 1862 no permanent field organization was attempted by the Commission. The Delegates, many of whom enlisted for only one, two, or three weeks' service, were left, after receiving general instructions at the Central Office, entirely to their own discretion in determining the place and character of their labors. Passes, with free transportation within army lines, were usually granted to Delegates upon the presentation of their credentials, though delays would sometimes occur, particularly when a battle was pending. The boxes of stores with which they were at first provided contained an assortment of clothing, preserves, wines, crackers, bandages, and rags, all packed together just as they came from the Soldiers' Aid Societies of the North. Old magazines, files of religious papers, and a few packages of tracts and Testaments, made up their stock of reading-matter.

Soon after the first Delegates had begun their work in the hospitals at Hampton others came to their assistance. A few went forward to Yorktown, where they found abundant need of their labors. Here they obtained the use of a Government tent, and, employing a "contraband" for cook, established themselves in what may properly be considered as the first "Station" of the Commission. Another delegation went to White House and to Savage's Station, going thence to Harrison's Landing, when the army crossed the Peninsula, where they

worked night and day among the thousands of wounded and exhausted men. Forty-six Delegates in all labored among the soldiers during the campaign on the Peninsula,—some of them remaining in the field but a few days, others working for months or until its close. The work accomplished by these early Delegates, although by no means so extensive as that subsequently done, was very valuable. Perhaps never during the war was there greater need of Christian ministrations than on this disastrous campaign in the poisonous swamps of the Chickahominy.

Profiting by the experience gained, careful preparations were made at the Central Office in anticipation of coming battles; books were opened for the enrolment of "minute men;" trunks were packed with assorted battle-field stores; companies were organized, with experienced captains in charge of each; food, clothing, and stimulants were purchased and prepared for instant transmission whenever the order should come. Upon the first intimation of the battle of South Mountain the minute men started. Clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, mechanics promptly responded to the call. Some, passing forward rapidly, were on the field during the battle of Antietam. Others arrived the following night and day, with wagon-loads of stores. In a few days nearly seventy Delegates were on the ground, engaged in their work of mercy. Scattered over the field, among the ten thousand wounded men who lay in their bloody garments, in barns and sheds, in door-yards and open fields, without beds or shelter, faint and exhausted from hunger, thirst, and pain, without food or care, the Delegates were able to give them precious relief. At night they watched

with the wounded while the worn-out surgeons slept, passing with careful step from one to another in answer to their calls, tenderly lifting the helpless, bathing wounds, loosing bandages, kneeling in prayer by the side of the dying, or taking their last message for the friends at home. By day they prepared soup and drink, built booths of rails and bushes to shelter the men from the burning sun, and helped in a thousand ways when all help was needed. When the wounded had been removed to permanent hospitals, and the medical department had thoroughly organized its force, the necessity for these labors ceased and the work of the minute men was done. There were, however, several hundred men so severely wounded that they could not safely be moved for several months. With these one Delegate, Rev. I. O. Sloan, remained until all had passed away,—some with recovered health, others to their last resting-place in a soldier's grave.

A few Delegates visited the army while it remained near Harper's Ferry, and distributed Testaments and held religious services in the camps. After the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, a large party of minute men went to the front, under the direction of Rev. Alexander Reed. They established a station at Falmouth, near the terminus of the railroad, and another at Aquia Creek, so that the Delegates, in addition to their usual work, were able to distribute food among the wounded, as they were brought from the field hospitals to be loaded upon cars, and as they were transferred from the cars to the boats.

In the mean time the permanent hospitals at Baltimore, Washington, Frederick, and Cumberland had been visited

by Rev. W. E. Boardman, and arrangements made for supplying stores and reading to each. Delegates were also sent to Camp Convalescent, near Alexandria, and to Camp Parole, at Annapolis. At each of these there were constantly from five to twenty thousand soldiers, waiting in crowded tents for an order to join their regiments. In the former camp a station was established early in November, which was from the first a place of great interest: religious meetings were held each day, and the sick were visited at their tents: many tons of vegetables and other stores were distributed, together with large quantities of reading-matter, which did very much to relieve the wretchedness of a place known by its inmates as "Camp Misery."

The following extracts from letters and reports will give more clearly than can be shown in any other way the nature of the work done by the Delegates during this year. Rev. Mr. Sloan, in a report of the work performed by the Delegates on the Peninsula, says:—

Those who have labored in this noble cause have found that far more is to be done than talking, distributing publications, and praying. They have had to nurse, dress wounds, strip off filthy garments, wash from helpless soldiers the blood and dust of hard fights and hard marches; cleanse them of vermin, and put upon them clean and comfortable clothing; dig graves for the dead; lift and open boxes; make wearisome visits on foot; sleep on the ground, or floor, or bags, or boxes, and often work from daylight until midnight, or all night long, with little to eat except dry bread or crackers, and meat without cooking.

Again he says:—

We found many sinking with fever and other diseases, unable to help themselves, with few to help them, in a most wretched condition; clothes not changed, face and hands not washed for days. We

spent days, basin, soap, and towel in hand, going from man to man to wash them and change their clothes. In all this work, everywhere, we distributed our stores with our own hands directly to the soldiers; gave them religious reading-matter, and had precious opportunities to whisper in their ears words of salvation, and breathe prayers for God's blessing, and guide the dying to Jesus, and often to address the groups, larger or smaller, as we found them collected together.

Mr. Sloan writes at another time:—

You can have no conception of the amount of relief afforded by the contents of the boxes sent to us. The soldiers, too, feel that they are not forgotten; that those at home are thinking about them and anxious to relieve them. Many a poor sinking man has been raised up, through the blessing of God, by the nourishing food and delicacies which we have been enabled to give him. About four days since we visited some tents where two hundred sick were gathered, in the edge of a pine woods. We found two men very sick from typhoid fever, in a small tent by themselves. One was delirious, and both seemed not far from death. They were lying upon the ground, with nothing but their overcoats under them. We washed them and put on clean clothes, furnished by our friends at the North, and gave them some nourishing food. To-day I was greatly surprised to find them much improved, and the surgeon said they would both recover. This is only one instance out of many of the same kind.

Rev. Geo. Bringhurst writes to Mr. Stuart from Yorktown, on June 20, in giving a report of one of the earliest deputations:—

My pressing engagements among these crushed and sorrowing hearts warn me to be brief in advising you of the wants and movements of the deputation, a committee of which is doing good service at this place. On Tuesday evening five hundred sick and wounded men were brought here from the White House, many of whom had not washed for over one week, for want of opportunity. These, added to the number already here, render the work immense. Mr. Sloan is at Savage Station, where his services cannot be dispensed with at present. Mr. Ogden has toiled faithfully, and is still using

every effort to make all comfortable and happy. The soldiers declare that had it not been for the aid of the deputation many more of them must have died. Messrs. Mingins, Wright, and Smith are here; but, my dear brother, this force is nothing when so much is to be done. I have attended three funerals during the last eighteen hours, and expect to attend several this afternoon. Send us good working men,—men who can attend to the body as well as the soul, men who are willing to nurse as well as to preach.

Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, in a letter from the same place, says:—

As we entered a tent, we were much struck with the appearance of a man evidently fast passing away. He was fine-looking, dark hair, full, intellectual face, lustrous eyes. He had no bed but straw on the bare ground. His blanket was filthy; his under-clothing full of vermin. We washed him; changed his clothing; made a cot for him; placed him on it; gave him nourishing food; spoke to him of home, of mother, of Jesus. Slowly turning, he took my hand; drew it to his face; tried to thank me; could not. What then? Tears fell upon the hand he held. His gratitude was made more manifest than words could tell.

Mr. Bringhurst writes from the same place:—

After a prayer-meeting in Yorktown, in the month of July, as I was returning to my quarters, my attention was arrested by footsteps behind me. Turning, I met the gaze of a young soldier belonging to a regiment called the "Lost Children." "O, sir," said he, "won't you please tell me how I can be a Christian? I was at prayer-meeting to-night, and felt as though I could talk with you." "What made you think of being a Christian?" I asked. "Why, sir, when I was on guard I was thinking of a beautiful hymn I had read in my Soldiers' Hymn Book, beginning, 'Rock of ages, cleft for me,' and I wondered if I could not be built upon that Rock." "Certainly you can," I replied; "shall we pray together?" Then on the dusty roadside, beneath the stars, a prayer went up to God which sent the weary soldier-boy to his duties with a light and happy heart. I afterwards fell in with him, and found him resting on the Rock.

The following extract from a report of Rev. I. O. Sloan, who went in charge of one company of "minute men," may be taken as fairly illustrating the work done by each company:—

We left Washington two days before the battle of Antietam. We succeeded in getting two ambulances, which we loaded with stores from the Christian Commission rooms in Washington. We arrived in Middletown early on the morning of the 17th Sept. Here we found wounded men coming in from the battle-field, for the battle had commenced at daylight or even before that time,—some with fingers shot off, arms broken, wounded in the head, covered with blood, presenting a terrible picture of the slaughter that was going on. The little church on the main street was already filled with our wounded, as also some of the houses opposite. We stayed here long enough to give out some of our stores, for we found them entirely destitute of lint, bandages, stimulants, and indeed almost everything suitable for the comfort and relief of the suffering. It appears that the Christian Commission were the first that had stores on the road to the scene of action, and very gratefully were our two ambulance loads received by the surgeons and the men. As we hurried along to where the two armies were engaged, we frequently had to stop and give of our supplies to the wounded whom we met in ambulances, and who lined the road, hobbling along as best they could, to find some temporary hospital. At Keedysville, about two miles from the battle-field, several houses were filled with wounded. We halted at the last one as we passed through the town. This was used as a hospital for the men of Sedgwick's Division. Every room in the house was filled with wounded, and every spot almost in the yard. The hospital was in charge of Dr. Huston, a good man, who was trying to do all he could for the relief of his patients, but they had as yet received no stores, and were entirely without anything to eat. We gave them what we could spare. Some Delegates of our party remained here all day, dressing wounds, giving nourishment, and arranging for the comfort of the patients. I am sure every one here felt the importance of our Commission. Indeed, we do not see what they would have done if it had not been for the supplies we had with us. All day they were still bringing in wounded to this

place,—many among them seriously wounded, with no hopes of recovery. From the hills a little beyond here the terrible conflict was plainly visible, but we had not much time to witness the progress of the battle, all our time being taken up in attending to the wounded and in bringing them to the hospital. Nearly every farm-house and barn in all that region was made a hospital. The names of some, such as White House Hospital, Hoffman's Farm, Stone House, and others, will ever be familiar in connection with the battle. We visited all these and left some supplies. Several members of the Christian Commission, who had come by other routes, we found at each hospital, doing great good. They, as well as ourselves, had a good supply of stores. At the White House Hospital there were probably two thousand wounded brought in. A large number of these were of the Southern army. At the Hoffman Hospital there were at least fifteen hundred, and at the Stone House as many if not more. On Sunday succeeding the battle we established ourselves permanently at the Hoffman House, thinking it better to concentrate our energies upon one point. In every spot here,—the barn, the stable, carriage-house, sheds, straw stacks, orchards, and indeed everywhere,—were to be seen wounded and dying men. For the first few days, of course, all was bustle and confusion. Nothing scarcely could be thought of but affording relief to the sufferers. Prayer only could be made at the side of one drawing near to his end, or words of Scripture whispered into the ear of the moaning patient as we dressed his wound or gave him nourishment. We had scarcely a moment for sleep. Many incidents of thrilling interest occurred here. A great proportion of the sufferers were youths, ranging from sixteen up to twenty-one years. After a few days, when matters were somewhat systematized, we had religious services every evening,—in the barn, in the dwelling-house, carriage-house, and wherever there was a large number collected.

Rev. Geo. B. Buzzell gives the following description of the station at Falmouth:—

Our camp at Falmouth Station will never be forgotten by the Delegates, who were at work there after the battle of Fredericksburg. Just south of us was the river,—only a few rods,—and on



the heights beyond we could see the rebel camp-fires by night and the spires of Fredericksburg by day, and being close to the railroad we were of course in the midst of the confusion and noise of the transportation of men and supplies. But being there we were in the midst of our work. The wounded, brought for transportation to Acquia Creek and Washington, were sometimes kept waiting for hours in the ambulances, or laid on the open platform on the ground, close by our camp-fire, which was seldom without its row of smoking kettles. To feed the hungry, worn-out men, to refresh and cheer them, and talk to them of Jesus Christ, when our words seemed to strike the same subject with which their own thoughts were busy,—this was a work to thank God for. The value of the work done by our men there is beyond computation.

## [YEAR 1863.]

In preparing for the labors of another year the Commission made several important changes in the method of conducting its field work. The rapidly increasing number of Delegates who now offered their services, and the corresponding increase of stores that poured in to the Central Office from every direction, necessitated a more thorough organization than that which had hitherto proved sufficient. It was therefore decided to employ a limited number of permanent agents, who should remain constantly with the army and personally superintend the work of the Commission in all parts of the field. The term of service for which Delegates were received was also extended, all Delegates being required to pledge themselves "to take the position to which they should be assigned by the agent of the Commission, and to continue in the work not less than six weeks." Extensive arrangements for securing a full assortment of religious reading for distribution among the men in camp were also made. The supply now provided comprised Testa-

ments and portions of the Scriptures, soldiers' hymn and tune books, knapsack books,—of many kinds, with flexible covers,—weekly religious papers from all parts of the country, and the monthly papers published by the Tract Societies.

Mr. John A. Cole, who had already served as a Delegate for nearly six months, was appointed General Field Agent of a district comprising the Army of the Potomac and the hospitals and camps of Washington, Maryland, and Western Virginia. Messrs. T. R. Ewing and J. R. Miller, who entered the service of the Commission as Delegates, in March, were retained as Field Agents upon the expiration of their terms. Mr. Ewing was obliged to leave the field in July. Mr. Miller remained until October, when he was appointed General Field Agent in the Department of the Ohio,—Mr. Chas. W. Jenkins taking his place in the Army of the Potomac. Messrs. F. E. Shearer, E. F. Williams, and J. R. Miller, assisted by R. G. McCreary, Esq., and other efficient volunteers, directed the extensive operations of the Commission at Gettysburg during the months of July and August. Rev. B. F. Hamilton was permanently employed as agent at Camp Parole, Annapolis, where there were from 15,000 to 20,000 paroled prisoners constantly encamped.

In the work of this year the agents of the Commission everywhere received the kindest consideration from army officers, and were aided by them materially in many ways. Passes were given by the Provost Marshal General to all registered Delegates, admitting them to every part of the army and securing free transportation upon government trains and boats. Besides this great advantage, the agents were permitted the free use of the

military telegraph lines, and the right to purchase supplies for their stations, of any brigade commissary, at officers' prices. Post and depot quartermasters also were authorized to aid the Commission by furnishing buildings, tents, wagons, ambulances, etc., for its use, whenever this could be done without detriment to the public service.

With these advantages the agents were able to establish and maintain stations in every part of the army, so long as it was encamped in winter quarters. When the active campaign opened, however, it was found that these facilities could no longer be depended upon to that extent which was essential to an efficient prosecution of the work. It became necessary, therefore, to purchase wagons, horses, and tents, so that, whatever the exigencies of the public service might be, the Commission could at all times keep its corps of Delegates at the points where their services were most required, and supply them promptly with all needed stores. The first four-horse wagon was purchased in July, and, after a narrow escape from Mosby's guerrillas, reached the army, then encamped near Warrenton. It proved so useful that another was added in November, as there were indications of a winter campaign. In August two large chapel tents were purchased and used at the front. They were pitched near large bodies of troops, and opened for religious services every evening, while during the day they were the centres to which chaplains and soldiers came from all parts of the army, for packages of Testaments, hymn-books, and papers. The success attending the meetings in these chapels prepared the way for the winter's work, in anticipation of which twelve expensive

and commodious chapel tents were procured for the permanent stations.

The number of Delegates in the field varied considerably during the year. In January there were but five or six; in February the average number in the field was ten; in March, twenty-five; in May, thirty-five;—the average continuing at about this number for the remainder of the year. In addition to these were the special battle-field Delegates and minute men, who usually remained in the work but two or three weeks, returning when the emergency had passed for which they had volunteered.

The amount of religious reading was greatly increased during the year. For the month of September the distribution at the front and in the Washington hospitals amounted to 75,200 religious papers, representing twenty-two different publications, 6,900 hymn books, 13,200 knapsack books, and 63,000 pages of tracts. This was about the average monthly distribution for the remainder of the year. The systematic distribution of this material was one of the most important features of the year's work. It began, most happily, with the attempt to furnish every soldier who might desire it with a copy of the New Testament. This, the first combined effort ever attempted by the Delegates, resulted, during the months of March and April, in the distribution of over 35,000 copies in the Army of the Potomac alone.

Another most important feature was the evening prayer-meeting, which was, in accordance with the settled policy of the Commission, held at every station every night in the week. These meetings were a source of great comfort and profit to the soldiers, who in winter

and summer came, some of them from distant camps, to these tents of prayer. Their influence was often felt to a remarkable degree through entire brigades and divisions, checking profanity to such an extent as to be observed by all. The manner of conducting these meetings varied, but usually a short address by one of the Delegates preceded the hour spent in exhortation and prayer, in which both soldiers and Delegates freely engaged. The hymns loved at home by the followers of Jesus were precious here, and their notes were wafted nightly over the camps and through hospital wards, filling many a troubled heart with thoughts of home and heaven.

The following extracts from the Report of the General Field Agent will furnish some details of the operations of the Commission during the year:—

The month of January, 1863, found the Army of the Potomac on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite the heights of Fredericksburg, where, but a few days before, thousands of brave men had gone down in battle. The warm, pleasant days still delayed the order for "winter-quarters," but all believed the active campaign had closed, and that months of rest must intervene before the conflict would be renewed.

The Christian Commission had at this time two stations; one at the shanty village of Aquia, the other at the railroad terminus opposite the city of Fredericksburg. The first consisted of a rough board barrack, fifteen feet by twenty, its front door opening upon the marsh; the other a tent, fourteen feet by fourteen;—both being assigned to us by the quartermaster of the post. In these quarters, rude and limited as they were, a work, great in amount and variety, was performed. Here the Delegates of the Commission lived; upon this floor, and upon the three stories of the rude scaffolding that adorned one side of the room, slept the weary workers after their day of toil, and with them as many belated travellers as could find

a resting-place. Here, upon shelves and in boxes, were the supplies sent for the needy, from East and North and West; here a pile of Testaments, there a box of hymn books; in this corner a huge stack of religious papers and tracts; on the other side, shelves filled with dried fruits, preserved fruits, domestic wines; and in these boxes generous piles of warm shirts, socks, and drawers. On a shelf, seldom reached, were bags of lint, bandages and rags, lanterns and pails, brandy and soup,—the suggestive equipment for the battle-field. Here in the day was a constant stream of chaplains, and surgeons, and soldiers, coming for the weekly supply of reading for the regiment, some hospital luxuries for the sick, or for the little “housewife,” with its needles and thread and much-prized letter; Delegates coming and going, taking their loads in arms and haversacks, as they go to distant hospitals and camps, bearing the word of life or refreshment for frail bodies. Here at night, the boxes placed in rows, the table set on one side, the little room was filled with a company of worshippers, met for the praise of God.

The work of the Christian Commission in the army was one of constant change. The year, indeed, was made up of many distinct *campaigns*, the one differing so greatly from the other that, although the same men were actors in each, one would with difficulty identify them as the same. This week the Delegates may be distributing religious papers and books, preaching the Gospel to crowds of healthy, vigorous men; the next, preparing with their own hands some soothing draught or nourishing food for those who are languishing with disease in some remote hospital. This week preparing reading-rooms and chapels, feeding the mind with that which is wholesome and abiding, inciting to temperance, purity, and piety; the next, with coats off, before a fire of logs, cooking coffee and soup for the hungry, or bearing stimulants and nutriment to those who are perishing. To-day, living quietly in “winter quarters;” to-morrow, off for the battle-field, with a blanket alone for house and shelter.

During the month of January, at the stations before mentioned, the Delegates of the Commission performed a twofold work,—one party with a wagon visiting camps and field hospitals, taking both hospital stores and religious reading; the other remaining at the station, preparing food and drink for the hundreds of sick who, on

their way to the hospital, were detained sometimes many hours at the railroad station. Before the close of the month, however, a new and more important field was opened. The army made one more attempt to gain the heights of Fredericksburg before resting in winter quarters. Again the effort failed. Scarcely had the long lines of infantry, cavalry, and artillery started upon their rapid night-march when a terrible storm of rain and sleet arose, breaking up the roads and making all advance impossible. Chilled and exhausted, floundering through the mud in the bitter cold wind of that winter night, the soldiers struggled back to their cheerless camps, but thousands who had escaped unharmed from a score of battles now fell the victims of this memorable "mud campaign." A field hospital was established immediately at Windmill Point, a few miles below Aquia Creek. It was a city of tents, laid out in immense diamond-shaped enclosures, on a level plain which had lately been a cultivated field. Streets were laid out, ditches were dug, and a wharf built, but long before the wards were ready for their inmates the sick began to arrive in boats and in ambulances from all parts of the army. The rain fell almost incessantly, and the whole camp presented a scene wretched in the extreme. Thousands of pale, weak, disease-stricken men lay for days in the fireless tents, on the muddy floors, or on beds of poles or boughs, suffering from cold and from hunger. Many died daily, and the mounds of sand in the lone "God's acre" told a sad story of the cruel necessities of war. To this scene of distress the Delegates came. A small tent served as their storehouse and quarters. A dispatch to Washington and Philadelphia soon furnished them with a thousand loaves of soft bread, and boxes of clothing, cordials, and fruits. These they distributed throughout the camp, wherever the need was most urgent. They passed from tent to tent, ministering to the physical wants of the suffering, and directing the hearts of all to Jesus, the great Physician of souls. Often they were called to the side of the dying, to give counsel in that last trying hour, and commit the departing soul to God. The dead were followed to the grave with the rites of Christian burial, and the record of the last moments and of the place of interment forwarded to the distant home friends. After the work of the day the Delegates would go from tent to tent, and read a few verses of Scripture and offer a prayer for God's blessing upon all. The effect of these

ministrations was very manifest. Many who seemed near to death were recovered by the tender nursing and nutritious food. As the condition of the hospital improved, the Delegates found more time to devote to the spiritual wants of the men. An empty cookhouse was obtained for a chapel, where services were held on the Sabbath, and meetings for prayer each evening of the week. All felt the presence of the Holy Spirit. At one meeting fifty persons announced their desire and determination to begin a Christian life. Many who had come to that dreary camp a few weeks before, as they thought to die, found life instead, even life eternal. It was suddenly decided to break up this camp, sending the sick to regimental hospitals, and those most feeble to the hospitals at Washington and Alexandria. It was quickly done, and the experiences and labors at Windmill Point Hospital were for ever at an end.

This campaign over, vigorous measures were taken for the next. Acting upon the experience gained at Windmill Point, it was resolved to undertake to supply every regiment in the army with copies of the New Testament. To do this more stations would be required, and more Delegates and stores needed. These were forthcoming, and until the 3d of May stations were in successful operation at Aquia Creek, Belle Plain, White Oak Church, Falmouth Station, Falmouth Village, and Stoneman's Siding. Although this supply of Testaments was for the time being the first object of the stations, it was far from being their principal work. Each station was complete in itself, and contained from three to seven Delegates. Hospital stores, Testaments, and religious reading were at each, and were distributed under the direction of committees appointed for the purpose. At each, where practicable, a house or tent for religious worship was secured and meetings held every evening, while on the Sabbath appointments for preaching to regiments or brigades were filled by the clerical Delegates. One of the number, usually the oldest Delegate, acted as station agent, and early in the morning the different Delegates, assigned to their various duties, would separate, — one with an ambulance-load of quilts, dried fruit, or clothing, for a distant hospital; another making the round of the regiments to collect and fill orders for Testaments; others with bundles of books and papers, distributing among destitute companies. So the busy day was filled, until at evening all would meet, and, with the sol-



diers who crowded the room or tent, ask God's blessing upon the labors of the day.

Stoneman's Station was the scene of a remarkable revival. The tents used as a chapel formed a room nearly sixty feet long. Meetings were held nightly, and to them officers and men came in crowds. The tents stood upon an elevation, commanding an extended view, and, as the evening hour drew near, men, singly and in squads and companies, could be seen wending their way from the various camps towards the house of prayer. "Mount Zion," the soldiers called it; and, like Mount Zion of old, it was indeed "beautiful" when, crowded to its utmost capacity and throngs about the open doors, strains of some familiar home-loved hymn floated out upon the evening air. Here were heard, from veterans who had passed through all the temptations and trials of a soldier's life, testimonies of the strength and comfort they had experienced all the way along from the religion of Jesus; here soldiers would ask what they should do to be saved; and here many, with joy beaming on the countenance, would tell of the blessing they had found in the assurance of sins forgiven through the blood of Christ. The number of men who in these meetings gained a knowledge of Jesus no earthly record will ever show; but we know that there were scores who dated the commencement of their Christian life from those meetings at Stoneman's, and hundreds, many of whom have joined the company of saints in heaven, will thank God through eternity for His spirit there bestowed.

Falmouth Village presented a most interesting field for our station labor, and one, too, quite different from that at Stoneman's. The Commission there occupied a large room in a private house, the owner being away on business connected with the Southern Confederacy. An old tobacco warehouse on the very banks of the river, within hail of the rebel pickets, was cleared of rubbish, the broken ceiling and windows were covered with old canvas, and a small table, borrowed from a neighboring cottage, served for a pulpit. Here, on Sabbath afternoons and on each evening of the week, meetings were held which were largely attended, and here, too, the preaching of the truth was made salvation to many erring souls. The village itself was a ruin; its church used as a barrack for troops; its stores and factories closed. A large number of the inhabitants were still

there, living as best they could,—old men, women, and children. The station agent, among other labors, organized a *Sabbath* school for the children, which came to be held *every day in the week*. Thirty or forty little rebels were gathered in, who, for two years of want and war, had heard nothing of school or church. They very soon learned to recite hymns from the *Soldiers' Hymn-book* and chapters from the Testament. The confidence of the inhabitants was in this way secured, and by the distribution of Testaments and tracts among them it is believed real service was done for the Master.

Thus the months of March and April passed away, our work going on successfully at all points, there being none to molest or make afraid: and yet, as the spring days passed and the roads became hard and settled, we knew that our time was short, and that what we would do must be done quickly. Reviews of cavalry and infantry came in quick succession, of brigades, divisions, and corps, before Governors of States, members of Congress, and at last before the President himself,—so that we were not taken by surprise when, one May morning, we looked out upon the old camps, to find that in the night all had melted away, and nought but crumbling walls and blackened posts remained. It was a thrilling sight, and to us a sad one, as the long lines of infantry, with colors flying, but with the sound of neither fife nor drum, marched steadily and silently away,—away for yet another stern grapple with the country's foe.

Nothing more remained for us at the old stations, and so, with haste and many regrets that work so precious must now be sealed up forever, we rolled up our tents, removed our stores, and prepared for our next campaign. It came almost before we were ready for it. After many rumors of as many different movements, we learned that our forces had crossed the Rappahannock, and a battle had been fought twelve or fifteen miles up the river. A detachment of our corps of Delegates accompanied the army in connection with General Whipple's Division, and were under fire during the battle, taking care of the wounded. A council of the Delegates remaining was called, and it was deemed best to divide the force into two parties,—one to go directly to the battle-field, the other to remain at Falmouth, where it was expected a fierce battle would be fought. The plan was soon carried out, and a Government wagon was loaded with such stores as previous experience had shown to be useful, and

started for United States Ford. Threading their way through woods and fields filled with wagons, ambulances, and guns, after a journey of many hours the ford was reached. No wagons were allowed beyond; so the load was taken out, a place for camp selected, and the wagon sent back to Falmouth. There was no lack of work,—on all sides, at every house and barn and shed, in gardens and door-yards, under trees and the shelter of walls, lay wounded and bleeding men. With soap and bandages and pails, strong arms and willing hearts, the services of these Delegates were offered to the surgeons in charge and gladly accepted, and from that time they were hard at work. Their supply of stimulants and food was soon exhausted, but was reinforced by another wagon-load sent from Falmouth.

The party left behind in the mean time were not idle. The Second and Sixth Corps, storming the heights of Fredericksburg, carried everything before them in victory. The "old flag" waved in triumph from height to height; but in the city the red signals hanging at every corner, at church-doors, and the market-place, told how fearful was the cost,—hospitals on every side, houses filled with the prostrate forms of dying men, who but an hour ago rushed forward to the charge. But why tarry here? No pen can describe such scenes or record such labors. The history of Chancellorsville is known by all; its gallant achievements, its bitter disappointment, its herculean labors, and its fruitless end. It is enough to say that the Delegates of the Christian Commission worked amid those scenes as any other fathers or brothers would have toiled, had they been permitted to be there.

Wearied and sad, the remnant of the great army came back to the old camps. The old walls are again covered and echo to the sounds of life; but how many whose voices one week before were heard in the cabins and the streets are now forever silent in the soldier's grave!

Field hospitals were now established, or rather enlarged, for the tents had been rising for two or three weeks before the battle, in anticipation of it. The wounded were taken as quickly as might be to the corps hospitals. These hospitals were as extensive as that at Windmill Point, and stretched over greater territory. Miles in some cases intervened between the corps, and it was found that several stations or centres would be necessary to supply them. Here again

was a new work for the Delegates of the Commission. Three main stations were located in close proximity to the hospitals, and were known as Potomac Creek, Howard, and Brook's Stations.

Acquia Creek was still our base for supplies; but a new tent was pitched beyond and above the fever-breeding marsh, bringing the Delegates nearer to the First and Twelfth Corps hospitals. Although at first and for several days the time was chiefly taken up in dressing wounds and helping to bathe and comfort the wounded, a system was soon arranged, giving a certain district or number of tents to each Delegate. The first duty was to search out those who needed special articles of diet, or who required new shirts, drawers, or socks, supplying the wants of each personally as they were found from day to day. Boxes of lemons, jars of preserves, and an abundant variety of "good things," put up by friends of the soldier months before, were now given out freely by the hands of the Delegates themselves. The stock of the Commission was almost exhausted by the calls made from each station for shirts and socks, bandages and lint, soap and towels, handkerchiefs and slings, dried fruits and preserves, pickles and lemons. Almost everything that the kind hearts of donors had prompted them to send found thankful recipients in these vast field hospitals.

To divert the minds of the convalescing as much as possible from their own condition libraries were sent to the stations, whose books were greatly prized. Funerals, sometimes eight a day, were attended by the Delegates, and as a crowd of soldiers gathered about the grave of a comrade the opportunity was not lost in leading their thoughts to the resurrection of the dead, when all should meet again. On the Sabbath regular religious services were held, some in the open air, some in booths and tents, and each evening at the station chapel a prayer-meeting was held, often crowded to its utmost capacity.

Among the interesting features of this campaign was the number of letters written for wounded men. The weekly reports show that hundreds of letters were written to home friends, who otherwise would have been left long in anxious suspense and doubt as to the condition of the loved son or husband whom the papers had reported "wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville." Very exhausting both to mind and body were these incessant labors, and nearly every Dele-

gate became worn out by excessive fatigue, and some barely escaped the grave. Those were precious services indeed rendered by the Delegates of the Christian Commission, who as pastors and friends came to bring home-comforts and spiritual consolation to the thousands of maimed, dying soldiers. Precious services, that wealth could never purchase, and for which the Christian Church, East and West, has great reason to rejoice.

Thus week after week passed away, bringing back health, strength, and vigor to many, but closing the earthly career of hundreds of those who lay upon the rude cots of these strange, sad cities of the wounded. The heat of summer followed the delightful days of spring. Still the Army of the Potomac lay quiet and harmless in the old winter camps.

"Why, this looks like a 'move,' captain!" said the field agent to the quartermaster at Falmouth, as an unusual activity was observed. "And that it is," was the laconic answer. "When will you require our tent?" "Before five o'clock." "You shall have it, sir." And this was the first intimation the Christian Commission had of that grand movement which in two short weeks formed the Army of the Potomac in line of battle on "Round Top" and "Cemetery Hill." *Two hours* in which to break up housekeeping! Yet in two hours the stores and household implements were packed, and the tent that for six months had been known to us as the "Falmouth Station" was rolled up and "turned in" to the quartermaster.

There was "mounting in hot haste" that afternoon, and a rapid ride from one to another of the seven stations then in operation. "Pack up and strike tents" was the order of the hour, and busy hands made quick work of it. At Potomac Creek was a wonderful chapel, just completed, built by Delegates and soldiers, framed of poles cut from the woods and covered with old canvas collected from deserted camps. The next day was the Sabbath, and then this chapel was to be dedicated with impressive ceremonies; but that night the sky was lurid with the flames of the burning church.

That Sabbath was a busy day. From early dawn till evening was every man in the Commission hard at work. Some were aiding to remove the sick and wounded, who first of all were sent by boat to Washington; others were striking tents, boxing up stores, loading wagons, unloading cars, and finally loading all upon a barge that

lay by the wharf, amid such confusion as beggars all description. At night everything was safely loaded, and the next day housed in the rooms in Washington.

But there was now no time for rest or delay; before night messengers were on their way to Fairfax Court-house, where was a station of the Commission, and where it was expected the army would be found. Nor were we disappointed. The line of the army extended from Fairfax over the Bull Run battle-field, stretching its right wing nearly to the Potomac.

It was thought by many that another battle would be fought near the old fields of Bull Run and Chantilly, but a few days revealed the fact that the enemy had crossed the Potomac and were rapidly marching towards Pennsylvania. In the mean time a party of Delegates, with a full equipment of stores, had pitched their tent near Fairfax depot. This was not done in vain, for, during the four days the tent remained, between five and six hundred wounded and sick men were fed. Being apprised of the coming of long trains of ambulances bearing the wounded,—three hundred, who had fallen at Aldie,—hot coffee, with sugar and milk, together with fresh bread, were waiting the nearly starved sufferers as they reached the cars. Seldom is a feast welcomed with greater joy than was that. Tears of gratitude were upon many checks. There was no one else who could have furnished this food to them, and if the Christian Commission had not been at hand, twelve or fifteen hours more would have passed before the poor sufferers, weak and fainting with hunger, would have found food.

On the night following the hospitals of three cavalry brigades, lying at Fairfax Court-house, were suddenly broken up, and the patients, between two and three hundred in number, some of them in a dying state, carried in ambulances, over the roughest of all roads, to Fairfax Station, where many of them lay for hours on the floor of the depot, awaiting transportation to Washington. The Delegates, who had been engaged all the previous night in their labor of love, now devoted themselves with fresh zeal to the work of feeding and nursing the wounded. They provided, as they were able, for the sick, going around among them, giving them drink,—coffee, tea, lemonade,—giving bread spread with sweet butter and tempting preserves, while speaking words of cheer as they continued their work.

Said the master of transportation to one of the Delegates, with tears rolling down his cheeks, "I had made up my mind that these Commissions were a humbug, but I tell you what it is, if there *is* any Christianity it is in the Christian Commission."

Everything now was veiled in obscurity. None could tell where the enemy were. Rumors of all sorts filled the air. Nothing could be done further than to fall back to Washington and Baltimore, prepare a large supply of battle-field stores, and stand ready to start forward whenever the word came.

It came at last, after long days of suspense,—the story of the first day's fight at Gettysburg. At once Delegates started for the field, and before the smoke of the battle had cleared away, they were among the mangled forms of the fallen, doing with their might whatever their hands found to do. From this time, every train brought fresh supplies of men and stores, until over three hundred Delegates, each assigned to his special post, with ample stores at his disposal, were seeking to alleviate the horrors of that bloody field.

The supply station of the Commission was established in the village of Gettysburg, a large storeroom being used as a depot for the reception and distribution of supplies. The amount of business transacted at this station may be seen in the fact that in addition to the labors connected with the reception of Delegates and their assignment to their special fields, there were in a little over one month's time about twenty-five hundred cases of stores distributed, valued at seventy-five thousand dollars. On some days a thousand loaves of bread were given out, large "Pennsylvania loaves," sent by wagon-loads to our station day after day, by the "Patriot Daughters" of Lancaster, and the generous-hearted men and women of York, Carlisle, Columbia, Harrisburg, and indeed nearly every town in that part of the State. Every day army wagons were loaded with provisions, clothing, wines, preserves, medicines, etc., for the corps station, and ambulances and smaller wagons sent with needed stores to the smaller hospitals and to companies scattered here and there all over the field. The Commission received very great assistance at this station from the people of Gettysburg. Many of the leading citizens opened their houses for the accommodation of Delegates, while others gave their personal services most unremittingly in opening and assorting boxes of stores, copying invoices, answering

the letters of inquiry from friends of soldiers, and in many ways giving increased efficiency to the station.

An important feature of the Commission's work was the opening of feeding stations for soldiers while on their way to permanent hospitals. One of these was opened in the village, after the battle, to feed the thousands of men who, weary, weak from loss of blood, hungry and disheartened, came pouring in from the various field hospitals three or four miles from town, hoping to find cars ready to take them to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Another was, by request of the Medical Inspector, opened at Hanover Junction, when the wounded began to be removed in large numbers to the permanent hospitals of more Northern cities. Here many thousands of soldiers were fed, the trains being halted for this purpose; every man received suitable food and drink.

Soon after the close of the battle, stations of the Commission were also established in the corps hospitals. A competent Delegate was appointed to take charge of each, and other Delegates assigned to work under his direction, subject, however, to the orders of the surgeon in charge, to whom all were to report themselves in the first instance for instruction in the work which they should perform. In the hospitals of every corps, except the Sixth, there was a tent occupied by the stores and Delegates of the Commission. The work in these corps hospitals, though in many respects similar to that done by the Delegates after the battle of Chancellorsville, was yet in many points quite unlike that, and could be fully represented only by a detailed description of each station, as shown by the reports of the Delegates themselves.

Mr. Williams, in his report of this field, gives the following account of one of these stations:—

In some respects the work in the Second Corps hospital was the most interesting and important. There were at least twenty-five hundred wounded men in this hospital, which was located at first (though afterwards removed to a better situation) in a grove about a mile south of the Baltimore pike, and between two and three miles from town. The men here were in a terrible condition. They lay upon the damp ground, many of them with nothing under them. In this hospital there was an unusually large number of amputations, the amputated stumps lying directly upon the ground, except when now and then elevated a little upon a handful of straw or a bunch of old rags. Many



of the men, perhaps most of them, were in want of clothing. Suitable food was not to be had. The surgeons were overworked. There was an insufficient number of attendants, — every able-bodied man that could possibly be spared having accompanied the army in its pursuit of Lee.

Into this field, as already intimated, the Christian Commission entered. A tent was pitched, at first in the Third Division of the Second Corps, under the direction of Rev. J. E. Adams, of New Sharon, Maine, and J. B. Stillson, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y. Here a dozen or more Delegates had their headquarters, while they sought to alleviate pain, with all the energy which the sight of suffering can arouse. Another tent, and still another, was pitched in the First and Second Divisions of the same corps, where the Rev. R. C. Matlack, with a company of Delegates from Philadelphia, and Mrs. Moore and her daughter, sent by the Commission from Baltimore, labored incessantly for several weeks. Other ladies, from different parts of Pennsylvania, did a good work in this corps, cooking and supplying choice dishes of nourishing food for the languishing men.

There were nearly or quite a thousand rebels, most of them severely wounded, lying on the outskirts of this hospital, shrieking and crying for assistance continually. The appearance of those connected with the hospital of the Third Division of this corps beggars description. Destitute of clothing, many of them nearly naked and covered with filth, without tents, lying in the mud, — for the sudden rise of the little stream by which they had been placed rendered it impossible to avoid this, — cursing, praying, begging their attendants or visitors to put an end to their sufferings by taking their lives, here one and yonder another laid out by himself to die, these wretched men made the strongest appeal to Christian sympathy and benevolence. Nor was their appeal unheeded. Physicians who had come out under the direction of the Commission were immediately sent to their relief, to dress their wounds and to prescribe for their necessities, while stores were freely distributed among them by Messrs. Adams and Stillson and their associates. Nor did this work cease till every wounded man was made comfortable, every wound dressed, every necessary amputation performed, tents issued for their accommodation, underclothing distributed, and those who were able to endure it sent to Baltimore or Philadelphia, while the rest were conveyed to the general hospital established on the other side of the town. Hardly less thorough than this was the work performed in the First and Second Divisions of the corps. Mr. Matlack and those associated with him were untiring in their efforts to make our soldiers comfortable, dressing wounds themselves, giving without stint while their stores held out, then telegraphing to Philadelphia for more, and only remitting their exertions when the necessity for them had passed away.

When all who could be had been removed to the general hospital, there were nearly four hundred left on the ground, severe cases of amputation, compound fracture, etc., of whom probably not more than one-third lived. Among

these men, many of whom suffered excruciatingly, some of our Delegates continued to labor till the last, through the surgeons and in connection with other Commissions supplying their bodily wants, but seeking chiefly to direct them to the Great Physician for the healing of the soul. Many gave evidence of a renewed state. Especially was this true among the rebels. And as the Delegates went through their tents you would hear the inmates invoke blessings upon their heads, and beg them to stop and pray and sing.

Every station occupied by the Commission on this field of blood is worthy of a special record. Suffice it to say, however, that at every point of this field, as at other fields of like character, the effort to relieve the temporal wants of the dying was blended with Christian counsel and consolation for their spiritual necessities, and as ever before, so here the Holy Spirit attended such ministrations with the Divine blessing.

Besides this corps of Delegates among the hospitals of Gettysburg, another strong force, with ample and well-selected stores, followed the army in its pursuit of the enemy to the Potomac, in anticipation of another battle, but were spared the painful sights and duties for which they were prepared.

In connection with this reference to the work at Gettysburg the subjoined letter of R. G. McCreary, Esq., will be found of historic interest and value. Mr. McCreary is a prominent citizen and lawyer of that place, was one of the most indefatigable laborers through all the time that the Commission retained direct control of the work, and subsequently took the entire supervision of it as Chairman of the Army Committee to whom it was assigned, when the field agents of the Commission were withdrawn for other and more urgent service elsewhere:—

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.,—

*Dear Sir:* Our Christian Commission work here is finished; the thousands of wounded men lately around us have gone; the tents that whitened our fields have been removed; the "pomp and circumstance of war," infantry, artillery, cavalry, ambulance and army

wagon, have disappeared from our streets; all have gone save the "unreturning brave," whose bivouac covers the slope of Cemetery Hill, and the thousands of their deluded foes, who, with valor worthy of a better cause, threw away their lives in vain efforts to break the wall of fire and steel which crossed their path to victory, and whose undistinguished graves dot and scar the landscape for miles around.

Being resident here, my work commenced with the movements preceding the great struggle of the first days of July, which decided the fate of the national capital, and probably of the Southern Confederacy. For several days previous the movements of detached portions of the hostile armies, like scudding clouds whose rapid and diverse flight precede and portend the hurricane, seemed plainly to indicate the approach of the tremendous conflict of those days. On the 26th day of June a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers arrived from Harrisburg, and marched to Marsh Creek on the Chambersburg turnpike, from which direction it was understood a portion of the rebel army threatened an advance. After their departure my attention was called to two young men, lying in a wet and dirty apartment at the railroad station, sick and unable to travel. I had them immediately taken to my house and put to bed, where, by medical skill and careful nursing, they were so far recovered in a few days as to be able to join a party of their comrades in a successful attempt to reach their regiment, which in the mean time had made a hasty retreat before the advance of Early's division of Ewell's corps, which occupied the town on the 26th of June, and the next day moved on towards the Susquehanna. Two days later a brigade of cavalry, under General Kopplin, arrived from the direction of Frederick, Maryland, and, as they expected a fight and had no hospital stores, at the request of their surgeon a number of our ladies were assembled, and the Sabbath was spent in the preparation of lint and bandages. They were not needed, however, as the cavalry fell back the next morning; but the supply thus provided proved very valuable a few days later.

On the morning of the 30th of June a strong reconnoitering force of rebels advanced, on the Chambersburg turnpike, to the Seminary ridge overlooking the town; they interrogated a citizen as to the presence of "Yankee soldiers," and were told that there were a great many in the neighborhood. This information, false in fact, and in-

tended to deceive, may have prevented them from taking possession of the town at that time, and they fell back several miles towards the mountains. In the afternoon of the same day Buford's cavalry division entered the town from the South, and passed a mile to the Northwest on the Chambersburg and Manassasburg turnpikes, and halted for the night. Their medical officer requested accommodations for six or eight men of the command who were sick. I procured the use of the railroad depot, and with a couple of assistants soon had it cleared out and twenty comfortable beds carried in and arranged, and they were soon all filled with suffering men, for whom an abundant supply of suitable food and delicacies was speedily furnished by the families in the neighborhood, until the events of the succeeding day caused them to be removed to the rear of our army.

The battle on the first of July commenced about the middle of the forenoon, between the rebels advancing on the Chambersburg turnpike and Buford's cavalry, who, as the infantry of the First Army Corps came up and formed in line of battle, slowly retired to the rear. The approaching storm was watched with intense anxiety by the citizens, who, crowding to their housetops, cheered the advance of our brave troops; but it was not long until the boom of cannon, the bursting of shell, the rattle and crash of heavy infantry firing along the ridges West of the town, and the stream of litters which began to move in from the field of carnage, brought them to realize the fact that a fierce and bloody contest was in progress.

Descending from my chimney-top, and gathering up a basket of bandages, with basin, sponge, scissors, and pins, I hastened to the nearest hospital, which I found in a warehouse about two hundred yards from my residence. I went to work with my coat off, and saw no more of the battle until the middle of the afternoon, though there was abundant evidence, in the many mangled and bleeding forms constantly coming in, and the louder and increasing crash of arms, that the conflict was a most terrible one, and was rapidly approaching the town. At length, the frequent explosion of shells in the immediate neighborhood,—one of them passing through a corner of the warehouse,—reminded me that I had a wife and family of children under fire, and therefore, reluctantly leaving my work, I hastened to look after them. Finding all safe, I ascended to the house-top for another view of the battle, and found that our army was falling

back, and soon the rush and roar of the retreat and battle in the streets banished everything else from our minds. That was a terrible night. Our army had been driven back; the town was full of armed enemies. We saw and heard the progress of pillage all around us, and knew not how far it might proceed; but we trusted in the Lord and were safe.

The morning of July the second revealed a dreadful sight,—dead horses and dead men lay about the streets, and there were none to bury them. Our first care was for the multitude of wounded men now suffering for want of food. I sallied forth, taking care to lock the door after me. Arms and armor were strewn around and trodden into the mud. I found the bakeries were in the hands of the rebels, and not a loaf or cracker remained; the butchers' cattle had been driven away or confiscated, and no meat could be procured; the groceries were broken open, and their contents carried away or destroyed by troops of rebels, who, like hungry wolves, roamed through the streets in search of plunder. The citizens had freely distributed to our own soldiers for several days previous, and had little left in their houses, and, as we were entirely cut off from the world without the rebel lines, there was no possibility of procuring a supply: but they did what they could, even denying their own families food in order to give something to the suffering men. In my own family, in anticipation of what had occurred, we had a good supply of coffee and other articles now most needful; a twelve-gallon boiler was many times replenished, and its contents carried in buckets to the different hospitals within reach, and, with baskets of bread and other edibles distributed among the men, served to relieve the pangs of hunger in many a brave soldier.

In the rear of my residence is an open lot, on which a rebel commissary cut up and distributed beef to a company or battalion of cavalry quartered near. My wife solicited and obtained from him the beef-bones left on the ground, and had them conveyed to her kitchen, and there washed, cut up, and speedily converted into excellent beef-soup, until in this way probably one hundred gallons of this nourishing food had been distributed to the different hospitals, thus furnishing a most grateful and timely relief to the poor fellows, many of whom were not in condition to partake of solid food.

Our surgeons, who remained with these men and permitted them-

selves to be taken prisoners, were greatly embarrassed for want of medical supplies, as the rebels would not or could not supply any, and instances were mentioned in which they carried off those provided for our men. The ladies of the town freely devoted their linen and muslin goods to supply bandages and lint; but the lack of medicines was not so easily remedied.

In one of the hospitals were several cases requiring operations, in which anodynes were necessary, and I undertook to find any that might be in town. Calling at a drug store which was closed, the owner came to the door, and said he had nothing of the kind in the house, and added in a whisper, "Call again; there is a rebel officer in the store searching for some." At another establishment I succeeded in getting a pound of chloroform, which was brought from some mysterious hiding-place, and for which the owner declined accepting any compensation.

Allow me here to remark, that the stories which have been published, charging the people of this town with a want of hospitality toward the soldiers, are basely false. I do not believe any community has exhibited more generous devotion towards those thrown upon their hands. The circumstances in which they were placed made it impossible for them to afford full relief, but to the extent of their ability, as a general rule, and beyond their ability, they hesitated not to contribute in aid of the suffering multitudes around them. In those days of suffering I gathered bread from house to house, and the last loaf and half loaf was always cheerfully given. In every community there are heartless and sordid persons to be found, and doubtless there are such here; but they are exceptions. In the Army of the Potomac there were skulkers, who, when their comrades were fighting, hung in the rear and plundered the farm-houses. Shall we therefore charge that noble army with cowardice and robbery? Not less unjust is it to accuse the citizens of Gettysburg of faults which a few individuals may have committed. During the battle of the first day, when the rebel shells were shrieking and bursting around the hospitals, even the women were found in the midst of the wounded men as they were carried in from the field, doing all in their power to administer to their comfort; and from that time all through those terrible days, and afterwards down to the close, in every hospital in town and around it, at all times, with

a devotion that never flagged, nor counted any sacrifice too great, our noble women were found, like angels of mercy, binding up wounds and administering cordials and viands, with gentle words of sympathy, more grateful to the sufferers than even the food necessary for their subsistence. Ask the many hundreds of wounded men who filled the warehouses, halls, churches, and so many of the private dwellings of the town during this trying period, what they think of the hospitality of the people of Gettysburg, and I am sure the citizens will be satisfied with their verdict.

The rebels, though disposed to help themselves, were generally civil and even respectful towards the citizens. A circumstance, however, occurred in the forenoon of Friday, July 3, which for a while seemed likely to produce trouble. A soldier of a Virginia regiment, sitting in front of the Franklin House, on the public square, was shot through the breast by a minie ball fired by a sharpshooter in a house near the Cemetery, a full half mile distant. As he lay writhing in agony, a crowd of his comrades gathered around, and insisted that he had been shot from some of the houses near the square, and threatened summary vengeance. I had gone to render any possible aid to the dying man; but finding that nothing could be done for him, was bathing his face when the excitement arose. I remonstrated with them, and after some time succeeded in convincing them that they were mistaken, and the affair passed off with apparently sincere thanks for my kindness to the dying man. The practice of sharpshooting made it sometimes dangerous for persons on the streets. I had the day previous experienced a narrow escape from injury. As I was passing with my basket of bandages along Baltimore street, I was greeted with the peculiar sound of a minie close by my ear, and at the instant a drooping twig was cut by it from a tree just in front of me. The incident did not prevent my going the same round again; but it made me careful to walk as close as convenient to the walls of the houses.

The rebel officers, until Friday, seemed to be entirely confident of success. One of them said to me in the forenoon of Thursday that they would not remain with us more than a few hours, as General Lee had his plan of battle nearly arranged, and they would move forward, and he seemed to think with assured success. He said they had one hundred thousand men on this field, and boasted of their

complete appointments and invincibility. The same night, at a late hour, several officers on horseback stopped in front of my dwelling, where several gentlemen, anxious for information, entered into conversation with them; they were in good spirits, and said they had advanced both wings of their army and had taken one of our batteries in the centre; they extolled General Lee as the great master of the military art, and spoke of his admirable strategy in making a grand feint towards Philadelphia, in order to concentrate his army here for an attack on Baltimore and Washington. About this time a squad of soldiers passing were halted, and asked to what they belonged. They replied, "To the Second Louisiana Brigade." They were then asked if they had taken that battery, and they replied that they had to "come out," and could not take it. The officers were silent. These men said the next day that they had but fifty men left in their brigade after that assault; they were the "Louisiana Tigers," of whom those officers boasted that *they had never been driven back in a charge, and never would be.*

A great many of the rebel soldiers seemed to have no affection for the service, and would gladly leave it if possible. This we found by conversation with their wounded men in the hospitals, and many incidents might be related showing that this feeling is common in the army, and that the soldiers are kept in the ranks solely by force of stern and inexorable military law. A gentleman living in the South end of the town, whose house was occupied by rebel sharpshooters, who drove him and his family into the cellar, relates that, creeping out after dark to feed his cow, he encountered one of these men alone in the stable, and entered into conversation with him. He declared that he had been compelled to enter the army, and wept when he spoke of his wife and children, from whom he had been forced away; he was anxious to be assisted in getting within our lines; but that was impossible, as the intervening space was covered by the fire of the pickets of both armies. The next morning our skirmishers advanced and killed or captured this entire party, and this man's rifle was found two-thirds filled with cartridges, showing that he had refused to fire at the Union troops.

On Friday night the rebel army quietly withdrew from the town to the crest of the Seminary ridge, and at daylight our skirmishers drove out or captured their stragglers and pickets. It was truly a



joyful morning to the citizens, who felt as if some dreadful incubus had been removed; and though it was a day of alarm from the apprehension that the rebel batteries might open on the town, still it was evident that they were retreating and that relief was at hand. As soon as the town was clear of the rebel lines, supplies began to come in, and those in hospitals here were made as comfortable as circumstances permitted; but there was still in the fields,—the scene of the first day's fight,—a large number who for two days more could not be reached, and whose sufferings must have been, beyond description, severe.

R. G. McCULLARY.

The narrative of the General Field Agent is now resumed:—

Two or three weeks now elapsed before a new force was organized for effort in the army, which was then on its way from the Potomac river to Warrenton City. Nearly the entire force of the Commission was directed to Gettysburg, and to the supply of the permanent stations, so that but little material remained for a new effort, and as the old line of supply was broken up, and the army so constantly in motion, new machinery was required, and a new plan to be matured. The last week in July, however, everything was in readiness, and with the new four-horse wagon, compactly stowed with tents and stores of hospital supplies and religious reading, a party of Delegates left Washington for Warrenton Junction, over the "pike." Going into camp, the first night, near Fairfax Court-house, in company with a long train of wagons, heavily loaded with valuable goods, a circumstance occurred, that for a time promised to change the plans of the Commission quite materially. About midnight a party of guerrillas, with oaths, and revolvers in hand, dashed into camp, and were soon escorting the whole train, at a rapid pace, on the direct road to Richmond. A "station" at "Libby" seemed the most probable result of the adventure. But a kind Providence, just as all hope of rescue was failing, delivered them out of the hands of their enemies, and they were, as the morning dawned, started once more on their way rejoicing. On the 2d of August, too weary to go further, a tent was pitched near headquarters of the Army, at Germantown, where it remained as a useful station of the Commission until the 14th of Sep-

tember. A footing secured, and with the prospect of a month of quiet rest for the army, several stations were at once established,—one at Warrenton City, one among the hospitals of the First Corps at Rappahannock, another at Bealeton, and after a few weeks a fifth in the Third Army Corps. The sick of the army were not retained in the field, but sent at once to the hospitals of Washington; so that for six weeks the attentions of the Delegates were mostly directed to the wants of the well. Many thousands of Testaments, hymn books, and religious papers were distributed throughout each corps, and meetings were organized and sustained at many places.

At the chapel-tent at Bealeton chaplains' meetings were held weekly, twenty or thirty being sometimes present. It was the constant aim of the Commission, as it had ever been, to do all in its power to assist, encourage, and strengthen the hands of these devoted men, who, through summer's heat and winter's cold, shared the perils and discomforts of the army life with those whom they desired to benefit, and who had in too many instances to stand up alone against an active opposition.

At the tent in the Third Corps a most interesting scene was presented,—the chapel being crowded at every service, soldiers coming from a distance to hear the truth proclaimed, and the Holy Spirit making this truth effectual to the conversion of many. The work at all of these stations,—each one useful and instrumental, we believe, in leading many souls to Christ,—was brought to an end in the middle of September by another advance of the army, beyond Culpepper and to the banks of the Rapidan.

Extensive rooms were secured in Culpepper for the office and warerooms of the Commission, and every preparation made for the battle that was each day expected. The cavalry was constantly in action, and every church in the village, besides the large Piedmont Hotel, was filled with their wounded and sick. Among these men, for many days, the Delegates found such opportunities for relieving distress as are seldom presented. Hundreds were supplied with food prepared at the Commission rooms, and taken from ward to ward by the Delegates themselves. Indeed in very many respects the work resembled that performed at the field hospitals in Falmouth five months before. Hundreds of letters were written for the feeble men, clothing and food were given to those found to be destitute, and reli-

gious counsel and comfort freely bestowed. Daily prayers were held in each ward of the hospitals, and an abundance of religious reading circulated. In addition to this, committees were appointed to visit different parts of the army with the supplies of papers as they were received, and many services were held in distant camps. As is the almost invariable custom of the Commission, a prayer-meeting was held each evening at the station, which soon became, as usual, a centre of great interest.

Very suddenly came the order to "advance," and in a very unexpected direction. With scarcely time to send our superabundant stores to the cars, we were ordered off, and with a wagon loaded down heavily we started, upon what proved to be a most rapid and exciting retreat, into the line of wagons,—mules going on the run, flanked by columns of infantry, cavalry, and artillery; men on foot and men on horseback; officers, soldiers, sutlers, and contrabands, all mixed up in this grand exodus, and all intent to reach the Eastern bank of the Rappahannock. Few scenes are more exciting than the retreat of the wagon-trains of an army,—the rapid run, the startling rumor, the sound of the approaching guns, the breaking wheel or overturn, the quivering bridges, poised high in air over some mountain stream, the deep "runs" where teams are "set" and left to the mercy of crushing wheels behind, give variety and interest to every mile of the road. We started on Sabbath morning, and on Thursday reached Fairfax Court-house, with our wagon shorn of its beauty, bearing away visible scars from the exciting contest. Stores were safe, and men were all right after a hearty meal and a day of sleep.

"Centreville Heights," the goal for which the armies were racing, was gained by the Army of the Potomac, and the rebels, satisfying themselves with the destruction of a railroad, slowly fell back to the Rappahannock. Some tedious days of uncertainty followed. The army, by slow stages, advanced, but with no expectation of meeting the enemy in force. In the last week of the month a station was established at Gainesville, but was soon moved thence to Manassas Junction, and the first week in November transferred to Warrenton Junction. A few days of suspense were usefully employed by the Delegates in making an extended distribution of religious reading and in holding evening meetings. The meetings were largely attended, and were blessed to the conversion of some souls.

On the 7th day of November, after a sharp fight, the army crossed the Rappahannock and took up the old line of defence along the Rapidan. A party started for the field hospitals with a wagon-load of stores, and, after working two days among the wounded, went forward to Brandy, and established a new station. For the next fortnight the headquarters of the Commission were at Brandy Station. A very large quantity of reading-matter was there distributed, and from the station the clerical Delegates went out to distant camps to preach.

Evident it was, however, that the campaign was not yet ended, and arrangements were perfected, so that the Commission could go with the army whenever it should again advance. Two four-horse wagons were carefully loaded, principally with condensed food, stimulants and clothing, and a party was selected from the Delegates to go forward. It was arranged that the remaining Delegates should return to Alexandria by rail, and be ready to open communication with the army at the first point of supply, wherever it might be. Either Aquia Creek or Fredericksburg was, by many persons, supposed to be the destination of the army.

Early on Thanksgiving morning the troops were moving. The tents were struck, the horses harnessed, final arrangements made, and at noon we joined the long line of headquarter wagons, and started out upon a journey whose destination was veiled in utter obscurity. The next day the Rapidan was safely passed, and "Robinson's Tavern," a wooden structure at the intersection of two roads in the "Wilderness," was reached the following morning. Here everything came to a full stop. The Third Corps, crossing the river a few miles to the right of us, were attacked on the second day, and a fight of unusual severity resulted. The wounded, numbering five or six hundred, were taken from the field and placed in ambulances, parked in a field about one mile from the Tavern. The weather was very cold, the nights being intensely bitter, and the condition of the wounded was truly pitiable. Blankets were unusually scarce, and in the morning it was a sad sight to see the chilled and shivering sufferers. A large fireplace was soon built, and all were busy preparing hot milk punch and hot coffee, or in taking it from wagon to wagon until it was too late to do more. Early in the morning the same course was pursued. Milk punch was given freely, by the re-

quest and approval of the surgeons, and coffee, made nutritious with milk and sugar, was taken to all. In some cases the division wagon containing food and cooking utensils was delayed in coming to the hospital, so that many were almost entirely dependent upon the Christian Commission for food. On Sunday and Monday most of the wounded were removed from ambulances and laid in hospital tents; but the suffering from cold was still very great. All this time we were expecting the great battle would begin. Both armies were in position, and although the line of defence held by the enemy was very strong it was expected an assault would be made, and we thought with sinking hearts of the unspeakable agony that must then ensue. Cut off entirely from any base of supply, food and forage already, in some places, beginning to fail, and the cold becoming more and more intense, we could not but hope most earnestly that the cup might this time pass away.

Tuesday the order came to return. The wounded were placed again in ambulances, and we repacked our wagons and took the place assigned to us at the head of the train, thus avoiding delay when coming to a halt at night. The Rapidan was recrossed in safety, and as the night came on the train was parked in a field near its banks. It was already late, and not a moment to be lost. A fire was kindled, water heated, buckets of milk punch prepared and taken to those most exhausted. Coffee and soda biscuit, carefully husbanded for the occasion, were then distributed in all parts of the camp. Early in the morning the same work was repeated until the order to march was given. Another day's cruel march. Until near midnight cutting our way through almost impassable swamps and forests, at length, as we could get no further, we were ordered into park on a low, flat marsh. An unpromising place it was. No wood, no water, and yet something *must* be prepared for those men, who, many of them starting off without a breakfast, have undergone the pains of hunger all this long day, else they will surely perish. Wood is sought and found a quarter of a mile away, and brought on shoulders to the camp. A detail of soldiers is given, and they, after a long hunt in the darkness, return with pails of water. The fire is kindled, the water heated, and brandy punch made, and taken from ambulance to ambulance, until at two o'clock in the morning it is declared that all have been reached. In the

morning the promise is given us that the train shall not start until we have fed them all. More extensive arrangements for a breakfast are made, the remaining barrels of crackers are opened, and, with hot coffee, distributed throughout the train.

Brandy Station, left behind us just one week before, as we then hoped, forever, was welcomed as a link once more connecting us with a civilized world. One week previously we had gone forth with heavy loads and minds doubtful of the way before us. Now we returned with wagons empty and hearts full of gratitude that we had been privileged to minister to so many suffering soldiers. A tent was pitched near to the ambulances, and until the wounded were loaded upon the cars the Delegates remained with them, and then, accompanying them to Alexandria, helped to convey them to comfortable beds at the hospitals. Such expressions of gratitude are seldom heard as fell from a hundred lips that night. The badge of the Christian Commission was a sure passport to the heart of any one of those who passed through that terrible ordeal during those "seven days in the Wilderness." "Winter quarters" are at length ordered, the active campaign is closed, and the quiet winter days are to follow its months of toil and blood.

Rev. H. O. Howland, writing from Windmill Point Hospital, Feb. 19, 1863, thus describes the first meeting held at that hospital, which opened the way for the subsequent religious work in the army:—

Last Sabbath the brethren of the Christian Commission kept holy-day at Windmill Point Hospital. Leave was obtained to occupy a vacant cook-house as a place of worship. Three soldiers were kindly detailed to aid us in procuring a stove, seats, etc., for the house. A carpenter made me an arm-chair, and a table was procured. With barrels sawed in two, and scantling and hospital bedsteads, we made seats enough and the house was ready. The rain which beat upon our tent as the morning dawned was most unwelcome, and led us to fear a failure. But God had in reserve for us a signal and glorious success. At 10 A. M. Brother Pitcher, a Delegate from Washington, preached, and forty-five were present. I was requested to preach at 2 P. M., and sixty came. In the evening we

packed the house, and there were over two hundred present. It was a meeting for prayer and conference, and after three hours it was difficult to close the meeting. Fifty-one rose to express a desire for the prayers of God's people. The Holy Spirit was there. The soldiers seemed overjoyed. Many said it was the first opportunity they had enjoyed of attending a religious service since being in the army. Many took once more a stand for God and showed their colors in the presence of their comrades. Both for the soldiers and the Delegates it was a joyful day. We have had a meeting every evening since,—good meetings every one.

The following account of the prayer-meetings held at Stoneman's Station, in April, 1863, is from the report of Rev. Geo. E. Street. This station was well situated, very accessible to the camps, and during the seven weeks of its existence maintained, as did all the other stations of the Commission, a prayer-meeting *every evening*:—

At the second meeting it seemed to us that the Lord had a blessed work in store for us. The tent was crowded. We immediately procured another. That, too, was soon full. The first characteristic of the meetings was the penitent confession of backsliders. We spent many hours conversing with such. This was our order of exercises: Singing until the men were all packed in their seats; then prayer, reading of the Scriptures, and a short sermon of twenty minutes; then the meetings were thrown open to all for an hour. There was usually great freedom. Some thrilling experiences were narrated, melting exhortations from returning backsliders or new converts. At *taps* or roll-call we would close. But closing was no easy matter. The pronouncing of the benediction did not dismiss a large number, who still remained to converse, to get tracts and Testaments for themselves or others, or to inquire the way of salvation. At last we added another tent, making four in all, accommodating nearly four hundred. Beyond this limit we hardly thought it advisable to go; we therefore encouraged our lay helpers to establish meetings in their own regiments, which was done in several with great effect. One pious captain, who met with us till he found no

room for himself, started meetings which were blessed in the conversion of sixty in his regiment. For seven weeks the meetings were held every evening and always with the richest results. The last Sunday evening I attended there will never be forgotten. The tents were packed to suffocation, and about a hundred stood outside, whom a Delegate, Rev. Edwin Johnson, took off by themselves for a separate meeting in the open air. Never shall I forget that expectant crowd of men, who sat eagerly devouring every word I uttered. Saints were anxious for sinners, and sinners were anxious for themselves. When the meeting was thrown open for all, a captain got up and said that his colonel (M'Allister, Eleventh N. J.) had sent him over to deliver a note to the Christian Commission. He had never seen anything like this meeting in the army; hoped God would be with us. The envelope contained forty dollars, a contribution from his regiment. Every hill-top in our vicinity, on that blessed evening, resounded with praise. It seemed like another Pentecost. Little meetings were extemporized all over the fields; so that, I am told, one could walk nowhere without stumbling on a group of soldiers praying.

Rev. C. E. Fisher gives the following description of the work at the Third Corps station, in September:—

On Monday I came to this station and began my work. Here I have been now a full week. There are a great many troops around us. We distributed during the past week more than 2,700 papers, nearly 5,000 pages of tracts, 200 Testaments, nearly 200 miscellaneous books, held eight meetings in one chapel tent, and several others in different parts of the corps. There is a very encouraging state of religious interest among the men who attend our meetings. Many are refreshed, and some are converted. The work is growing and spreading. Our work is affecting the chaplains very favorably. They are becoming more active and earnest, and our tent is a rallying point for all Christian labor in this section.

The work at this station continued about three weeks, and increased in power until closed by the sudden movement of the corps. Months afterwards it was found that



the work of grace there begun was still continued, and that eighteen prayer-meetings had been organized in different parts of the corps, and sustained by the soldiers, as one result of the influence of this station.

The Assistant Field Agent, Mr. J. R. Miller, writes as follows from Bealeton, September 8, 1863:—

General Meade and staff were at service last Sabbath morning. Two of his staff are known to be religious men, and take part in religious services. I have noticed myself,—and Captain P., of General Meade's staff, remarked the same,—that there is a marked change in the observance of the Sabbath around headquarters during the past month. Every Sabbath grows stiller and quieter. I was at headquarters last Sabbath morning. It was the calmest and most like the Sabbath of any day I have spent in this army. I blessed God for it. Flags were down, offices were closed, and none but the most important business was transacting. General Patrick called at our tent, conversed for a half hour, inquired concerning arrangements for service during the day, selected some books, papers, etc., and then attended services himself, morning and afternoon. He says, "We have just got what we want. We have talked the matter (of having services at headquarters) over many times, and have made efforts to have the end accomplished. Burnside tried it, and sent off for ministers, but the services never succeeded in awakening interest. Now we have the very thing we want, and we mean to keep it." Soldiers are becoming most deeply interested themselves at all our stations, and I believe that we have never had so much encouragement to work. At our chaplains' meeting last Saturday morning there were twenty-seven chaplains present.

The following extracts, from a letter written by Rev. S. E. Fitz to Mr. Demond, gives a view of stations at the front in August:—

August 9th I came to this place (Bealeton). The next day we pitched our large chapel tent, which will accommodate over two hundred men, and before night had established a "station" of the

Christian Commission. Of this station I have had the charge up to this time. Bealeton is the name of a railroad station four miles from the Rappahannock river, and is now the principal supply depot of the army. This station was established not so much for working directly among the men of the army as for furnishing a headquarters of the Commission. Hither come all the soldiers' reading-matter and the hospital stores sent by the Commission to the army, and hence it is distributed to our other stations, viz., at Rappahannock Station, Third Corps Station, Army Headquarters, and Warrenton. The Delegates, as they come to the field, stop here, whence they are despatched to the other stations. We thus obviate the necessity of having a large amount of supplies far away from the railroad, where they would be liable to loss in case of a sudden movement of the army. A few weeks ago we were ordered to be ready to move at ten minutes' notice, and since then we have kept things close. But the employment here has not been solely that of a forwarding agent. Situated as we are, at the present real terminus of the railroad, we have a good opportunity to influence nearly all parts of the army through large numbers of officers and men who frequent the place, on their way to and from Washington, or are here on business. Seeing our large tent, with its signs, "United States Christian Commission," and having a moment or more to stop, they are continually coming in, and with a grasp of the hand tell how glad they are that the Commission is here. Seldom if ever do they go away empty-handed. They gladly take papers and books, from a single one up to two or three hundred, to distribute in their regiments. But our opportunity for good does not rest here. We have near us two small regiments and the wagon-train of the First Army Corps. Every evening we hold a prayer-meeting or have preaching. They are truly soldiers' meetings, attended and carried on by soldiers. They fill our tent, for the love of the meetings, and we have proof that they get good. Our work thus far seems to be chiefly to reinforce and draw out men who, as they say, "were church members at home." Some have not heard preaching before since joining the army. "These meetings are so like home," say they. Men come four miles on horseback to attend an evening prayer-meeting. We have near us an encampment of contrabands, who are employed about the depot. They come to us for primers, simple reading, etc., in which

we give them lessons. Here as every where they have brought their religion with them. We have meetings with them, and they quite often have "praise-meetings" by themselves. Our distribution of hospital stores is on the increase. There is a great demand for diarrhoea and dysentery medicines. Extract of ginger, sweet-gum bark, black-berry brandy, wines, and syrups, are very efficacious.

We have to do, for the most part, with well men in active life, yet with those who may at any moment be called on to fight again, as they did at Gettysburg, and very many to die. How can we as Christian men fail to press home to the soldier his need of Jesus to keep his soul from death? The army is everywhere open to the Commission. Officers of every rank, privates, contrabands, all hail our coming and presence. In General Patrick, Provost-Marshal General, and in General Pleasanton, especially, do we find support. General Patrick is almost fatherly in his interest for us. He says the Commission must go with the army. The "God bless you" of many a private proves their appreciation of the Christian Commission.

The following extract, from a letter written by one of the agents of the Commission, exhibits the work of a "picket station":—

Two or three days before the army started for Mine Run, the General Field Agent sent me off with six men and a chapel tent, without any definite instructions, except to put up the tent and work on the Sabbath. It rained *pell-mell* all day (Saturday). Had no information where anybody was. Went out to about where the first division, Second Corps, was afterwards encamped. Put up chapel tent, in a pouring shower, about nine o'clock in the evening. Lay down in the softest mud of Virginia. But the next day was perfectly beautiful. The tent was crowded three times with men hungry as wolves for the gospel. We had also a large number of open-air exercises, three or four apiece, and thanked God that we had pushed out into the dark, since we all felt that we were led by His hand. I never rejoiced more over a day's work than that which we did in the muddiest of clothes, in that unexplored spot, feeling as seldom our weakness, but sustained by the unseen Hand. The next day the order came for the

corps to advance, and we were barely able to reach Brandy Station in time to join the party who went with the army to Mine Run.

The following extract from a report by Rev. C. P. Lyford, of four months' work at Camp Convalescent, will fairly represent that of the entire year. The number of men thrown together here, convalescents, paroled prisoners, and stragglers from, and constantly going to, every regiment in the service, varied from five to twenty thousand. This was ever a most inviting and promising field for missionary effort and one which was thoroughly improved:—

On the 18th of March the permanent agent arrived in the camp, with his wife, and immediately entered upon his duties. Religious services were held in the chapel tent, which was found to be altogether too small to accommodate the crowds that were disposed to attend. The building of the chapel itself was soon commenced, and in a few weeks completed. Though it would contain more than five hundred it was yet too small, and, after it had been packed to its utmost capacity, the men would still gather around the door and windows, as long as they could get within hearing, to listen to the word of life. As soon as the dry summer weather came on the preaching service was held in the open air, seats being arranged in the beautiful pine-grove around the chapel, and here thousands heard the gospel daily. The autumn came again, the chapel had been enlarged so as to accommodate from ten to twelve hundred men. We shall not be able to state anything like the exact amount of labor performed during our four months' stay in this delightful place. Three meetings were held every day, without exception,—prayer-meeting in the morning, inquiry or class-meeting in the afternoon, and preaching every evening, except Saturday, when a general experience-meeting was substituted. This does not include the services that were constantly held in the hospital during the week and on the Sabbath; and in addition to it all was the distribution of stores and immense quantities of reading-matter, personal conversation and prayer with men in the barracks and hospital, burial of the

dead, Bible-classes, temperance-meetings, etc. The fruits of this work must also remain in great part unknown till "angels shout the harvest home," and yet many of these fruits appeared to cheer and encourage us. We ever felt, as did also the men, that at each meeting some were hearing the gospel that would never hear it again; that some were going direct from that meeting to the eternal world, and a great solemnity always pervaded our congregations. The first meeting that we held four men arose for prayers; the next, ten; and then the number rapidly increased; and while there, we do not know that a single day passed without many happy conversions to God. The number of earnest, deeply penitent seekers ranged all the way from five to one hundred and twenty-five every night. How many were converted, how many carried their convictions with them and subsequently found Jesus, how many dying on the field of battle remembered that at Camp Convalescent they had been pointed to Christ, and there "looked and lived," can never be known in this life. The most interesting cases were constantly occurring. Infidels were converted; drunkards were saved; back-sliders were reclaimed; husbands, whose wives were praying for their salvation, sent home the glad tidings that at last they were ready to join them in Christian life. The men, constantly going to their regiments and to different parts of the country, carried the fire with them, and other revival fires were kindled, and throughout the whole land the results of this glorious work appear.

Rev. B. F. Hamilton gives the following sketch of the work of the Commission at Camp Parole, Annapolis:—

Camp Parole is the general rendezvous for all the paroled soldiers of our army. There have been present during the summer about six thousand men, but the aggregate of all those who have stopped here for a short period is much greater. They came directly from Richmond, weary, disheartened and destitute, having been robbed of everything valuable by their captors. The treatment they receive while prisoners of war greatly impairs the health of the men, and consequently the hospital has been filled with very sick patients. It has been our purpose to minister to the spiritual and temporal wants

of these unfortunate men. When "new recruits" arrive in camp, our first care is to see that they are supplied with Testaments. These are generally received with the remark, "I left mine in my knapsack;" or, "the rebs got mine;" but sometimes a well-worn copy is produced, with the observation, "I always carry mine here in my side pocket." That man generally inquires for the prayer-meetings. They are thus supplied with various little books and tracts written for soldiers and a variety of our best religious papers. These are gratefully accepted, and there is abundant reason to believe that seed has been sown in this way which has borne fruit. An interesting young man, who has recently obtained a hope in Christ, said to me, "That tract (the 'Passport') you gave me the other day, led me to decide the matter at once." Another points to something he read in the "Flag Paper" as the means, by the blessing of God, of his conversion, while many have resolved to abstain from swearing after reading that valuable little tract "Don't Swear." A very readable library, containing over nine hundred volumes, and a reading-room, with fifteen daily and weekly papers, have been secured for the use of the men. But the most interesting and profitable part of the work here has been in laboring for the conversion of these men. To this end three prayer-meetings and one Bible exercise were held each week, besides the regular preaching services on the Sabbath. Great efforts were made to talk with the men privately, and to impress upon them the importance of making religion a personal matter. The meetings were generally well attended and deeply interesting. It soon became necessary to give up the old chapel-tent, and a large booth was made. In this rude temple hundreds assembled to worship God. It was evident that the Holy Spirit, with his converting power, was present with us. Professing Christians were revived, backsliders reclaimed, and sinners awakened. Never have I heard more earnest exhortations or importunate prayers than from these war-worn soldiers. They were not satisfied with the regular daily prayer-meetings, but little impromptu meetings were held under a neighboring tree, or in the adjoining woods. A thoughtless young man attended one of these little meetings out of curiosity, but before it closed he requested that some one would pray for him, and the next day he was rejoicing in hope. At the close of a very solemn meeting I walked to a secluded spot, to converse with an inquiring soldier, but

we found the place pre-occupied by a number of men who were wrestling with God in prayer for the conversion of some particular individuals. Perhaps there have been more marked instances of conversion in the hospital than in the camp. In making my usual rounds through the hospitals I found a number of rude men talking boisterously in a ward where a very sick man was lying. It seemed almost useless to introduce the subject of religion under these circumstances, and after distributing some reading-matter to the men, and giving a word of encouragement to the patient, I was on the point of leaving the room, but a moment's reflection convinced me that I had not done my duty to that man. I returned to his bedside, addressed a few general remarks to all in the room on the importance of making religion a personal matter, and then conversed with the sick man; found that he had no hope in Christ, but was very anxious for his soul's salvation; tried to point him to the Saviour, and offered up a prayer in his behalf. To my surprise every man in the room knelt during the prayer, with the exception of the sick man, and he, throwing his arms around my neck, exclaimed, "God bless you! I will try to become a Christian." In a few days he died, rejoicing in hope.

## [YEAR 1864.]

No essential change in organization was needed in conducting the field work of the Commission during the early months of 1864, in which the army lay in winter quarters. Two experienced assistant field agents, C. W. Jenkins and Rev. E. F. Williams, personally superintended it, establishing fifteen stations, so located in the long line of encampments as to make every regiment and battery easily accessible. From three to six Delegates were assigned to each of these, one of their number acting as the station agent. The work during the first four months of the year was almost entirely of a religious character. Meetings were held at each station, in a large chapel tent or room, every evening. Services were con-

ducted in the camps on the Sabbath. Bible classes and Christian Associations were formed. Religious reading was distributed every week freely and thoroughly. An equally important work was accomplished by aiding chaplains in their arduous and responsible duties. This was done by providing each with a canvas "fly" or sheet, sufficiently large to cover a log chapel thirty feet long and twenty feet wide. With this canvas covering was also given a sheet-iron stove and pipe, lumber for desk and table, hymn books for a choir, and books, letter-paper, ink, and pens, so as to make each building complete as a chapel and reading-room.

In preparing for the active campaign, which promised to be one of unusual severity, important changes were made. The limits of the field assigned to the General Field Agent were extended, so as to include all forces operating against Richmond, while the permanent hospitals and camps in Maryland and Washington were placed under the control of the District Committee. Permanent agents were secured for each army corps. Strong four-horse wagons, with complete battle-field equipments, were provided, to enable the corps agents to keep with the troops in their marches, and to be promptly at hand when the field hospitals were opened.

Early in the campaign the Individual Relief Department was organized, and placed in charge of experienced agents, whose duties were to answer all letters of inquiry received by the Commission, and attend to all business connected with the transmission of money or packages from soldiers at the front to their friends at home. This business rapidly increased as the year advanced. Thousands of letters were received from parents, wives, and



sisters, earnestly imploring aid in finding some dear friend reported to be "killed, wounded, or missing." To answer these letters often involved a long and difficult search, first at the regiment, then at the field hospital, then in the post hospital or camp. By the system adopted there was, however, usually but little delay in learning the facts desired, and in sending the answer which was to confirm the heart's worst fears or to gladden with news of safety and health. Thousands of packages, containing the effects of soldiers shot in battle, or dying in hospitals, were brought by comrades or Delegates to be sent by special messenger to Washington, whence they could be safely delivered by express. These were often but little mementoes of the heroic dead,—a pocket-knife, a diary, or well-worn Testament,—but they were precious beyond estimate. Money to the amount of many hundred thousand dollars was received during the year, from soldiers who could not leave their regiments for the purpose, and transmitted to its destination by the agents of this department. Besides this, lists of the wounded at field hospitals were prepared for publication, and graves marked so that they could be identified should the remains be sought for removal to another resting-place.

The average number of Delegates in the field was much larger than that of the last year. From January until the breaking up of the winter stations, the last week of April, the average was about forty-five. In the months of May and June the number varied from one hundred to three hundred, a large proportion of these being "minute men," who came for special work at Fredericksburg, White House, and City Point. During

the remainder of the year the number ranged from fifty to seventy-five. The intense heat of the summer, and the trying nature of the work, particularly at the corps stations, seriously affected the health of many Delegates and shortened their terms of service. The corps agents and business agents were, many of them, prostrated by sickness, leaving their fields to be filled by Delegates or to be abandoned. But there were always men ready to undertake the work, however irksome it might be. Indeed it was only by the efficient, self-sacrificing labors of many noble Delegates, who were ready to leave more congenial employment to assume the care of business posts, that the extensive relief operations of the Commission were sustained through these trying months.

The amount of stores distributed also greatly exceeded that of previous years. But little was required during the winter months in the army hospitals, but when the campaign opened in May, an almost unlimited demand was created. In anticipation of this a steam-tug, schooner, and barge were chartered to transport the stores and wagons of the "supply section" of the Commission. This section landed its stores at Belle Plain, Port Royal, White House, and City Point, as each place was successively the base of supply for the army in its march toward Petersburg. Thirteen wagons and sixty horses were employed in transporting supplies and in equipping the corps sections on this campaign. Besides these means of transportation, owned by the Commission, the use of the government mail boats was freely granted, by the favor of Surgeon-General Barnes, so that as many as three hundred boxes were taken in a single trip. The list of stores distributed on this campaign represents a

variety of over two hundred different articles. During the months of May, June, and July, there were, among other things, distributed by the Delegates in person to the soldiers who needed them, over 14,500 shirts, 10,400 pairs drawers, 11,500 pairs socks, 9,000 handkerchiefs, 23,000 pounds of meats, 51,000 pounds of corn starch, farina, and crackers, 28,290 cans of milk, 7,300 pounds of cocoa and chocolate, 1,800 pounds of tea, 61,700 cans of fruits and jellies, 17,300 bottles of stimulants, 1,000 boxes of oranges and lemons, 35,000 rolls of bandages, 3,600 pads, 1,252 pairs of crutches, 200 barrels of vegetables, 300 tons of ice, and 24,000 quires of note paper and envelopes.

The following report of the General Field Agent gives somewhat in detail the plans and operations of the year:—

At the opening of the year 1864 the Army of the Potomac was at rest in winter quarters. Its vast encampments covering valley, hill, and plain for many miles, comfortable, symmetrical, clean, adorned with gigantic arches and groves of evergreen, swarming with healthy, vigorous men, at whose hands the winter hours dragged heavily, supplied a wondrously inviting field for the highest and noblest work of the Christian Commission.

Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, was the army base; and, being but a mile from headquarters, with the First Corps but a few miles to the Westward, Kilpatrick's Cavalry and the Second Corps a few miles to the South, the Third and Sixth Corps close at hand upon the North, and the Fifth Corps easily accessible along the line of railway, was selected as the most fitting location for the Commission supply station.

It was resolved, in beginning the winter's work, to reach in a thorough and effective manner every regiment, battery, and squadron in the army, giving to each a regular supply of good religious reading, comprising Bibles, Testaments, Soldiers' Hymn Books, religious

papers, of all denominations and from all sections of the country, tracts and books, expressly prepared for this circulation; and also, by establishing stations, each provided with a comfortable chapel-tent, to give to every man an opportunity of hearing the preaching of the Word. This plan included, besides the accustomed features of the Commission work, one entirely new, and which, while calling for a great outlay of funds and labor, promised a rich reward. This<sup>n</sup> was nothing less than a plan to furnish the chaplains of each brigade in the army with the means of providing themselves with a commodious and comfortable place of worship. For two long winters, owing to the expense of chapel-tents, and the great difficulties attending transportation, the chaplains of the army had, with very few exceptions, been obliged to forego the great and almost indispensable advantage of having in their regiments a suitable place where they could collect the men under their charge for divine worship. It was a deprivation sorely felt by these faithful men, left as they were almost helpless, at the very time when they whose spiritual guides they were needed their guidance most. The way in which this most desirable end was to be attained was by mutual effort on the part of the soldiers and the Commission, the one building such part of the church as they were able, the other completing the edifice. The great difficulty had always been to secure material for the *roof*. The walls could be put up with logs and poles, the floor and seats comfortably prepared, but by no possibility could the material for a roof, in the army, be secured. The Commission, therefore, to complete buildings thus far advanced, proposed to provide a large sheet, or "fly" of canvas, bound firmly with rope, and having cords to fasten it to the walls. To make the gift more complete, music books for the choir and a large stove, with pipe, was also furnished. This proposition was joyfully received alike by chaplains, officers, and men; and brigades vied with each other to see which should have the most beautiful structure.

The field agents in charge of the prosecution of this plan, Rev. C. W. Jenkins and Rev. E. F. Williams, very soon had fifteen well-arranged stations, so located as to reach every part of the army with their influence. All of these had chapels, or some convenient place of worship. The stations situated in the towns of Warrenton and Culpepper used deserted churches for this purpose. Sixty coverings

for chapel walls were also issued to chaplains in all parts of the army; and almost, as by magic, beautiful temples, most tastily planned and decorated, sprang up in the midst of the camps.

From these stations, and from these chapels, an influence, more powerful than any human tongue can tell, went forth. At every station of the Commission, and in very many of the brigade chapels, meetings for the worship of God were held each night, besides meetings for the study of the Bible, which, in some stations, were held daily; and at all the presence of the Divine Spirit was manifest in the conviction and conversion of men.

The stations of the Commission were all, with the exception of those in the villages, constructed upon the same plan. The large chapel-tent, beautifully proportioned, of white canvas, with an arched awning over its broad door, and the white chapel-flag floating above



it, was the crowning feature of the station. Within, besides the closely-arranged seats, was a table, to be used in the day-time as a counter for books and papers, and as a writing-table for such soldiers as might desire to use it. Sometimes a "bunk" was placed in one corner for the use of the Delegates, or any visitors who might there chance to spend the night. Besides this tent was one wall-tent, and sometimes two, small, but well floored and well arranged, and used for kitchen, dining-room, and lodging. Three Delegates were usually at each station,—one of them at least being a clergyman. The cooking for the station was sometimes done by a detailed soldier, but more frequently by the Delegates themselves, each taking his turn.

The work performed at the station is of a varied nature. Early in the morning two of the Delegates, taking an armful of papers and books, go to some regiment or battery in their field, perhaps a mile distant, and distribute these to the soldiers they meet, seeking out the sick, if there be any, and giving an invitation for all to come to the evening meeting, or making an appointment for an open-air meeting. By personal conversation they exhort the soldiers with whom they come in contact to live holy lives, appealing to their better nature against the various forms of sin which assail them. At the tent the Bible-class is held,—in some cases forty or fifty soldiers attending. In the course of the day many visitors come to the station,—chaplains, to get reading for their men or some delicacy for a sick man; officers, for a copy of their home paper or a book from the library; soldiers, for reading, or perhaps a towel or housewife, or perhaps with anxious minds, desiring to talk with the man of God about the way of salvation. So the day passes, each hour filled with busy work, which, although not recorded on earthly tablets, leaves an impress for eternity.

As the evening hour approaches the soldiers from all directions may be seen flocking to the chapel. Here a soldier who, alone, is turning his feet toward the tabernacle, there a group of eight or ten from a distant camp. The tent is soon filled, every seat and every foot of standing-room occupied. The service begins; the old time-honored hymn is followed by the earnest prayer, the tearful exhortation; the anxious ones rise amid their fellows, asking prayers that they too might receive eternal life. Yes, in that lowly tabernacle, in the midst of camps and of warlike men, is found a sweet foretaste of the coming heaven.

It has been attempted by some to number those who gained a knowledge of Jesus at these stations, but it seems labor spent in vain to do this. God has set his seal upon them, and "The Lord knoweth them that are His." Indeed, by no possible array of figures or statistics can the influence of these winter stations be exhibited. None can ever know how much of sin they have prevented; how many despondent, doubting Christians have been encouraged and strengthened; how many seeds of Divine truth, sown in hearts seemingly unmoved, were destined some future day to bring forth perfect fruit. None can reckon the value of that comfort given to the faith-

ful soldier, who, in his hard pilgrimage, gained in these tents of prayer the Delectable Mountains, and caught a view of the Celestial City. None can tell how many weary, heart-sick boys have found in these rooms the sympathy and love their souls longed for, as though again within the charmed circle of home.

In such labors as these the months passed quickly. The warm days of spring came again, the roads hardened, inspections of troops and grand reviews became frequent, the Lieutenant-General appeared, and raised his new flag at Culpepper. The old army corps were re-arranged, and we could not shut our eyes to the fact,—the fearful fact,—that all these pleasant scenes must end, to be replaced by scenes of blood and battle. One by one the stations were removed. It was a touching sight to witness the emotions displayed, as, for the last time, the soldiers gathered in their accustomed place, and lingered, unwilling to tear themselves away from the spot which had become so dear, so precious to their souls.

It was decided to organize the entire force of the Christian Commission for the active campaign into sections, each being in charge of an experienced agent, and being, as far as possible, complete in itself. One of these was to be attached to each army corps in the Army of the Potomac; one to Burnside's corps, which, it was then expected, would act independently upon a naval expedition; one with the Army of the James, which was collecting in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe and Yorktown; and one to act as a supply section, charged with the duty of opening communication at the earliest possible moment with the sections in the army after an engagement. The Ninth Corps was eventually joined to the Army of the Potomac, so that when the campaign began our organization stood thus:—Section with Second Corps, Rev. C. W. Jenkins in charge, two wagons, heavily loaded with stores, and five Delegates; section with Fifth Corps, Rev. E. F. Williams in charge, one wagon and six Delegates; section in Sixth Corps, Mr. Jas. A. Worden in charge, one wagon and five Delegates; section with Ninth Corps, Mr. F. E. Shearer in charge, one wagon and seven Delegates; section with Army of the James, Tenth and Eighteenth Corps, Mr. J. R. Miller in charge, one wagon and ten Delegates; supply section, Mr. H. H. Clark in charge. This organization, with few modifications, was

maintained throughout the campaign, and proved to be well adapted to the exigencies of the work.

Thus, our preparations made, our stations removed, we had, on the 1st of May, freed ourselves from the incumbrances of the winter, and were ready, in "light marching order," to start at a moment's notice upon the expected "advance." The order came at night on the 3d of May. Swiftly it sped along the lines from camp to camp, from corps to corps. Before that potent word, as in a twinkling, all was changed; where lay the winter's camp, in all its peculiar beauty, but broken walls and blackened posts remained; while the close columns, marching silently forward through the shadows of the night, throwing back from polished gun and bayonet blade a few reflected gleams of moonlight, were all that told of the winter's rest, all that foretold the coming strife. The Rapidan was safely crossed, the bridges taken up behind us; and then, in the close tangle of the "Wilderness," began the conflict. Joining the flying hospitals of each corps during the days of the "Wilderness" battles, each section was vigorously at work. Pitching a little tent near the hospital grounds, some of the Delegates, preparing a fire-place and bringing wood and water, made large camp-kettles full of coffee, beef soup, and milk punch; while others, taking wash-basins, soap, bandages, and sponge, with which they came provided, busily labored among the bloody, fainting men, who lay in rows beneath the canvas awnings, and under the trees, and along the roads. On all sides are cases of distress,—this one calling for water, that one for change of posture or dressing for his wound; here one in the chill of death, anxious to send a last message to the home friends, or to hear once more the words of prayer. What wonder, then, that some, forgetting everything but that unspeakable distress and want about them, labored until they sank fainting from fatigue? Working by day, marching by night, exposed to rain and cold and danger, cooking food for the famishing, binding the wounds of the suffering, cheering with Christian consolation the despondent and the dying, doing a thousand acts of kindness, as soon forgotten as performed, these Delegates and agents of the Commission staid at their posts through all those days of fighting and marching, which at length brought the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James



together, on either side of the Appomattox, before the strong works of Petersburg.

A great and very important work was done throughout this campaign by the supply section, and by Delegates, who labored only at the various posts which were used as temporary depot hospitals. On the 8th of May, immediately after the battle of the Wilderness, the wounded were placed in long trains of ambulances and army wagons, and taken to the city of Fredericksburg, on their way North. Two sections of the Commission, the sixth and ninth, attended them on the march, and remained with them until relief came by way of Belle Plain. In the course of the day the army of wounded men, variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, was poured in upon the rebel city. Every church and hall, court-house and theatre, with whole blocks and streets of stores and dwelling-houses, were taken for hospitals. With only a small corps of surgeons, almost entirely destitute of food and medical supplies, having but few men competent to act as nurses and attendants, their condition was pitiable and wretched in the extreme. The agents and Delegates who were with these men, found everything which they had in their heavily-loaded wagons precious beyond estimate. Barrels of crackers, sugar, coffee, boxes of milk, brandy, rags, and bandages, soap, chloroform, plaster, all so carefully selected, were needed to save the very lives of men. Literally, thousands of sufferers received from these stores, for two or three days, nearly all the sustenance they had. A fine large mansion, furnished throughout, but deserted by its owners and occupied only by slaves, was taken to be used as headquarters of the Christian Commission, in anticipation of the corps of minute men expected. They were soon on the ground,—a noble army of surgeons, clergymen, lawyers, and merchants, coming equipped for work, to the number of over two hundred men. The agent in charge of the supply section had succeeded in his duties, and was the first to land stores and men at Belle Plain, the new base, and was able to minister to a thousand wounded men, who had reached the shore, before any other relief organization was on the ground. He brought, besides tents and cooking utensils, an additional number of wagons and horses, and a large stock of supplies, so that very soon the Commission had most efficient stations both at Fredericksburg and at Belle Plain.

The corps of Delegates at Fredericksburg were organized in such a way as to insure the careful visitation of every hospital in the city and suburbs. A store-room was opened, and the supplies received from Belle Plain were carefully issued, the Delegates in nearly every case superintending their distribution to the needy men. Committees were appointed to watch for the trains of ambulances from the front, ready to give nourishment to the wounded, or assist in their removal to their rude hospital, to see that the hospitals were supplied with ice and straw, and to search the streets and houses for any men who might have been overlooked in the great throng. The Delegates, under the direction of the corps captains, spent the day in assisting the surgeons and nurses, in writing letters for the men, and holding prayers,—in some cases night and morning, in other hospitals but once a day,—in every ward. Many of the Delegates, being surgeons of known ability, were put in charge of hospitals by the Medical Director, and others were made ward-masters, having oversight of the army nurses. In many ways, for two long weeks, the Delegates worked night and day among the wounded. Loads of straw were “foraged,” and brought to the city for bedding; loads of ice, found in the ice-houses of the vicinity, were distributed; many tons of clothing, fruit, and hospital stores, were brought from Belle Plain, and hundreds of meetings and funerals attended.

For several days the wounded were sent, as fast as transportation could be obtained, over the mountain roads to Belle Plain; but the roads became so bad that the lives of men were endangered. The government finally rebuilt the railroad from Acquia Creek to Falmouth, and the men were then transported very comfortably and safely to the boats. When the order to evacuate the city came, a tent of the Commission was pitched at Falmouth, near the railroad, where the wounded were being loaded upon cars, and kettles of farina, coffee, and lemonade prepared and given to the poor sufferers. Many who were near to death were brought there, and left upon the ground in the cold rain throughout the night. Several died there, and doubtless many more would have died had it not been for the constant care bestowed upon them by the Delegates of the Commission, and the food and stimulants given. A constant stream of men, halt, lame, and blind, in ambulances, on crutches, on stretchers, poured for days out from the streets of Fredericksburg, across the long pon-

toon, up to the railroad station. Soon all had gone, and on the 28th of May the "dolorous city" was given up to its inhabitants.

Leaving Belle Plain when that post was broken up, and remaining but a few hours at Port Royal, the supply section was next established at White House, where, for two weeks, was a scene of remarkable activity. Before any wounded had reached this point a fine station had been established by Mr. Miller, who now joined the Army of the Potomac with his section, and after the arrival of the supply section fifty Delegates were ready for any work. Having obtained notice of the first long train of wounded coming from the battles on the Pamunky, and learning that for thirty hours they had, many of them, been without food, preparations were made to supply them from the wagons. It was found that, the bridge being out of repair, it would be necessary for them to lie still another night in the ambulances, about two miles from the station, and across the river.

The steam-tug chartered by the Commission to tow a schooner, loaded with stores, from Washington, was loaded with tents, kettles, crackers, milk, etc., and a station set up on the other side of the river. Towards morning the long train of wounded arrived, a piteous sight, weary and faint from pain and loss of blood; thirsty, hungry, and cold, the poor men could not restrain their groans and cries for help. Very soon the hot coffee and milk biscuit were passed from wagon to wagon, while with basin, sponge, bandages, and gentle touch, the Delegates, crawling into the narrow ambulances, bathed the face, combed out the hair, removed the hard, offensive bandage from the wound, and put clean, cooling linen in its place. A thousand men were doubtless relieved in these ways during the few hours this station remained.

But, in the mean time, the battles of Cold Harbor had been fought, and many wounded were coming in at all hours of the day and night. An immense hospital of tents was established at White House, and the corps of Delegates were divided into companies and assigned to the different corps hospitals. Tents were erected by the Commission, at which soldiers could have their wounds dressed and be supplied with nourishing food. Thousands were in this way supplied with coffee and soup, papers and books, letter paper and pencils. Hundreds of packages, which otherwise would have been lost, containing the effects of soldiers who had been killed, were taken to

forward to their friends. Delegates were also assigned by the Medical Director to go upon the hospital transports,—in some cases having the entire charge of nursing and feeding the wounded, who filled the boats throughout the voyage. The sections at the front were also kept well supplied from this station, a train of four-horse wagons passing back and forth between the base and the flying hospitals.

Another “flank movement,”—and again the station was broken up, and moved by water down the river, and up the James, landing at City Point on the 15th of June. Here began a work, which, in one respect, that of *place*, was permanent. Although many battles were fought, and many changes occurred, still the location and position of several stations were the same at the close of the year, as those established in the month of June. City Point was through all this time the base of supply; the sections, with few changes, remained with their corps, and the work of the Commission went steadily forward. Stations were already established at Bermuda Hundred and Point of Rocks, the latter being an important station until the close of the year.

From the 1st of July until the 1st of December, from eight to ten stations were in full and successful operation. One in each army corps, supplied with a wagon and horses for independent transportation, moved constantly with the hospitals, and was the Commission's headquarters for that corps,—other stations, depending upon this for support, being established from time to time as they were needed. These stations were generally manned by six or eight Delegates, and had a large chapel “fly” neatly pitched,—beneath which, in the day-time, stores were distributed, and in the evening prayer-meetings were held;—and, in addition, two or three smaller tents for the accommodation of Delegates.

During the months of July and August, the heat being excessive, and the exposure of our troops being great, both from the frequent battles and the damp trenches, a large quantity of supplies, beyond what Government furnished, was needed, and each station was supplied liberally with hospital stores, vegetables, and ice, for distribution. The soldiers, worn out by the excessive fatigue of the campaign, fell, many of them, a prey to disease, and the hospitals were always full. The regular supply of religious reading was again attempted, and, although often interrupted by the frequent move-



STATION AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, CITY POINT, VA.



ment of troops, became a source of great good. In nearly every station a prayer-meeting was held each evening, and most precious seasons they were to many a soul. Revivals of great power followed the labors at nearly every station. Battle-field stores were kept at all times on hand; and at an hour's notice the station could be removed, packed upon the wagon, and ready for a march. The Delegate in these stations had a twofold work,—first, the systematic daily visitation of the field hospitals; second, distribution of readings-matter, and preaching in the open air to the soldiers in the trenches and along the lines. In visiting the field hospitals from day to day, every person needing special assistance was sought out, and if he needed food, or clothing, or book, or letter written, or words of cheer and Christian counsel, they were freely given. Whenever a battle occurred, the Delegates being near were promptly on the ground, ready to give such help as they could render. These labors were not performed, however, without many drawbacks and difficulties. Sickness deprived us from time to time of our most experienced agents and Delegates, while the sultry weather made it almost impossible for Delegates coming from the North to undergo the physical exertion involved in their arduous work. But a kind Providence led us on, step by step; when the way before us was the darkest then the Master seemed to interpose in our behalf, and not a week passed without giving fresh cause for thanksgiving and new exertions.

Soon after the occupation of City Point by our forces a depot hospital was established on a broad plain above the Appomattox, about one mile from the James river. Here a station of the Commission was at once erected. This hospital partook somewhat of the nature of both a field and general hospital. It was really a collection of five distinct hospitals, in which from four to ten thousand men were collected. Here was always a field for Christian Commission labor, more extensive than we could ever cover. Hundreds dying, thousands suffering, needing aid and help of every kind,—surely the Delegate was never at a loss for want of work to do. From fifteen to thirty Delegates were constantly employed at this great station during the remainder of the year.

The hospitals themselves were simply canvas tents, pitched upon wide streets, on what had been a cultivated field. In the sultry

days of summer the dust became almost suffocating, and greatly increased the sufferings of the patients. To remedy this a steam fire engine was generously loaned the Commission by the city of Baltimore, which, stationed near the river bank, sprinkled the entire camp, laying the dust and purifying the whole atmosphere. It was a real blessing to thousands, giving to every one fresh courage. Early in July a large chapel tent, sixty feet in length, was put up at this station, and when the weather became cold a large frame chapel was built to take its place. In these meetings were held, every afternoon and every evening, for many months, and during all this time were fully attended. Indeed, a constant revival was in progress here, and it is believed over five hundred souls were born again. It was a strange and interesting sight,—these meetings thronged with soldiers, heads bandaged, arms in slings, pale faces, crutches and canes in all parts of the house,—an earnest, tearful band of worshippers. Every week this band was broken,—some called back to the front, some to go to the more Northern hospitals,—but there were always more to take their place, and the room remained full. A fine, large reading-room, with writing-tables and a circulating library, was here in operation nearly six months.

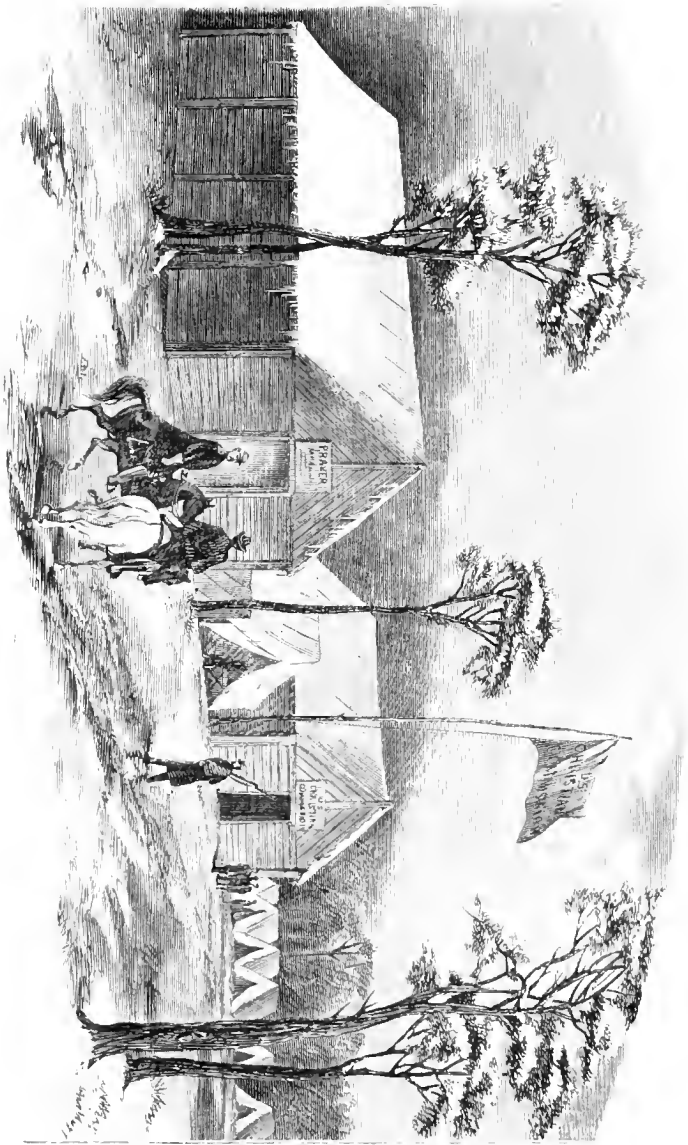
As the hot days of summer and the cool, delightful days of autumn wore away, all looked forward with high hopes to the winter season, when, for a time, the soldiers would be in quiet camps, and when once more chapels might be raised, and every regiment blessed with the gospel brought to their very doors.

The order for winter quarters, long delayed, came at length. Ten thousand axes in a few days laid low whole forests of pine, and, as by magic, the little huts and cabins rose from the very ground, until city after city was complete, stretching from the Lynchburg Railroad below Petersburg, around that besieged city, across the Appomattox and the James, to within five miles of Richmond,—a line, bristling with forts, of more than fifty miles in extent.

The following account of one day's labor at a winter station is given by Rev. A. Fuller, of Maine:—

Early in March, 1864, I found myself at the office of the Christian Commission, in Culpepper, duly commissioned as a Delegate, and





WINTER STATION.



awaiting an assignment to duty from the agent in charge. I confess to a feeling almost of dismay when I thought of going out to actual work among such men as the soldiers at first appeared to be. A single incident will show how I got rid of my fears and learned to love the work. I had been assigned to a station just established in the battery brigade of the First Corps, which comprised a body of nearly a thousand men, who had scarcely heard a sermon or a prayer since entering the army, for, as is well known, the batteries have no chaplains. The work looked very hard and unpromising to me. But it must be tried, and with much prayer and many doubts and fears I went to my field. We pitched our chapel tent and had notice of religious service in the chapel read at "retreat" in all the batteries, and a good number of well-disposed or curious men gave us an encouraging audience for our first meeting. But now, to make any real progress, there must be personal intercourse with the men in their tents. They must be talked with seriously and earnestly about their souls, and personally invited to come to the meetings. This seemed a hard thing for me to do, but I resolved to try to do it; so the next morning, after much prayer for strength and special guidance, I took a bundle of tracts and papers in my haversack and started for one of the batteries. Unfortunately, as it then seemed to me, it was the hour of "water-call," and most of the men were out with the horses. Accordingly I got along with my visits very fast, finding but few to talk with, and even these I was feeling like hurrying by, with merely a few words of common talk and a casual invitation to our meeting. In this very unsatisfactory way I had been nearly the whole round of neat log huts, and was thinking of escaping back to my tent, with the excuse that Providence had not favored me this time, when, as I approached the last hut, I heard shouts of laughter, mingled with the loudest and most violent cursing. Here were evidently men enough, but what could I do there? My first impulse was to pass on and leave them entirely, but then were not these just the men I came out to find? What excuse had I for leaving them? With this thought I knocked at the door. A loud, rude voice, with an oath, bade me "Come in." I entered at once, and found about a dozen men lounging on bunks and stools, or squatted on the floor, and just then engaged in a sharp dispute about some point in a game of cards they were playing. My entrance

evidently confused them not a little, and one of their number immediately apologized for the rude reply he had made to my knock, by saying he thought it was one of the "boys." Meanwhile they each laid aside their cards and returned my greeting civilly, offering me at the same time a seat by the fire. As I took the proffered seat I remarked to them, inquiringly, that they seemed to be enjoying camp life. "Yes, in our way, chaplain; you see it is a fine place here to develop *moral character*." This he said half jestingly, and yet in a tone of such subdued sadness that it interested me at once. "Well," said I, "I think that may be very much as we make it. To the man who does his duty in camp it is a good place for moral growth." "Yes, chaplain, but it's a hard place to live as one ought to, in the army." "That's so," "that's so," went sadly round the whole group. "And yet a man *can* be a true Christian in the army?" "Yes." "You have known such?" "Yes." "And you think all the more of such men's religion, that they maintain it under such difficulties?" "Yes; but we are not religious, and it is very hard for us. We need amusements, and what can we do but play cards?" "Would you prefer reading?" "Very much; but how can we get it?" "Well, I have some for to-day; and when you want more, come to my tent and you shall have it. Besides, we are to have meetings at the chapel tent every evening; come up there and we will talk more of these things. You do have a great many temptations in the army, I know, but for that very reason you ought to be earnest Christian men, to resist such temptations." "Yes, chaplain; but it is hard starting here." "True, my dear friend, but isn't it harder not to start? It is a hard place to live like a Christian, but isn't it a harder place to live without God and without prayer?" "Yes, you are right, there, chaplain; and I sometimes think I will do better. The folks at home are praying for me." "Well, I am glad to hear you say that. If fathers and mothers and wives pray for us, we ought to pray for ourselves. Will you come to our meeting to-night?" "Yes, yes," said all. "We are glad you are come among us, chaplain; we have need to be better men; but I have n't heard a sermon since I came into the army,—over two years." As I bade them good-morning, many a cordial voice said, "Come and see us often, chaplain; we love to hear you talk, and if we don't do as well as we ought, we do think of these things."

I went away from that hut with a great burden off my heart, for I found the soldiers had hearts easily reached by straight-forward, plain dealing. I found, too, where the "Revival in the Army of the Potomac" was; for from that very day it began in our own brigade, and through the whole time of my service there was scarcely a day that some new inquirer did not appear. I could understand, then, those glowing accounts I had read of what the Lord was doing among the soldiers. The Spirit of the Lord was there; the revival was there; only it wanted earnest, patient men to go down among the tents and find it, just where it was, in the hearts of common soldiers. There was a glorious revival, and many a new witness for Christ was found; not a few of whom, I afterwards heard, sealed their testimony with their lives.

Rev. Thomas A. Leete, in charge of Mountain Run Station, in the Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, writes thus of the work done there in the winter months:—

In the light artillery there are no chaplains. No religious services of a public nature are held. Should it be so? Many a soldier has told me that he has not heard a sermon for years,—in some instances for three years. The consequences are obvious; the ungodly become bold in wickedness, and professing Christians, to a lamentable extent, backslide. When services commenced in our brigade, five weeks since, there were not ten soldiers, in the six batteries composing the brigade, that stood ready to engage heartily in Christian duties. Not that among the five hundred men there were not more than ten that were aiming to lead a Christian life; but so low was the state of religion that no one felt like encouraging another. No prayer-meetings were held, and if a hymn of praise was sung there were many who would jeer and ridicule. But since the Christian Commission tent has been erected in front of the batteries, the change has been wonderful. We first sowed most plentifully the good seed of truth among the batteries and in the tents, and withal spent much time in personal conversation with the cannoneers. This, in connection with a public service in our chapel tent each night, began to act as leaven. Serious thought was awakened, and very soon serious inquiry. The importance of prayer was urged upon professing

Christians, and very soon the promise was verified, "Ask and ye shall receive." For the first two or three weeks the work was interrupted somewhat by a movement of the batteries, at the battle of Morton's Ford, and some other changes; but for the last ten days, every night, when an appointment is made for prayer or preaching, our tent is full to overflowing of earnest worshippers. Officers and privates have said to me, again and again, "You are doing a far greater work here than you can have any idea of; we can judge better than you." Some twenty-five or thirty hopeful conversions have occurred already. Backsliders in still larger numbers have been reclaimed; and as yet the work is seemingly but just begun. The interest increases with each passing day; and if, for two weeks to come, the work advances as during the past two weeks, glorious results will be witnessed. Already we cannot but exclaim, What hath God wrought! Several cases of interest have come under my observation, outside the artillery, in the infantry. I have spent much time in personal conversation with the soldiers,—for this I find to be the best method of getting hold of men,—and everywhere I find them accessible. And not only so; they desire to converse, many of them, upon the subject of personal piety, and all that is required is that one should take them by the hand and lead them to Christ. Several instances of this kind I have met, when out for a few hours in some regiment or hospital. I think I have abundant evidence for believing that a few words, spoken in the manner above described, have resulted in an entire change in the life and character. "A word fitly spoken, how good it is!" My last meeting at the station was a scene I shall never forget. The warm expressions of interest in our work, and in ourselves personally, coming from the lips of converts and reclaimed ones, showed us most conclusively that our work had not been in vain. One and another exclaimed, "Where should I have been, what would have become of my poor soul, had not these brethren come and brought us the gospel?"

Rev. W. L. Tisdale wrote, on March 5, as follows, from Nelson Station, Warrenton Junction, Va.:—

This is a new station. I preached the first sermon here. The chapel was crowded, and also the space for twenty or thirty feet

around the door. From that day to this, very stormy weather excepted, the chapel has been crowded at every service. The first time opportunity was given eight or ten men expressed desire for the prayers of Christians in their behalf, and every time since as many have embraced each opportunity. Sometimes twenty, and one evening thirty-five, asked prayers. I can hardly tell the number of conversions in the brigade since we came; but from all I can learn there have been, during the four weeks since the station was started, several hundred led to serious reflection, and about one hundred converted and reclaimed. In our first or second meeting at this new station, a drummer-boy of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Volunteers was deeply impressed, began to cry to God for mercy and salvation, and soon came happily into the light. At once he began praying specially for a young friend. He, too, was converted to God. Then the two united their prayers for a third, who was soon won to Jesus. They all joined in prayer for a fourth one of their comrades, successfully; and the four for a fifth; and so they kept on, until now the drummer-boy tells me that ten of their company are already happy in the love of Christ and hope of heaven newly found.

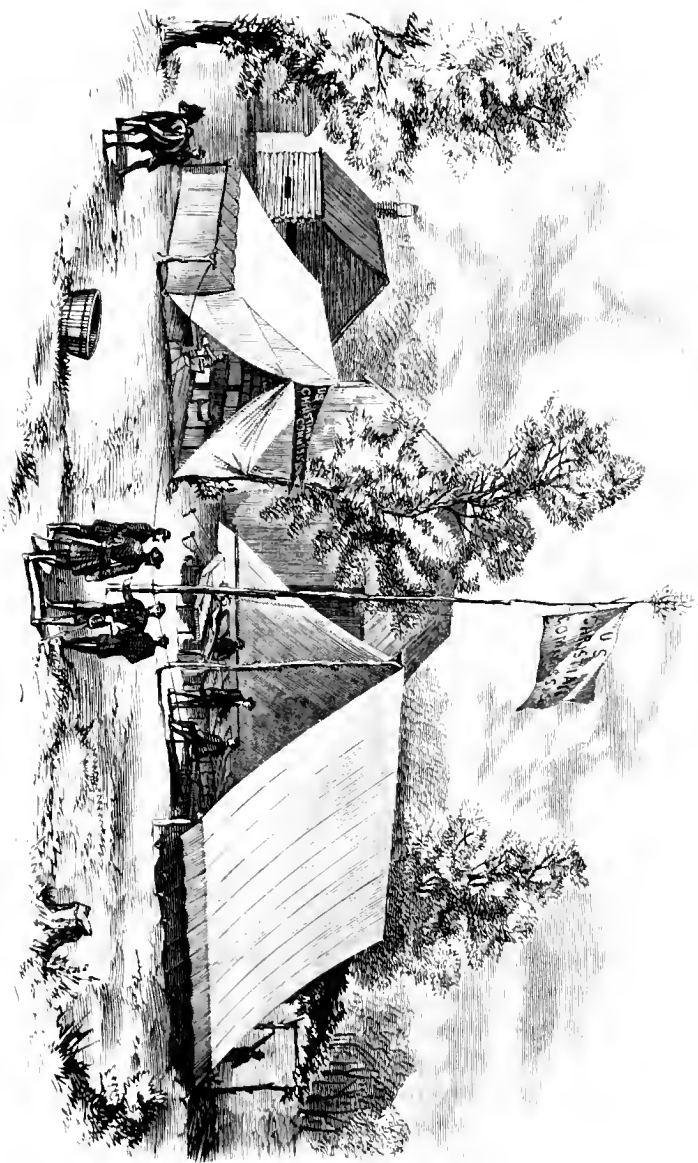
The following sketch, by Mr. Williams, of two weeks' experience in the Fifth Corps section; in May, 1864, needs little more than a change of names and dates to make it a record of any corps section during an active campaign:—

The last Sabbath in April the Delegates at Culpepper preached twenty-three times to the different regiments in and about the town, and everywhere the men listened as though they were anticipating the baptism of blood which awaited them during the early days of May, and as though anxious to prepare for the death march which so many of them were to make to the battle-fields South of the Rappahannock. A few days more and the tents of the Commission were struck. Cooking utensils, station furniture, and all heavy articles were sent back to Washington, and the wagons carefully packed with battle-field stores. The Delegates were divided into companies and placed under the care of experienced agents, to each of whom a corps was assigned as a field of labor, in the active campaign for which the

army was now prepared. Early on the morning of the 4th of May we join the hospital train of the Fifth Corps, and cross the Rapidan at Germania Ford, passing through the formidable fortifications just abandoned by the rebels, and at night encamp in an open field. At noon, May 5th, the battle begins in earnest. The ammunition wagons draw nearer the front. Commissary and quartermaster wagons are parked in the rear. The ambulances solemnly wheel into procession, ready to drive to the battle-ground and receive the wounded. The first load is not long delayed. A single "fly" is stretched upon a side hill, hardly out of range of the enemy's cannon, and a surgeon or two detailed to dress the wounds of those who lie upon the grass near by. The Medical Director of the corps selects a place suitable for a field-hospital, in a grove on each side of the Chancellorsville road, and distant about two miles from the Wilderness Tavern. Here the tents go up as by magic; but before those of a single division are pitched the head of an ambulance train approaches, laden with we know not how many hundreds of men, groaning with pain, and begging for immediate attention and care. The amputating table is at once in use. Surgeons and chaplains vie with each other to make the men more comfortable. Hospital attendants carefully lift the wounded from the ambulances, and carry them gently to the wards, and lay them on the ground, or upon boughs of pines hastily broken from the trees. The Delegates of the Commission are at work, too. Some of them help the men out of the ambulances, some build fires and prepare coffee and tea and take to those who call for drink, while others receive the messages of the dying. Amid such scenes there can be no idlers. Through the afternoon and through the night the work continues. While some sleep others keep the fires burning, and fill the pails of the nurses as one after another they come for coffee for their wards, and so the night passes,—the rattle of musketry never ceasing. But the morning sun only ushers in another day of blood. The fighting is desperate, and all day long the wounded pour in toward the grove. Still another day of battle, and now thousands are strewn upon the ground about us; the amputating tables are surrounded with heaps of lifeless limbs, and the air is full of moans, and cries, and death. In the afternoon of Saturday, May 7th, there are rumors of a movement to the left. Before midnight the tents are struck, and the long trains of wagons and ambulances,



A FIELD-HOSPITAL STATION.





loaded with the wounded, are moving out upon the road toward Fredericksburg. Many of the wounded, too weak to follow on foot or to endure the jolting ride in the heavy wagons, are left with a few attendants to the tender mercies of the rebels, who will soon have undisturbed possession of the Wilderness. As we drive out into the road and await in the darkness the order to march, there is a moment to gather up in thought the experience of the three terrible days now closed. The silence is oppressive. The fighting has ceased. Only now and then there is heard the sharp crack of a picket's gun or the hideous bray of an impatient mule. We think of the unburied dead on the fields of strife, of the wounded we leave behind, of the scenes we have witnessed of heroic fortitude and patriotism, of triumphant deaths, of the thousands who in Northern homes must soon be made sad when the record of these days of blood is borne to them. Then, too, come back to us the words of gratitude, and thanks, and blessing which have been so often heard from the lips of the noble men as we sought to comfort and help them, and they strengthen our hearts anew for the work that is still before us. But we do not think long. The train is ordered to move on. Streams are forded in the darkness; the road is kept with difficulty. Sabbath morning finds us on the Chancellorsville battle-field. We halt for food and water. The Sixth, Ninth, Fifth, and Second Corps, with bayonets gleaming in the sun, but with dusty uniforms and weary steps, march past us. A few hours later and skirmishing is heard. We follow on. No interruption till noon. Another halt for food and water. We start again. Guerrillas fire upon the train. The cavalry scout the woods. Two or three citizens are captured. The train is driven rapidly on over dry and excellent roads, or through sandy fields, towards Spottsylvania Court-house. At sun-down we halt again, in a corn-field, for supper, and as it is hoped for a night's bivouac. The rebels are disputing the advance of our troops in the forest just before us, but the fighting is not serious; so we unhitch. Horses are watered in a stream, across which the enemy has been driven hardly half an hour before. Men are preparing their suppers, when the order comes for an advance. Again the heavy wagons move forward; men and horses long for rest, but it is denied them. We march through a gloomy forest of pine. The darkness of the night is made deeper and more oppressive by the faintly burning fires which have been

kindled in the dry underbrush during the fight, which now bring out into bold, striking, but solemn relief, the tall trunks of the giant pines which skirt our path, and which give a weird and fanciful character to the scene. We pass through a deep and dangerous stream. Broken wagons on either bank warn us of our impending fate. But the train presses on. The road becomes rough and stony. Weary mules are coaxed forward. Weary men drop by the road-side to catch an hour's sleep. It is midnight of the Sabbath day. What a Sabbath it has been! But we have reached the extent of our journey. All the trains of the army are parked in a large open field, immediately before us. Now we shall have rest. Not so; for the wagons of the Christian Commission are ordered off the ground. We drive off to the right, to seek a hospital of a division of the Fifth Corps, said to be hardly a mile distant. But the mile soon becomes two, and at three o'clock Monday morning we drive out by the side of the road, unhitch our horses, feed them, and lie down at the foot of a pine tree for an hour's sleep. With the first light of the morning we are awakened by men moving around us, and find that we are among the wounded and dead, who are lying as they fell upon the field in which we are encamped. A demand is at once made upon us for stores. All hands are at work, washing and dressing wounds, for not more than two surgeons are present to care for two hundred men. Preparations are just complete for pitching the hospital tents, when the word comes for us to fall back. Wagons are rapidly repacked, tents strapped to axletrees,—any way to carry them. The ambulances lead, filled with the poor men who had lain on the swampy ground so many hours, praying and patiently waiting for the needed aid.

We had proceeded hardly an eighth of a mile before we met another train of ambulances, eagerly pressing by us, in the hope of reaching the other side of the soon-to-be-made battle-field. The artillery rush past us, and wheel into position on the brow of a hill just to our right. A little distance away, in full view, stand the rebel hosts, impatiently awaiting the word to open the attack. Our train is blocked. The road is full. The ambulances, with their precious burdens, still pass by us on the left. In one of them, all covered with blood, we look upon Sedgwick's noble body, now cold in death. The wagons in front of us begin to move. The moments

spent in waiting have lengthened in imagination into hours; but escape is at hand. No. The driver immediately in front of us runs against a tree, and our wheels are fast. A Delegate springs for an axe, works away at the tree till it falls; another start; second collision; the pole snaps; the wagon overturns; the horses are cut loose, and the driver rides rapidly for his life. In the mean time our wagon has regained the road, and is now fast overtaking the train which had left us to our fate. In a few moments more the sound of firing reminds us of our narrow escape, and tells us that the battles of Spottsylvania Court-house have begun.

The hospital of the Fifth Corps is located at Laurel Hill; that of the Sixth Corps is half a mile South, towards the Court House; that of the Second Corps is nearer, but West of us. Here again are made preparations for the reception of hundreds of wounded men, for the heavy sound of artillery which we hear, and the rattle of musketry, are sure indications of a fearful battle. The hospital is not long without inmates. The long wards speedily fill up, and before the sun of Monday, May 9, sets, we have a hospital crowded with men suffering with the most terrible of wounds. The work of the Commission is much like that at the hospital in the Wilderness. Fires are kept burning: hot coffee, tea, farina, corn-starch, milk punch, are constantly in requisition. Two or three men are in the wards all the day and night, praying with the dying, receiving their messages of affection, writing letters for those who cannot write for themselves, helping the surgeons, doing whatever they are able to do, bringing water from the spring, washing wounds, seeking in every way possible to sympathize with the sufferers before them. The scene here remains unchanged for a week.

The following extracts, from Rev. S. J. M. Eaton's report, give a view of the work at Belle Plain and Fredericksburg in May:—

Our destination was Belle Plain, a point on the Potomac, sixty miles below Washington, where stores were to be landed and sent to the front, and whence the wounded were to be sent on transports to Washington. We reached Belle Plain at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th of May, but as yet no wounded men had arrived. We

lay there, listening to the dull roar of the cannon that was borne to our ears from the distant battle-field, until the middle of the afternoon. At five o'clock the wounded began to come in from Fredericksburg, and we went ashore and erected our tent. Belle Plain is a miserable, barren point of land, in spite of its name, without a cabin or enclosure of any kind. The Christian Commission tent was the first erected on the point. The Delegates speedily kindled a fire, opened the boxes of stores, and commenced the manufacture of coffee,—dealing crackers and “hard-tack” to the wounded men, who were almost famished with hunger. The mighty tide of sufferers had set in, and was increasing every hour. Some were on foot, with extemporized crutches and canes, and long sticks grasped in both hands, and some in ambulances and army wagons. In the mean time, at a late hour, we had rolled ourselves in our blankets and laid down on the bosom of mother earth, and slept as we seldom sleep in our beds at home. Arising at five o'clock in the morning we found the ground, almost as far as we could see, covered with wounded men,

Thick as autumn leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa,

who had come in during the night, and thrown themselves down in utter exhaustion. The first thing to furnish them was coffee and bread. Our own supplies of bread were soon exhausted, and we drew upon the government stores until our reinforcements came. The camp kettles were never suffered to become cold, and on some days as high as three hundred gallons of coffee were made and distributed, with crackers in proportion.

A call being made that morning for a detail from our number to assist the surgeons, I was honored with an appointment, and all that day, until darkness set in, was engaged in dressing the wounds of those who lay upon the ground, or came thronging down the hill on the Fredericksburg road. The next morning, other Delegates having arrived, a band of seventeen was formed to proceed to Fredericksburg, with the distinct understanding that it would be necessary for us to walk the twelve or fifteen miles that lay between. This distance was greater than some of us had walked for twenty years, but we set out like the pilgrims of old, with our canteens and staves,—having thrown our blankets and haversacks into a wagon. Provi-

dentially, after having walked about two miles, we were overtaken by an ambulance train, the chief of which courteously invited us to take seats in the ambulances, one Delegate in each. Our train was guarded by an escort of cavalry, as the down train the evening before was attacked by guerrillas. At five o'clock we came in sight of the spires of Fredericksburg, and, crossing on the pontoons over the Rappahannock, found the headquarters of the Christian Commission. After taking some refreshment, we were distributed among the hospitals. Fredericksburg is now a dilapidated place. It bears the marks of General Burnside's attack, a year and a half ago. Hardly a house but has been battered by shot or shell. Some entire rows of buildings are in ruins. Apart from the humanity and Christian benevolence we saw exemplified everywhere, it was an awful place. The very buzzards swung themselves lazily over it, attracted by the horrid atmosphere that brooded over it by day and by night. There were from eight to ten thousand men there, with almost every possible description of wounds, from the simple flesh wound of the musket ball to the awful mangling of the explosive shell and the mutilated trunk deprived of its limbs by amputation.

The duties of the Delegates were not slight, prolonged as they sometimes were into the small hours of the night, as trains of ambulances came in containing some three or four hundred men, hungry, suffering, and dying. Often as these trains came in did we feel the shuddering, sickening sensation, that would force itself upon us; but it passed away as the stern duties of ministering to the wants of the sufferers, and the warm expressions of gratitude falling from parched lips, telling of suffering at least partially relieved, turned the thoughts into better channels. Our duties consisted in dressing wounds, supplying clothing and delicacies to the needy, writing letters for the disabled, pointing the suffering and the dying to the Lamb of God, and ministering at the grave over the remains of the departed. There was not a bed nor a cot in all Fredericksburg, except those occupied by rebel families. The men were laid on the floor, often for a while without even a blanket, and many of them with very little clothing,—it having been lost on the battle-field, or torn from them in order to dress their wounds. Often, as the long trains of ambulances and army wagons from the front wended their way down the hill to the city and stopped, completely blocking up

the streets, the services of the Commission were brought into special requisition. Those who lay in these conveyances were faint and weary, and many of them actually dying. Some had not eaten for twenty-four hours, nor had their wounds been dressed for the same length of time. Coffee and bread were to be distributed among them, with stimulants for the worst cases, and sometimes, as they tarried, an extemporized prayer-meeting was held. Many affecting letters were written by the Delegates, as they knelt by the side of the wounded men. One brave fellow from New York, feeling that his time was short, was inditing a last letter to his friends. After disposing of his effects, and giving directions about his relations, he said, "Tell them we drove the rebels from the rifle-pits, and that the old Flag still waves up in the Wilderness." The general tone of the letters was hopeful; "Tell them not to fret; we are doing well and have good attention, considering the circumstances." If ever there was a band of heroes on earth, those wounded men at Fredericksburg composed such a band.<sup>1</sup> Neither complaint nor murmur ever escaped their lips. Not one seemed to regret his wounds or his sacrifices, further than that they prevented him from participating in the battle which was still raging. They were most accessible to religious advice and instruction. They welcomed the hour of morning and evening prayer, which was observed in almost every hospital, and were always ready to talk on the matter of great concern. There is every reason to suppose that many of these suffering men, as they lay on the hospital floors, sought and found the peace of God

<sup>1</sup> The patience, heroism, and manliness of our soldiers, shown in so many ways and under such variety of circumstances, recall the noble testimony of Florence Nightingale respecting the English soldiers in the Crimea. She writes:—"I have never been able to join in the popular cry about the recklessness, sensuality, and helplessness of the soldier. I should say,—and perhaps few have seen more of the manufacturing and agricultural classes than I have before I came out here,—that I have never seen so teachable and helpful a class as the army generally. Give them opportunity promptly and securely to send money home, and they will use it. Give them schools and lectures, and they will come to them. Give them books and games and amusements, and they will leave off drinking. Give them work, and they will do it. Give them suffering, and they will bear it. I would rather have to do with the army than with any other class I have ever attempted to serve."—Chambers's *History of the Crimean War*, p. 508.



that passeth all understanding, and died triumphing in redeeming love.

At the end of two weeks orders were given for the breaking up of the hospitals and the evacuation of the place, as the army was about changing its base to White House.

Prayer-meetings were held every evening, or as often as possible, at the flying stations, even during an active campaign. The following extract, from a letter written by Rev. J. H. Edwards, presents a sketch of such a meeting in the Ninth Corps, in July, 1864:—

Let me tell you briefly about a prayer-meeting held last Sabbath evening at Third Division Hospital. The tents of the sick ward are arranged around an opening somewhat oval in shape. Three or four of us took our stand under a tree, near the tents which contained the worst cases,—men unable to walk. Our singing answered the purpose of church bells, and soon quite a congregation was gathered, reminding one of the groups we may imagine to have frequently surrounded the Saviour,—the lame, halt, and blind. Some came with canes, some on crutches, and one was brought on a stretcher and laid directly before us,—as of old the sick were brought on beds and laid before Him whose touch was healing and whose words were life. After prayer, the reading of Scripture, and some remarks by the brother who led the meeting, the soldiers were called upon to take part. At once two or three responded. They told of God's faithfulness to them in the hour of battle and through days and nights of sickness. Great anxiety was expressed for the conversion of their comrades. At one time two were speaking together, but in tones so weak that they did not hear each other. One, an elderly man, bending on his cane, said, "I'm so weak I can't speak much, but I want to testify to the goodness of God to me. I have tried to live a Christian life since I came into the army, in every place and all company, and I believe I can say that, through the grace of God, I have." The other one, who was speaking at the same moment, had lifted himself partially from under the fly, beneath which he had been lying, and in a weak voice was telling of his hope and faith. When these had finished, "Carleton," of the *Boston Journal*,

who had been drawn to the spot after the meeting had opened, could not withhold an expression of his feelings, and addressed the soldiers and led in prayer with great warmth of feeling. Then a soldier near the stretcher rose, not to his feet, but to his knees, and told of having been wounded in the leg in 1861, and of the wound having lately become so troublesome that he could not stand or walk without great difficulty. Yet upon his knees he "stood up for Jesus." The bullets had flown thick around him, but his life had been preserved, in answer to prayer, he believed. He had tried to serve his country and his God, and meant to hereafter. Others spoke in a similar strain, and remarks were made by one or two members of the Commission. The meeting was closed with prayer and the benediction. After the exercises were over, the following conversation was held with the soldier who had been lying on the stretcher before us during the meeting. "How did you come here?" "They brought me out." "Why did they bring you?" "I asked them to; I wanted to come." "Are you a Christian?" "No; but I want to be." "Have you Christian parents?" "Yes, and they are praying that I may be." "But you must pray for yourself." "I know it, and I will try to." "We will pray for you in our tent to-night." "Oh do, and I will try and pray for myself." You may be assured that earnest supplication was made for that soul before we gave ourselves to rest.

[YEAR 1865.]

The form of organization, adopted early in 1864, by which the entire force of the Commission was divided into sections, each having an experienced leader and a clearly defined field of labor, was found to be well adapted to the exigencies of the work, both in summer and winter, and, with but few modifications, was retained until the close of the war. The assistant field agents, having the superintendence of the work during the winter of 1864-'5, were,—Rev. E. F. Williams, in the Army of the James; Rev. S. S. Ashley, at base; and Mr. M. B. Lowrie, in the Army of the Potomac. The

corps agents were,—Rev. H. V. Emmons, of the Second Corps; Mr. Geo. S. Chase, of the Fifth; Rev. Geo. A. Hall, of the Sixth; Captain Thos. Chartres, of the Ninth; Mr. S. E. Fitz of the Twenty-fourth; Mr. William Kirkby, of the Twenty-fifth; and Rev. T. K. Noble, of the cavalry. The other agents in charge of special fields were,—Rev. W. L. Tisdale, at Fortress Monroe; Rev. Elisha Lomis, within defences of City Point; Mr. H. F. Parker, at hospital, Point of Rocks; Mr. Henry C. Houghton, of the Individual Relief work; and Mr. R. D. Douglass, of the Business Department. All of these were experienced agents, several having been engaged in the Commission service in other armies. The work of this winter differed from that of the last in but few points, except that it was everywhere conducted on a larger scale. The stations were more commodious, and the material more abundant. The religious reading-matter distributed included a greater variety of publications than ever before, besides which there was at nearly every station a large loan library of well-selected books. One hundred and seventy-two thousand copies of the leading religious papers of the country were distributed each month, in these armies and in the Washington hospitals, besides Testaments, hymn books, knapsack books, and tracts, in proportion.

One peculiar feature of the Commission work this year was that undertaken for the education of the colored troops in the Twenty-fifth Corps. For this work the Commission employed experienced teachers, and furnished to each regiment or brigade,—in addition to the usual equipment for a chapel,—tables, primers, spelling-books, writing-books, black-boards, slates, pens, and ink,

—in short everything that was needed to give to all an opportunity for mental improvement. The soldiers were very thankful for these advantages, and showed great eagerness to learn. Another important feature of the year was the introduction of the system of special diet kitchens, which, under the superintendence of Mrs. Wittemyer, had before this been in operation in the Western armies. These were located in the general hospitals at City Point and Point of Rocks, and were, under the direction of Christian ladies appointed by the Commission, a valuable means of recovery to thousands of the sick, who needed nourishing and palatable food even more than they needed medical treatment. These kitchens were mainly supplied from the government stores and hospital fund, but also received many articles from the Commission that could not be otherwise obtained.

The Individual Relief Department was organized still more thoroughly during the year, and its usefulness extended in various ways. The work of aiding soldiers in sending home their pay and surplus baggage grew to wondrous dimensions near the close of the war. Whenever the troops were being paid off the amounts brought into the stations varied from  *fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars per day*, in packages from fifteen to one hundred dollars each. And when the troops were ordered to reduce their baggage to light marching order, thousands upon thousands of packages, containing overcoats, blankets, and clothing, which would otherwise have been lost, were forwarded by the agents of this department, and thus preserved for the soldiers and their families. Twice only, in all the insecurity and perils of receiving and carrying money among the camps, were

a few hundred dollars lost, once by the explosion of ammunition, blowing into fragments the table at which the agent was receiving money, and once by robbery among bounty-jumpers. In neither of these cases did the soldiers' families suffer loss. How large a portion of the millions of money expressed home by the Commission was saved from being squandered, can be estimated only by those who know the habits of army life. After the surrender of the enemy, at Appomattox Court House, and the subsequent withdrawal of the troops, the agents of this department made a thorough search on all battle-fields around Petersburg and Richmond and the hospital burial grounds, carefully locating all graves discovered, copying the marks cut upon the rough head-boards, renewing these when needed, and otherwise protecting the graves, so that they should not be obliterated. The list thus obtained, increased by the records of Libby, Danville, and Camp Lawton prisons, to eight thousand names, was published by the Commission, for gratuitous distribution among the friends of the lost.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The subjoined letters are specimens of hundreds received by the Individual Relief Department. They not only indicate a terrible phase of army life, but furnish a glimpse also into a multitude of suffering households. A new-made widow writes: "I have been advised to address you concerning my dear departed husband's effects. He left some few things, such as a coat, a knife, a pocket Bible, etc., which would be a great comfort to me in my deep affliction, if I can get them. . . . Now, would you be so very kind as to see that these things are sent to me by express? I have no friends there, and am compelled to ask these favors of strangers. If you will do me this great favor, I can only say God will reward you for your kindness to a soldier's widow and his fatherless boy. In deep affliction,  
M. E. M."

A little girl pleads thus for a word from her loved father, who was already in his grave while she was writing: "It is now four weeks since we received a letter from my dear father, and heard that he was very sick, and we have not

The following extracts, from the report of the General Field Agent, give the movements of the year more in detail:—

At the beginning of the year the two great "armies operating against Richmond" were occupying a continuous line of fortifications, fifty miles in length,—the Army of the Potomac being on the left, before Petersburg; the Army of the James on the right, before Richmond. Seven long months had they laid siege to these devoted cities, wresting from them one stronghold after another, by fierce battles and midnight marches. Now they were comparatively at rest, although the sound of hostile guns never ceased, waiting in winter quarters the warm days and hardening roads of spring. The Christian Commission had been actively engaged during all these months, caring for the wounded and the sick, preaching the gospel of Christ in the camps, and supplying from its ample stores alimnt for both body and mind.

The Army of the Potomac was composed of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Army Corps; the Army of the James, of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth,—the latter corps, recently organized, being composed exclusively of colored troops. Each army had a large base or depot hospital,—that of the Army of the Potomac being near City Point, the other about five miles distant, at Point of Rocks. At each of these large hospitals preparations had been made by the Commission early in the season for a complete establishment, consisting of a comfortable chapel, seating six hundred persons; a large, well-lighted reading-room, provided with library, files of daily and weekly papers, and tables, with writing materials, free to soldiers; a second chapel, for the use of colored soldiers; a ware-room for hospital stores, and commodious quarters for the Delegates.

These buildings were well made, without being expensive, covered

heard a word since. This is the third letter we have sent off, and begged for any one to send us back an answer whether my dear father is dead or alive. My mother is almost crazy, because she cannot hear from my dear father. I wonder if any one there would please be so kind as to write a few lines back again, whether my father is dead or alive. Please be so kind as to write back. If we cannot pay you, the Lord will. Do please be so kind, and answer this letter.

ANNA H—."

with roofs of boards and tarred paper, had good floors, comfortable seats, were well warmed and lighted, and made attractive by every available means. From ten to twenty Delegates were constantly employed at each, their duties being to visit each ward of the hospital, to give personal attention to each patient, distribute good reading, cheer the patients, by conversing with them or writing letters for them, and to hold short religious services with them as often as practicable. Meetings were also held in the chapel every evening,—the services consisting usually of a short sermon by a Delegate or chaplain, followed by a prayer-meeting, in which the soldiers freely engaged.

The reading-rooms were thronged with soldiers from morning till night, this being accounted the "pleasantest place in camp," and the chapel-meetings were well attended, and not unfrequently crowded to the utmost. At each hospital, throughout the winter, the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit were manifest. Scarcely a night passed but some soldier, and sometimes as many as one hundred, asked the prayers of Christians and sought the Saviour's blessing. Often as many as twenty or thirty have on the same evening resolved to consecrate themselves to Christ. The influence of these meetings, so blessed by the presence of God, was very extensive, as men were constantly passing from these hospitals to their regiments in all parts of the army, carrying with them the power of their new life. Meetings were frequently conducted here also in the German language, for the benefit of many Germans, who greatly prized this unaccustomed privilege.

The history of either one of these stations, could it be accurately written, would be not only of thrilling interest, but would present a most wonderful record of the mercy of God, in the quickening and conversion of souls; of answers to prayer, and encouragements to faithful Christian effort. Very many poor sufferers, dying in these hospitals, far away from friends and home, have been comforted and cheered by the kind attentions of the Delegates, and been led to a faith in Christ and to a triumphant death. Very many hardened sinners, coming to the hospitals unbelieving, profane, and profligate, have gone away rejoicing, humble followers of Jesus. Here have the prayers of many fathers and mothers been answered; here have many desponding, doubting Christians received new courage, and

here have the hearts of the Lord's children burned within them as they talked of Jesus. When other parts of the army were in motion, and when other stations were broken up, these were undisturbed, and from the first establishment of the hospitals until the final disbanding of the armies,—a period of nearly twelve months,—they were a source of health, life, and peace to the suffering and needy.

At the front, stations were established at central points in each corps, and were made as commodious and attractive as was possible, in the circumstances. There were sixteen stations, in all, located in the two armies. Each had a fine, large chapel and reading-room, and quarters for from five to ten Delegates. Many of the chapels were gems of rustic art, of beautiful proportions, the interior being adorned with wreaths and festoons of evergreen and holly. These chapels were occupied as reading-rooms during the day, and for services each evening and on the Sabbath, and were almost without exception the scenes of powerful revivals, being crowded to overflowing from night to night.

From each station also the Delegates went regularly to the regiments in their vicinity, taking a weekly supply of religious reading, and in many instances holding meetings in the open air. The chaplains of regiments were also supplied, as during the last winter, with canvas roofs, stoves, and lamps, thus enabling them to erect seventy-five large and comfortable houses of worship. Some of these were very large,—sixty feet in length by thirty-five in width,—several of this size being put up in the Twenty-fifth Corps, and used both as chapels and school-rooms. For these colored troops the Commission furnished, not only roofing, stoves, and lights, but primers, blackboards, and readers, organizing the schools and providing them with teachers. The results of these schools were very satisfactory, the soldiers learning rapidly, and showing a great desire to improve.

Although during the months of January and February there were many startling rumors of meditated attacks, and not a few changes in the location of troops, the stations of the Commission, extending as they did along the line of the armies, from Hatcher's Run on the extreme left to Fort Harrison and Deep Bottom on the right, accomplished an extensive and valuable work.

As the month of March came in it became evident that active



operations were to be resumed at a very early day, and vigorous preparations were made for what all felt must prove a long and bloody campaign.

The corps sections were reorganized, wagons loaded with battle-field supplies, and everything made ready for a sudden movement. The chapels were left, however, until the last moment, and the meetings continued in them, growing in interest until the final breaking-up. One night the enemy made an unexpected attack upon the lines of the Ninth Corps, capturing a fort and penetrating far within our lines, only to be driven back, after a severe fight, with great loss of life. The wounded were taken to Meade Station, and our beautiful chapel, which only the evening before had been occupied by quiet worshippers, was now filled with bleeding and dying men, some of them the same who, but a few hours before, had left that room in perfect health and vigor. So strange are the contrasts of war!

The armies are now joined by Sheridan's famous cavalry, who have come, by forced marches, from the Valley of the Shenandoah, to bear no unimportant part in the closing struggles of the war. They cross the James and Appomattox rivers, on muffled bridges, under cover of the night, and encamp for a few days near the Army of the Potomac. Here they are joined by a section of the Commission, and liberally supplied with stores, of which the war-worn heroes stand much in need.

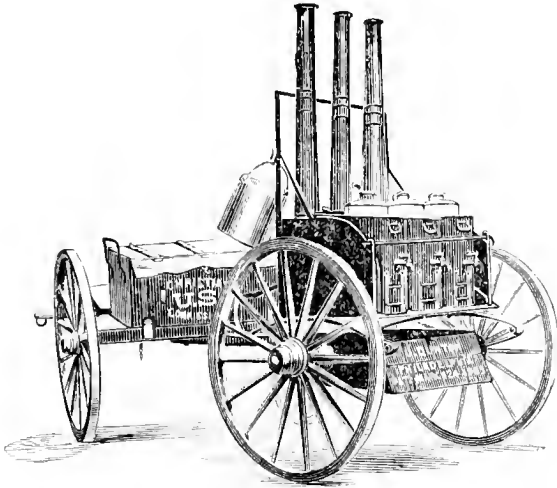
And now the whole army is in commotion. The cavalry take their position on the extreme left of the line, driving the enemy before them: a large force, composed of parts of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps, cross from the right to the left, and join the Army of the Potomac. Winter camps are broken up, and the immense hosts await, in battle line, the orders to advance. Sheridan's cavalry and the Fifth Corps are early engaged, and, after a severe battle, gain a victory at Five Forks. Cannon and mortars, along the entire line, blaze and roar through the darkness of the night, until, just as the morning of the 1st of April dawns, the grand charge is made. Fearful slaughter ensues, but nothing can withstand that charge. The enemy is driven back, and the line, which for eleven months had withstood every attack, and before which thousands of brave soldiers had perished, seemingly in vain, was now broken, never to be reunited. Soon the word passed from corps

to corps, and on lightning wings from city to city and town to town, all through the broad land, "Richmond and Petersburg have fallen, and the armies of the Confederacy are in full retreat."

Now begins the pursuit. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery, regardless of fatigue, scarcely stopping for food or rest, press eagerly forward, over the muddy roads and through the swollen streams, now skirmishing with the enemy, now capturing a supply train, now fighting with an advance guard for an important pass, now cutting off an entire division, until, in just one week from the evacuation of Petersburg, the rebel army is completely surrounded, its General surrenders, and its veterans lay down their arms in presence of the victors, and the "Great Rebellion" is no more.

The agents and Delegates of the Christian Commission were not idle during these eventful days. Organized into companies, under experienced leaders, and amply supplied with everything required, they were promptly at hand wherever there was work to be done. The railroad section, which was organized under the direction of Rev. Wm. A. Lawrence, to attend especially to the wounded as they were moved from the field to railroad stations, and thence in cars to the depot hospital, was very busily employed, both night and day, furnishing hot coffee, crackers, and food, and giving special care to such as required it. First at Humphrey's Station, among the wounded of the cavalry and Second and Fifth Corps; then at Warren Station, as the wounded of the Sixth Corps were moved from field hospitals to the base; then at Meade Station, as the hospitals of the Ninth Corps were broken up, this section performed its valuable work. The Ninth Corps section, taking forward three heavy wagon-loads of supplies, established a station at Burkesville, where was a large depot hospital for the wounded. Many hundred men were brought here from the battle-fields, where they had lain for days without food or care. Government supplies, for some reason, were at first very scarce at this place, and the stores brought by the Commission proved exceedingly valuable. The Delegates worked night and day, nursing the wounded, cooking and distributing food, bringing loads of straw from neighboring plantations, and by every personal ministrations seeking to fill the place of absent fathers and brothers. The Twenty-fourth Corps section was with the advance on the march, and relieved many of those who were wounded in the last

engagement of the war, also sending a detachment from its number with food and supplies for the hospitals at Farnville. The Fifth Corps section, constantly at the front, afforded, with its "Coffee Wagon" and stores, material relief to the wounded, as they lay on



THE COFFEE WAGON.<sup>1</sup>

the field, the night after the battle of Five Forks, and then, attending the flying hospital, followed the corps to Appomattox Court House.

The Individual Relief corps of the Commission was actively engaged in searching out and imparting accurate information regarding the wounded and the dead, attending to special cases entrusted to its charge, sending home thousands of packages of valuables and

<sup>1</sup> The Coffee Wagon was invented, built, and presented to the Commission, by Mr. Jacob Dinton, of Philadelphia. The following description of the wagon and its use is by Rev. C. H. Richards, one of the Delegates who rendered timely service in the Ninth and Eighteenth Corps, July 30, 1861,—the day of the mine explosion and bloody repulse before Petersburg:—"I must refer particularly to one prominent feature of their work for weary, wounded bodies on this day, which, for its novelty and usefulness, deserves especial mention. Some of the newspapers have mentioned a new Cooking Wagon, presented by the inventor to the Christian Commission, which is thoroughly *sui generis*. It is constructed somewhat like a battery caisson, so that the parts can be unlimbered and separated from each other. The 'limber,' or forward part, bears a large chest

precious mementos from the soldiers to their loved ones there. At Richmond and Petersburg permanent stations were established, the Delegates being at first employed in the care of the sick and wounded in the Confederate hospitals, where many men were found in great destitution. At each place, but more particularly at Richmond, the Commission was compelled to assist many of the women and children, who were left entirely destitute of food by the burning of their  
which is divided into compartments to contain coffee, tea, sugar, and corn-starch, with a place, also, for two gridirons and an axe. From the rear portion rise three tall smoke-pipes above three large boilers, under which there is a place for the fire, and under the fire a box for the fuel. Each boiler will hold fourteen gallons, and it is estimated that in each one, on the march, ten gallons of tea, or coffee, or chocolate, could be made in twenty minutes, thus giving ninety gallons of nourishing drink every hour! It is truly a most ingenious and beneficent invention.

“There was a call for coffee. A party of Delegates at once volunteered to respond to the call. The fires were lighted, the water boiled, the coffee made, and soon the vehicle, drawn by two powerful horses, and attended by half a score of willing laborers, was on its way from division to division. Up the hospital avenue it rumbled and rolled, past the long rows of white tents, stopping at this cluster and that, giving to all from its generous supply. You should have seen the wondering look of the men as it passed by. They rolled themselves over to get a glimpse of it. They stretched their necks for a sight of it. The wounded heads forgot to ache, and the wounded limbs almost forgot to cry for nursing in that moment of eager curiosity. Was it a new sort of ambulance? It didn't look like one. What did those three black pipes mean, and those three glowing fires? Is it a steam fire-engine, and are they going to give us a shower-bath? But the savory odor that saluted their nostrils, and the delicious beverage the engine poured into their little cups, soon put the matter beyond all doubt. They soon found that there was no necromancy about it, for it had a substantial blessing for each one of them, and they gave it their blessings in return. One by one, such as were able, crowded about it with curious faces, and the wagon, as it stood steaming and glowing in the midst, was the theme of many affectionate comments. ‘I say, Bill, ain't that a bully machine?’ ‘Yes, *sir*; it's the greatest institution I ever saw.’ ‘That's what you might call the Christian Light Artillery,’ says a third. ‘Good deal pleasanter ammunition in it than the Rebs sent us this morning.’ ‘Well, doctor,’ said a Delegate to a surgeon, ‘what do you think of this?’ ‘I thank the Lord for it. That's all I can say,’ was his reply. And so, on a sudden, the new invention was crowned with the praises and benedictions of the admiring crowd. It was a marked feature in the work of the day, and must be set down as one of the ‘peculiar institutions’ of the Commission.”

homes and the destruction of their stores. This work was, however, soon taken off its hands by the Union Commission, which sent a large invoice of flour and an agent to attend to its distribution. Thus, during these eventful days, at every point, the Commission was ready, with willing hands and abundant stores, to comfort and relieve the suffering.

Thus closed the final campaign of the war. The troops, after a few days of rest, took up their line of march toward home; the hospitals and camps, one after another, were broken up, the stations of the Commission were removed, and in a few weeks the army of the Potomac was encamped about Arlington Heights, on the very spot where, four years ago, it had first been called into being. Here again, for a few weeks, was a precious opportunity to work for souls. To the veteran who, with task performed, now waited only that final order which would restore him as an honored citizen to the home circle, left long years ago, the wheels of time dragged heavily. What better time than this to direct his thoughts to that heavenly Father, who had spared him through all the perils of his army life, to urge him henceforth to a consecration of body and soul to that Father's service? The large canvas chapel, which a few weeks before he had left on the eve of battle to go forth to the uncertainties of a fierce campaign, now invited him to worship and to thanksgiving. In every corps and permanent camp, these "tabernacles" were pitched, and nightly resounded with hymns of praise and prayers of triumphant faith. Here from the lips of veterans, who, in marches, in the trenches, in the storms of battle, and in the prisons of the foe, had for years braved the hardships of war, fell words of childlike faith and trust, testifying to the reality of that hope in Christ which had never deserted them, and which the darkness of the world could never take away. It was in truth a Pentecostal season to hundreds of souls, one that can never be forgotten by those who were permitted to partake in that "harvest home."

Only a few short weeks did these scenes continue. The order came, the regiments passed away, each to its parent State, and henceforth the Army of the Potomac was to live only on the pages of history and in the memories of men. And with it closed that work, which, beginning in the efforts of a few to bring the blessings of practical Christianity to men who, in the new life of the army, were denied the

privileges of home, had extended over the whole period of the war: a work which had embraced the labors of hundreds of the Lord's children; which had been followed, in its mission to the afflicted and the lost, by the prayers of ten times ten thousand faithful hearts; which had, in the name of Christ, brought healing to many a fainting body and life to many a perishing soul. Its record, too, shall live in the memories of men. Thousands will have reason to bear it in thankful remembrance for the help it brought to them in their hour of extremity. Thousands, stricken in the battles of the Peninsula, at Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Richmond,—those fainting by weariness on marches, and languishing by disease in army hospitals,—have reason to thank God for the help rendered them in the name of Christ. The souls that have in a hundred stations found peace through faith in His name, and been made heirs to an inheritance incorruptible and eternal, will never forget that work. When those who as humble instruments in the hand of God for this work, and those whom they sought to benefit, shall alike have passed away from earth and been forgotten, the influence of their labors shall still exist, imperishable as eternity.

The following incidents, reported by Mr. Williams, still further illustrate the methods adopted in the stations, and the success attending them:—

About a mile to the rear of New Market Station, in a brigade of the third division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, commanded by General Henry, was Henry Station, one of the neatest and most finely arranged stations in all the armies. It was established in December, 1864, and labor here continued uninterrupted till April 3d, 1865. The chapel was a tent, forty by thirty feet, neatly seated. The tent was pitched and seated, and the house for the Delegates erected, by soldiers who volunteered to do this work, out of pure love to the Commission and a desire to enjoy the benefits of the meetings. The meetings were always well attended, and a steady, quiet interest pervaded them all.

One evening we were sitting around the fire, discussing various subjects, and among them the best way of reaching the soldiers. A

soldier, who had come in unobserved with one of the Delegates after the evening meeting, and had sat in silence, listening to our conversation, started up with energy and great determination, and trembling in every limb, stepped forward, placed both hands upon the table, looked us full in the face, and said, with the deepest feeling, "Well, Christian brethren, I have come in to ask you to pray with me." We dropped upon our knees at once, rebuked in our hearts that we had not, some of us, noticed his anguish and spoken to him before. Every member of our circle besought God's Spirit, and then he who had asked our prayers prayed for himself. One of our number went with the young man to his tent, and the next day he was rejoicing in his new-found hope.

Not long after, about two o'clock in the morning, the Delegates were aroused by a loud knocking at the door of their tent. One of them arose, and found two men in deep distress for their soul's salvation, anxious to have the brethren pray with them. Candles were lighted, and the morning hours wore away in earnest supplication with God that he would give peace to these earnest seekers. Peace came, and through their influence many others were brought to Christ, till the number of conversions at the station exceeded a hundred. Nor was the interest confined to the meetings in our chapel, but extended to regiments which had chaplains, who held religious services among their own men.

One evening a man belonging to a battery, three-fourths of a mile from our chapel, strayed over to the meeting. He became greatly interested in the service. When about half-way home he knelt by a stump and prayed. The next night, with a companion, he sought the meeting again. The stump saw two praying souls that night, and upon their return to camp they began to work for Christ, and in a few weeks forty men out of that battery alone found peace in believing.

The following sketch of one day's work among the cavalry is given by Rev. Wm. A. Lawrence :

As we came down from Hatcher's Run, two days ago, we met Sheridan's Cavalry just in from the White House, filing off to the left of our line. On reaching City Point I found a plan was on foot

to pay these flying soldiers a flying visit, and in two hours brothers Loomis, Carpenter, Roberts, French and myself, were moving out with a four-horse wagon-load of supplies. We came upon Sheridan's men at ten the next morning, encamped for the day, three miles North of Hatcher's Run. We soon had our wagon "in position," and opened upon them with a brisk fire of Testaments, hymn-books, papers, writing-paper, needles, thread, etc., till we had pretty effectually silenced calls in that direction. A box of Adams Express envelopes, packed among our stores, proved a special providence, for the paymasters came into camp that morning and commenced paying off the regiments. We gave out word at once that we would express it home for them, as soon as we could pitch our tent and get things in readiness. We selected a central spot near General Merritt's headquarters, floated the blue Christian Commission flag, cooked our own dinner in the old Atlanta campaign style, deployed brothers French, Page, and Hamilton (who came up as reinforcements), as skirmishers among the camp, pitched our tent, posted brother Roberts outside with the reading-matter, stationery, etc., as a sort of "advance picket," while Loomis, Carpenter, and I took up a strong position behind a breastwork of boxes at the entrance of the tent, and prepared to receive the "enemy,"—the love of which is the root of all evil,—in a becoming manner.

The boys were ready with their money as soon as we were ready to receive it, and all three fell hard at work. Carpenter, veteran Christian Commission cashier and expressman, was in his glory. Seated on a box of farina, with an empty dry goods box for a desk, and a broken blackberry cordial bottle for an inkstand, his coat off, and taking money and names, giving Testaments and answering questions, his face radiant with benevolence and fun,—you should have seen and heard him. "Who's the next man that wants to send his money home?" "John Monoye." "How d'ye spell it?" "J-o-h-n." "No! I know how to spell *John*,—the *last* name?" "Yes, my friend, I hope that book will be your constant companion." "Write to United States Christian Commission, City Point, for your receipt, if the money don't go right." "Who's the next man? A *bundle* to send home; Loomis, that's in your department. Don't hurry, boys; we shall be here all night, if you don't crowd us to death before." "One hundred dollars." "Mrs. or Miss?" "All



right." "Writing paper? That man outside will give it to you." "Yes, get a permit from your company commander, and Mr. Loomis there will send it for you." "You're very welcome, sir; your wife will be glad to get the money, no doubt." "Christian Kempfer? I hope you are a Christian indeed. How is that?" "How much did you say?"—and so on till at eleven at night, when we closed the tent. We had received two hundred and fifty-seven packages of money, containing in all over twenty-two thousand dollars. We wrote out invoices till one, then put the money under our heads for a pillow, and slept soundly till daylight, when we were roused up, and, without time to make so simple a toilet as to put on our coats, commenced expressing money again in the greatest haste. The whole command were ordered to move at an early hour, and this was the last chance the poor fellows might ever have to send their well-earned money to old father or wife or children. At nine o'clock we had expressed three hundred and sixty-nine packages, containing over thirty thousand dollars. Then came the bugle order "prepare to march," "mount," and in a few minutes all around us was as silent as a prairie. The whole command had vanished, and our short work was done.

We had been among them only twenty-four hours, but it seemed like a year's work of common life, so crowded were the hours with opportunities to serve these dear fellows that we can reach but seldom at the best. The pleasantest part of it all was, the faith the men had in us as members of the Commission. They handed over their money to us without asking a question or taking any kind of a receipt. We were Christian Commission and they were all right, and in this confidence was their strongest security after all; for I would work my fingers to the bone sooner than by any fault of mine such men should lose and such trust be betrayed. God grant that in due time the name of Christian may mean always "not slothful in business" as well as "fervent in spirit;" may mean all that is noble and lovely and trustworthy; and thanks be to Him if the Commission can do anything toward bringing back to Christ once more the blessed name of Christian!

A few days later, while the battle of Five Forks was raging, one of Sheridan's men, galloping past a Delegate, caught sight of the badge, reined up, fumbled under his blouse, drew out a roll of bank

bills, and turning it into the Delegate's hand, said, "Send this to my sister, Sarah J——; she lives in ——." Before the Delegate could ask the name and regiment of the unknown cavalryman he had taken his place in the line ready for action. The money was sent, and we trust the brave man came out of the fight to confirm at home his confidence in the badge of the Christian Commission.

Mr. Williams gives the following report of the educational work in the Twenty-fifth Corps:—

The work in the Twenty-fifth Corps (colored), though resembling in its more general features that in the Twenty-fourth, yet differed from it in several important respects. Very many of the men could not read. It was useless to distribute reading-matter among them. Something must be done to teach them. A meeting of the chaplains of this corps was called at Butler Station, early in the winter, attended by chaplains who had ridden ten miles through rain and mud. The Commission proposed to furnish teachers, primers, blackboards, chalk, and such other aid as might be necessary, if they would at once organize schools in their regiments, and throw their influence in favor of the schools which the Commission would organize in regiments destitute of chaplains. Hearty assent was given, and resolutions of thanks passed. The Executive Committee at Philadelphia responded cordially to our appeal, and sent out circulars calling for fifty teachers for colored soldiers. All the primers in the market were bought up, old spelling-books were collected in many a town at the North, blackboards were made in the field, and lumber obtained for seats and writing-desks for school-rooms. Applications for canvas were multiplied, negroes in blue could be seen everywhere, carrying huge logs upon their shoulders for the school-house, till thirty neat and commodious edifices attested the eagerness of the colored men to learn to read and write. Officers uniformly approved the plan, and in a very short time after the meeting at Butler Station schools were in progress in nearly every regiment in the Twenty-fifth Corps. To facilitate this work two very large Commission stations were established in the corps, and both being within easy reach of the enemy's guns, gave every newly-arrived Delegate the peculiar sensations of being for the first time under fire. Birney Station, named in honor

of Major-General D. B. Birney, who showed us great kindness from first to last, was located upon a hill, just in the rear of Fort Burnham, and under the guns of the rebel Fort Gilmer. The chapel-tent was pitched, seated and dedicated in a single day. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward Hawes, of Philadelphia, whose people generously paid six hundred dollars for the canvas, and named it the "Hawes Tabernacle." Ten regiments were reached from this station. The schools were held in day and evening sessions. The men came in by reliefs, as picket and fatigue duty would allow, three thousand in a week, for their turn to drink at this little stream of knowledge. They showed great eagerness to learn. Some, without any knowledge of the alphabet, learned to read in easy sentences in six days. And for the majority, according to the uniform report of the teachers, the average time required to learn to read in easy sentences was only four weeks. The pupils carried out the normal system thoroughly, for as soon as they had acquired one letter they cast about at once to teach it to some one more ignorant than themselves. So that one teacher, multiplied in this geometrical ratio, was very soon felt as an educating power in an entire regiment. As an educational, civilizing, religious effort, the work of the winter was abundantly successful. It was the uniform testimony of the chaplains and the officers of the regiments, that those taught in our schools were more obedient and respectful to their officers; discipline was improved; habits of vice were checked, and in many cases genuine religious interest was excited.

Wild Station, a mile to the south of Birney, and three-fourths of a mile from Fort Brady, was conducted on the general plan above described. Schools were established in each regiment; services were held in the open air, for the benefit of the regiments, upon the Sabbath; and prayer-meetings attended during the week. But the great work here, as at Birney, was the instruction of the men. Hundreds of those who could not read at the beginning of winter were sufficiently advanced at its close to read in the Testament; and many of them had learned to write with rapidity and elegance. It was no uncommon thing for one, riding along the line of works held by this corps, to see men at every step of his progress, reading or studying in their primers, politely bowing as he passed, as if they recognized in him the giver of the blessings they had found.

From eight to ten thousand papers per week were distributed in this corps, and we had the assurance that they were read with quite as much care and interest as in any part of the army. Testaments, tracts and Bibles were also distributed freely, and at the opening of the campaign few men marched without something to read in their knapsacks. After the capture of Lee's army, and the return of the Twenty-fifth Corps to the vicinity of City Point, the work was, at the request of the General in command, again commenced, and from every officer in authority, from the highest to the lowest, all possible assistance was given to the Delegates, who were ready to devote themselves to the instruction of the men.

When the corps subsequently embarked for Texas, Mr. William Kirkby, the corps agent, whose earnest efforts had already accomplished much for the men, accompanied them, taking supplies for the sick, and material for opening schools when they should again go into camp. He was afterwards joined by other Delegates, who carried on the work which had been so well begun, establishing stations and schools at several points on the Rio Grande and at Indianola.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### WORK IN THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.<sup>1</sup>

UNTIL the telegrams reached Philadelphia of the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, the Christian Commission had done little work in the Army of the Cumberland, except to supply chaplains and other volunteer distributors, by mail and express, with religious papers and the Scriptures. Upon the announcement of this battle an enthusiastic night meeting gathered in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Thirty-two Delegates volunteered, were equipped and supplied with three tons of battle stores, and at 11 o'clock p. m. Delegates and supplies were on the express train for the West. At Nashville they were met by another party of Delegates, hastening from Chicago on the same mission. Owing to want of preparation and previous organization, and in the confusion incident to a decisive army movement and a great battle, this attempt at relief was not altogether satisfactory in its results; yet, so great were the demand and opportunities for personal ministrations, in the extemporized hospitals at Murfreesboro' and Nashville, that these Delegates were able to bring great relief to many

<sup>1</sup> This chapter was prepared by Rev. E. P. Smith, General Field Agent in the Army of the Cumberland.

suffering men. This experience prepared the way for a more efficient work, and two months later, Rev. E. P. Smith<sup>1</sup> was sent to organize and superintend the Commission work in the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Smith reached Nashville in April, with four boxes of supplies and seven Delegates.

The coming of the Commission was most opportune. A council of army chaplains, convened at Murfreesboro' a few days before, had appointed a committee to devise means to furnish their regiments with Testaments and religious reading. They welcomed the Commission most heartily, and from that day to the end of the war the relations between the chaplains in this department and the Commission were most happy and mutually beneficial. They gave the Delegates free access to their regiments, made appointments for them, and often came in to take part in Commission meetings.

The difficulties of transportation with which this army contended during all its campaigns modified the Commission's method of field labor. Instead of following the troops, with wagons loaded with supplies, and tents for chapels and Delegates' quarters, the Commission was obliged to keep to the line of the railroads, taking supplies on the cars, and finding chapel room and storage and quarters in churches and other buildings assigned by military order.<sup>2</sup> The same difficulty of transportation, however, kept the army along the railroads, and with but one exception, the campaign from Nashville to

<sup>1</sup> See p. 147.

<sup>2</sup> This difference of method will explain the fact that few chapel-tents were used in the Army of the Cumberland, and that it furnished no pictorial illustration for these Annals.

Atlanta, in every halt of even a few days the main body of troops camped around some town or village, where, by the favor of the military, the Commission found good buildings for its purposes of living and working. A Commission "station" consists of chapel, store-room, soldiers' reading and writing-room, and quarters for from five to fifty Delegates. Frequently in the time of a battle or the occupation of a newly-captured town, one large hall or a church has been made for a few days to fill all these offices. When the army moved, driving the enemy along the railroad, the construction corps followed, repairing the road and relaying the track. While this was being done the Delegates walked with the army, and the stores were sent forward upon government wagons and in the ambulances which had come in with the sick and were returning empty to the front.

At once, on entering the lines, rooms were opened at Nashville and Murfreesboro'. At Nashville, Delegate Crawford was left in charge, and was very fortunate in securing a large store-room, on Cherry street, just vacated by the United States Sanitary Commission. For the first four months this store was our only home, and the Delegates will not soon forget their initiation into army life,—sleeping on dry goods shelves and boxes, partaking the scanty fare served up by a disabled soldier, who volunteered to cook for our mess. As supplies from Ohio and Pennsylvania, forwarded from the branch offices at Cincinnati and Pittsburg, multiplied, other quarters for Delegates and another store-room were obtained, and this large room was used during the war as a reading and free writing-room for soldiers.

The use made of this room will be readily seen from

the card put into the hands of the soldiers as they entered:—

The newspapers hanging on the files are dailies and weeklies from your State and County. Sit down and read.

The writing-table and stationery on the left are for your use. They want to hear from you at home. If out of stamps, drop your letter in the box; we will stamp and mail it.

Those Testaments, hymn-books, and religious papers were sent to you; take one.

That library back of the railing has many interesting books; find the one you like, have it recorded, and return it in five days.

If you are in trouble, speak to any agent in the room; you are the one he wants to see.

At 3½ P.M. everybody come to our "prayer-meeting" in the Second Presbyterian Church, College Street, below the Public Square. The Saviour will be there. He says, "Come."<sup>1</sup>

Directly opposite were the Maxwell Barracks, called by the soldiers "Zollicoffer," composed of the roof, walls, and partitions of a large five-story hotel, without windows and without fire. This was the Soldier's Exchange. On his way to or from the front, while he remained in Nashville, he was a prisoner in these forlorn rooms. Hundreds, and sometimes as many as three thousand, were put in for the night, nearly all of them to pass on in the morning. Here the Commission had an interesting work during the war.<sup>2</sup> Each morning the soldiers leaving for the front were supplied with papers, Testaments, and hymn-books. There were few soldiers in all Rosecrans's or Sherman's army who did not have at least one night's experience in these barracks.

<sup>1</sup> A tall Wisconsin soldier drew his sleeve across his moistened eye as he read this card. When asked if he was in trouble, "No," said he, "but this is the first roof under which I have been made welcome since I came from home."

<sup>2</sup> On the first night of his arrival Delegate Crawford made his way to the third story, and called the soldiers together for a prayer-meeting, which succeeding Delegates sustained, with scarcely an interruption, until July, 1865.



In May, Delegate Moody, from Chicago, opened a daily prayer-meeting in the basement of the Second Presbyterian Church, which was kept up without intermission for a year, and was then removed to McKendree Chapel. By its long continuance it became widely known in the army, and was the favorite resort of Christian soldiers passing through, and especially of those who were seeking to become Christians. During the first winter it was led daily by the Colonel of the Eighteenth Michigan Regiment. In these meetings, for a few months, the frequent testimony from the soldiers was, "This is the first prayer-meeting I have had the privilege of attending since I enlisted." Before the year closed such statements were seldom heard in any part of the army.

Six large hospitals in Nashville soon came into the care of the Commission religiously. Convalescent Camp, beyond the Chattanooga depot, presented a most interesting field of labor. The men gathered here were neither sick nor well. Separated from their comrades and their regimental quarter masters, they were in desolate and often destitute circumstances. A daily prayer-meeting was held for a while in the open air, whenever the weather would permit, and large quantities of clothing were distributed. In the autumn a large chapel tent was erected, which served for reading-room and writing-room, and chapel for two services per day. The commandant of the camp, stopping the agent on the street one day after the opening of the chapel, said, "You have let a streak of sunshine into my camp."

*Murfreesboro'* was headquarters of the army at the time of the arrival of the Commission, and for three

months afforded rare opportunity for its work. Rev. Henry Powers was Delegate in charge.<sup>1</sup> Nearly forty thousand men, made thoughtful in the battle of Stone River, were encamped within the radius of a mile. A large majority of them had lost their Testaments, with their knapsacks, in that battle. A systematic distribution of the Scriptures to all the regiments was at once undertaken. In the month of May, twenty-five thousand copies of Scripture, donated by the American Bible Society, and thirty thousand soldiers' hymn-books, were given away, and never has God's praise been sung in nobler chorus than that with which the camps around Murfreesboro' echoed in those summer evenings. In a few weeks there were tokens of unusual religious interest. Chaplains held extra meetings in their regiments. The Delegates, increased to thirty, labored incessantly and with most blessed results,—holding prayer-meetings, distributing religious reading, preaching in camps, and persuading men everywhere to accept the Saviour. Many a halting Christian was revived and saved, and souls by scores were converted to Christ. At one of the moonlight meetings, in Convalescent Camp, five hundred arose for prayers.

Often since, along the line of the army's march and in Chattanooga, in the soldiers' meetings, has grateful mention been made of the refreshing from the Lord at

<sup>1</sup> For the first six months of the work in the army of the Cumberland, before the abundant hospital supplies came in from Cincinnati and Pittsburg, only two permanent agents were employed, the other work being done by Delegates. Those who held the more important positions remained from six to eight weeks. Afterward, as the stores for distribution increased, the number of permanent men in charge was increased to eight, who held all the important points of the Commission in this army.

Murfreesboro'. In the September following, several soldiers, coming from the front, on a train of cars, passed over the field of Stone River battle. They were recounting their campaigns and fights. They had been at Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Fort Donelson, and Perryville. "Yes, partner," replied one of the group, "I know as much of those fights as any of you; but yonder is a spot,"—pointing to the remains of a brush camp,— "which I shall remember when I have forgotten them all, and this Stone River beside." "What's there?" asked his comrades. "I found Jesus there," was the answer. An Illinois lieutenant said, with deep emotion, at a meeting in Stevenson, "I was just giving up my religion when God saved me, in your prayer-meetings at Murfreesboro'."

This remarkable religious interest continued and deepened until the army broke camp, June 24. The Commission station at Murfreesboro' was kept up till August, ministering to the garrison and to a large convalescent camp. In October, the hospitals with the wounded from Chickamauga again called for the relief and religious ministrations of the Delegates. The station was reopened, and the Delegates continued for nearly a year to labor most harmoniously and delightfully with the post chaplain, Rev. William Earshaw.

At *Tullahoma* a station was set up, and clothing and reading distributed to the men who lost their knapsacks in the fight at Hoover's Gap and in the march of seventeen rainy days.

With *Winchester* for headquarters, the army rested about four weeks. Here the Commission work, broken off at Murfreesboro', began again. Regiments were

supplied with religious reading, preaching services and prayer-meetings were held in camps, and two daily prayer-meetings in the churches in town. "The blessed season at Winchester" was afterwards a frequent topic at the front, as the Delegates met the men who prayed and sang with them there.

*Cowan*, as the army moved on to *Stevenson*, became the convalescent camp, and, like all such camps, was naturally a desolate place. To these convalescents the Commission ministered with hospital stores, reading-matter, and the Gospel of our Lord, through the sympathy and earnest labor of Delegates. In this exhausting labor two of the Delegates broke down and returned to *Nashville*; where one recovered from a protracted fever, and the other, Mr. A. R. Dyer, of *Harmony, Maine*, after partial recovery, died, on Sunday, the 15th of November.

At *Stevenson*, while the army halted in the march to *Chattanooga*, and for the three months after, till Dec. 1, the Commission labored in the large field hospital and among the camps. General *Sheridan* gave the Commission the only church in the place, which, with its two stories, made a Delegate's home, a writing-room and a chapel, and often quarters for soldiers passing to their regiments and spending the night in *Stevenson* without shelter or food. At this point, also, Rev. B. Parsons, agent in charge, received and fed with coffee, bread, and soup, hundreds of wounded men brought in ambulances and wagons from the battle-field of *Chickamauga*, on their way to *Nashville*. The commissary of the post saw what Mr. Parsons was trying to do, and volun-

tarily ordered rations and a detail of fifty men to carry out the plan.<sup>1</sup> Many and many a heartfelt "God bless you!" did the warm food call forth, from sufferers in all stages of wounds and fevers, who had ridden sixty miles in government wagons without springs, over the rocky steep of Waldon's Ridge and through the muddy Tennessee bottoms.

At *Bridgeport*, ten miles farther on, a tent station was opened. Here Major-General Howard, in command, left nothing undone for the comfort and success of the Commission. In addition to our work among the troops, he requested the agent, Rev. R. D. Douglass, to take charge of some poor families in the vicinity, and to draw rations for their weekly supply. Many of the wounded from Chickamauga were put into hospitals at this point. By an arrangement with the surgeon in charge, a Delegate went daily, at a stated hour, to officiate in the burial service of the dead. For several weeks the deaths averaged three per day. One Delegate reports, during his time of service, one hundred

<sup>1</sup> The following are the orders alluded to:—

OFFICE ISSUING COMMISSARY, STEVENSON, ALA., 1  
*September 24, 1863.*

ALL BAKERIES AT THIS POST:—

You will deliver to Rev. Benjamin Parsons, Field Agent of the United States Christian Commission, all the fresh bread that he may need for the use of wounded soldiers, taking his receipt for the same. I will replace the bread with flour pound for pound. This to remain in force until further orders.

J. R. FITCH, *Captain and Acting Commissary.*

STEVENSON, ALA., *September 24, 1863.*

ISSUING CLERK:—

Deliver to Rev. Benjamin Parsons, Field Agent United States Christian Commission, what sugar and coffee he may need, taking his receipt for the same.

J. R. FITCH, *Captain and Acting Commissary.*

funerals at this hospital,—writing a letter and sending a lock of hair to friends in each case where the address could be found.

The quartermaster of the post offered a tent, benches, and desks, if the Commission would open a school for the children of the poor white employees of the government. Delegate Hughes from Ohio undertook it, and made it a very happy part of the Commission work. A school was also opened for contrabands,—adults and children. The chapel tent, with its daily service of prayer and preaching, proved a great comfort, and was doubtless a means of lasting good to many soldiers.

At *Chattanooga*, a few days after the evacuation, Delegate T. R. Ewing secured rooms in the town and put out the Christian Commission sign. The force of Delegates was then so light that, when the battle of Chickamauga came on, there were only three relief men in the field, and transportation,—more than sixty miles and over the mountains,—was so difficult that very few hospital stores were at hand. But with those few the three Delegates were able to minister to suffering and dying men. Rev. John Hussey was sent by a surgeon, during the fight, to help the wounded at Crawfish Spring Hospital, and was captured, with the hospital, by the enemy. He was taken to Libby, and after a short imprisonment was released on the interposition of the Commission officers at Philadelphia.<sup>1</sup>

Near the last of September a choice invoice of Commission stores for the wounded was loaded, by the quartermaster at Stevenson, on seven government wagons, and put into the supply train for Chattanooga. This

<sup>1</sup> See p. 156.

was the train which was attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry while ascending Waldon's Ridge, and within one day of its destination. The whole train of seven hundred wagons, loaded with supplies, was burned on the spot and the mules shot in their harness. The Commission's loss was irreparable. The wounded from Chickamauga filled every available room in Chattanooga. So crowded were they as to require the Commission chapel, and even part of the Delegates' quarters, for hospital accommodations. For all the sick of the army after a long march and the wounded after a hard fight,—many of them brought in under a flag of truce, having lain in the rebels' hands for ten or fourteen days, with their wounds scarcely dressed,—there were very few supplies, save the ordinary army rations, and these were soon cut down to the one-quarter ration. Well men were weakened by hunger; mules staggered about till they dropped in the streets. For the few animals that survived it was necessary to put a guard over the feed boxes, to keep the soldiers from devouring their corn. Men in hospital sank away for want of nourishment. Transportation became so difficult, over the mountains, that six mules could not haul corn enough from Bridgeport for their own forage on the trip to Chattanooga and return. Bragg's batteries, on the nose of Lookout Mountain, were dropping occasional shells on Main Street, as if in insolent joy over our misery and speedy capture. In these gloomy days the Delegates, largely increased in number by reinforcements that had worked their way on foot from Bridgeport, entered upon by far the most important Commission work of the year in this Department. It was to comfort these desolate and dying men; to divide

the scanty stores at hand, and every additional box brought through with great labor, among the most needy where all were in need: to provide stationery, and keep communication open between these hospitals and friends at home; to make the daily round of the gangrene wards, and of cots where the surgeon had said there was no hope of recovery; to hold themselves ready on call of ward-master or nurse, to "come and see a man that is dying and wants a chaplain;" and to take in trust mementos and last words.

The general field hospital was two miles out of town, on the opposite side of the Tennessee river. Here Delegates Burnell, Hawes and Butterfield pitched their tent, and during the brief existence of the hospital accomplished great good. At this hospital the wounded were loaded into mule wagons for transportation to Bridgeport. The road lay over precipices so steep and rocky that the wagons were often let down by ropes from one rock to another, amid the groans and shrieks of tortured men. So excruciatingly painful was this descent of Waldon's Ridge that some of the sufferers begged the privilege of crawling down the rocks and dragging their wounded limbs after them. There has been in the war no more touching scene than was presented one morning among those wagons, loaded with wounded and about to start on their perilous journey to Bridgeport. Each man lying on the wagon bottom, without straw to break the rough jolting, and many without the canvas cover to protect from the rain and sun, was experimenting to find a comfortable position, and resorting to all expedients to provide himself for the way with a canteen of water and a few hard crackers in his haversack. All were thought-



ful and anxious. Chickamauga was a defeat, and the gloom of an army strikes first and deepest upon its hospitals. The Delegates were busy attending, as far as possible, the personal wants of the men in the different wagons. When the train was ready and waiting the order to move, Mr. Burnell, standing on a driver's seat, proposed a prayer-meeting. "Yes, yes, give us a prayer-meeting," came from a hundred voices. The hymn, "When I can read my title clear;" a few words of the Saviour's love and cheer; a prayer for the sufferers, some of whom would die on their way, and for their comrades remaining, many of whom would die for want of such transportation, and for their country and the friends far away, perhaps even now praying for them; the benediction of peace and the fervent responding "amen," were all the services of this wagon prayer-meeting;—to not a few of the worshippers their last earthly scene of song and prayer.

In three weeks this hospital, depleted by death and the wagon trains, was broken up, and the severest amputated cases brought into Chattanooga, to linger a few weeks longer.

In the quarters of the Commission in Chattanooga a diet kitchen was extemporized and superintended by Mrs. D., of Wisconsin,—cod-fish soup, flavored with an occasional potato, being the chief luxury dispensed for many days. Afterward, when the wagon-route from Kelly's Landing was opened by the timely arrival of General Hooker's force, chicken, roast apples, canned milk and fresh grapes were added to the bill of distribution. Admission to all the wards was freely granted by the surgeons, and in some of them the men, languish-

ing from amputation, came to depend upon us for their daily meal.

Great as was the work now devolving upon the Commission, the difficulties in procuring transportation of stores and passes for Delegates were increasing. No special order had yet been issued in this army, giving the Commission these facilities. General Grant had just assumed command, and was altogether occupied in marshaling and feeding his forces that were to relieve the siege of Chattanooga. A personal interview was, however, readily accorded to the Field Agent of the Commission, and General Grant, after hearing a statement of the case, at once gave orders whereby the desired facilities were secured.<sup>1</sup>

Early in November the Baptist church, which had been assigned for a Commission chapel, and afterwards taken for hospital purposes, was restored, and a series of nightly meetings began, which soon became wonderful in interest and spiritual profit. The first half hour of the evening was given to prayer and relation of religious experience; then came the sermon by a Delegate or chaplain, followed by a special service for those who desired to become Christians. The experiences were not the repetitious accounts often given on such occasions. Nearly all the worshippers had been on the Chickamauga field. They had been saved from capture and death, while many comrades had fallen. They crowded to the chapel with thanksgivings and confessions, and with importunities for their unconverted comrades to come to the Saviour. A half hour before the time for service the chapel was often so crowded as

<sup>1</sup> See p. 149, and the Special Order given on p. 141.

to make it difficult for the preacher to go through the aisle to the pulpit. Twenty, forty, and one night more than one hundred, asked for prayers. One evening, when room could not be found to invite forward those who desired prayers, and an expression of feeling by the uplifted hand was called for, all were deeply affected by seeing a hand thrust in through the window. An anxious soul standing without desired to see Jesus. At a meeting, when opportunity was given for any to express their feelings, an Illinois soldier arose in the audience, and, with a decided manner and tone, said:—

My fellow soldiers, I am not excited; I am *convinced*,—that's all. I feel that I ought to be a Christian,—that I ought to say so,—to tell you so, and to ask you to come with me; and now if there is a call for sinners seeking Christ to come forward, I for one shall go,—not on account of excitement, for I tell you my heart never beat steadier in my life,—not to make a show, for I have nothing but sin to show; I do not go because I want to,—I would rather keep my seat,—but going will be telling the truth; I ought to be a Christian,—I want to be a Christian,—and going forward for prayers is just telling the truth about it. Say, comrades, won't you go with me?

And without waiting for their answer, or for a formal invitation from the preacher, he strode down the aisle and knelt at the altar, with more than a score of his comrades following and kneeling around him. It scarcely need be added that salvation came that night to that sincere seeker. The interest and solemnity of these meetings grew nightly through the month of November, while the army preparations for a great battle, apparent to the eye of veterans, were in daily progress.

At length General Grant had mustered his forces for

the relief of Chattanooga. General Hooker held the right, and General Sherman, marching his men from Mississippi, closed in on the left. The chapel had been ordered vacated for hospital purposes. Every regiment was under marching orders. Then came the last meeting. Every soldier felt it to be his last hour of prayer before going into the deadly conflict. The meeting is represented as alternating from painful solemnity to the joy of Christian victory; and three days after, when the smoke of battle had cleared up from Mission Ridge, many of those fears and hopes were found realized in the death of the brothers of that meeting. Name after name, on the death-roll of that battle, recalled those chapel scenes, and in the flying hospitals and the wards in the town the Delegates met daily with men who confessed the blessedness of those meetings.

Near midnight of Sabbath, November 22, General Howard's corps marched in silence along the back street of Chattanooga, to take their position on the front and left of the town, in readiness for the impending fight. They were veterans of the Army of the Potomac, who had marched up and down the Shenandoah Valley, crossed the Rappahannock in both directions, and shared in the reputation of Bull Run. They seemed not to have forgotten the Potomac idea of a battle, for one of them was overheard, as they passed by the Commission quarters, calling out to his comrade, "I say, Jim, who will cover Washington to-morrow?"

On Monday afternoon the fighting commenced in front of the town. General Thomas's men readily carried Pilot Knob, the highest point between the town and the ridge, and there lay on their arms for the night.

On Tuesday skirmishing continued all along the line, without decisive result, till about two o'clock, when we heard the shout of a charge and the cheers of victory, and saw, through the lifting clouds, General Hooker's men chasing the rebel forces around the nose of Lookout Mountain. Then the cheer was taken up by divisions, and passed from Lookout along the foot of Mission Ridge, through Granger's and Palmer's and Howard's corps, and on to the left, till it could scarcely be heard from Sherman's men at the end of the Ridge, three miles away. A party of Delegates made their way that night, as best they could, across Chattanooga Creek, to look after any wounded who might be left on the field. But so thoroughly were our forces masters of the situation that they carried all their wounded at once to the hospital, and gave them every medical attention. On Wednesday morning the skirmishing became more lively. The General Field Agent of the Commission continues the story in his report:—

General Sherman now began to strike heavy blows for the railroad communication through the tunnel. Twice we saw his long blue line move over a corn-field, up to the skirts of the woods, and fall rapidly back. The third time they marched up and held their ground. We knew that many men must have gone down under that terrible fire at short range, and that the corn-field must be full of sufferers. A party of Delegates started on foot, to carry such relief as they could, with coffee-kettles, stimulants, and bandages. As we were passing along the line of General Wood's division, Colonel Stanley called out to us, and pointing up the ridge, said, "There will be work enough for you right here in a few minutes." While he was speaking a line of blue coats went over our first line of works, and a little further on a line of gray coats left theirs; both lines swept up the hill. The rebels massed their standards and rallied their forces at the point of the ridge directly in front of our climbing columns,

or rather climbing mass, for every man was stretching away for himself, fired with the single purpose of gaining the top. Under this musketry in front and the enfilading fire of forty cannon trained on them from either side along the ridge, they went on and up, till the field was ours, the siege of Chattanooga was raised, and the rebels had abandoned their last stronghold along the line of the Tennessee river.

Rev. W. F. Loomis, who had done most efficient service in the Christian Commission, at that time an agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, after innumerable difficulties, about three o'clock the next morning, reached the flying hospital in the corn-field (where Sherman's wounded were still lying), with a wagon-load of battle stores, and brought immense relief to the suffering, who were waiting, without food or blankets, for the ambulances to take them to town. While General Thomas's men were scaling the ridge the Delegates' work commenced. The wounded began to fall back, supporting a disabled arm or limping on a musket, or borne on a blanket by their comrades. Taking possession of an abandoned farm-house at the foot of the ridge, we opened a hospital for those who were not able to make their way to town. A half dozen cotton bales, ripped open and spread upon the floors, made good beds and pillows for the wounded. Some of the captured rebels had corn-meal in their haversacks. This made a large kettle of mush, and, with the coffee and soup we had brought along, furnished an excellent supper, which was taken with special relish by the wounded rebels. One of them, a Tennessee major, whose side (struck with a shell) we had bound up, followed with an eager eye, as he lay before the fire, our operations of making beds, preparing supper, tying up wounds, and cutting out minie balls. At last, his curiosity and astonishment getting the mastery, he said, "Pardon me, gentlemen, but I would like to know your rank." When told that we were Delegates of the Christian Commission, he said, "I am not acquainted with your organization, but I like your name;" and drawing a heavy gold watch from his pocket, he placed it in the hands of a Delegate for safe-keeping.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The major died suddenly a few days after, and so unexpectedly that he left no directions respecting his property. After long inquiry the agent found his mother's name and residence, in Middle Tennessee, and at the close of the war had the pleasure of putting her son's watch in her hand.

The enthusiasm of the men over their victory was unbounded. The soldier forgot he was wounded while telling of the fight, and, while a ball was being cut out of an arm or leg with a Delegate's pocket-knife, would occupy the time telling how he came to be hit, or "pegged," as they call it. During the charge up the ridge, four soldiers were seen bearing back a comrade on a blanket. His story is thus told by one of the Delegates who met him:—

The men halted when they saw us, and laid down their burden, asking if we would see whether the color-sergeant was badly wounded. I knelt down by him and said, "Sergeant, where did they hit you?" "Most up the ridge, sir." "I mean, sergeant, where did the ball strike you?" "Within twenty yards of the top,—almost up." "No, no, sergeant; think of yourself for a moment; tell me where you are wounded;" and, throwing back the blanket, I found his upper arm and shoulder mashed and mangled with a shell. Turning his eye to look for the first time on his wound, the sergeant said, "That is what did it. I was hugging the standard to my blouse, and making for the top. I was almost up when that ugly shell knocked me over. If they had let me alone a little longer,—two minutes longer,—I should have planted the colors on the top. Almost up; almost up." We could not get the dying color-bearer's attention to himself. The fight and the flag held all his thoughts; and, while his ear was growing heavy in death, with a flushed face and look of ineffable regret, he was repeating "almost up; almost up." The brigade to which he belonged had carried the ridge, and his own regiment, rallying under the colors which had dropped from his shattered arm, were shouting the victory for which the poor sergeant had given his young life, but of which he was dying without the sight.

An Ohio soldier, of Turchin's brigade, came into the yard of the farm-house, his blood smearing his face and clothes, and hanging in clotted masses on his long beard. A buck shot had passed through his nose, and was lodged under the skin on the other side, close by the eye. He wanted it cut out, and was with difficulty persuaded that it was dangerous for an unskilled hand to operate with a pocket-knife so near his eye. While we were bringing water he sat down on the ground and pulled from his bosom a copy of Andrews's Latin Grammar. It was covered thick with his blood. He turned to the fifth declension and began with *res, rei*. He said that he was at an academy in Ohio, preparing for college, when the call came for recruits, and he had left his Latin at this point. As his regiment was passing a house that afternoon, which some lumner had plundered,

he found this book, and had carried it under his blouse in the fight, thinking that if he was wounded or taken prisoner he would be able to go on with his Latin.

When at midnight we had given a supper to the men, and had searched the fields around with the stretcher-bearers, and seen nearly all the wounded at this flying hospital started in ambulances for town, we loaded ourselves with crackers, kettles of soup and canteens of stimulants, and went to the top of the ridge. Here we came upon one of the dreadful scenes of war. A one-story log house was filled with Union and rebel wounded. The floors of the two rooms and of the wide open hall and the piazza across the front of the house were covered with men, lying so thick as to make walking among them perilous to limb, if not to life. The night was frosty. There had been no fire or supper. There was no surgeon or nurse, and the men were lying in clothes stiff with blood from undressed wounds. The ambulances had ceased running for the night. The stretcher-bearers had gone to sleep on their stretchers. In the yard, for fifty feet around, the rebel dead were lying. They had died in the house before the ridge was carried, and had been brought out by our men to make room for the living. Underneath these floors, in a cellar lately dug, were the children and women of the house. They had remained safe from the shot and shell that had poured around them, and were sitting in the door of their cellar, smoking pipes and eating snuff, without the slightest possible concern or interest in the dreadful scenes around and above them. During all the afternoon and night, with their house and yard full of suffering men, many of them rebels, dying in their cause, the mother and her sister and two grown-up daughters had not so much as offered to tie a bandage, or kindle a fire upon the hearth, or bring a cup of water, or speak a gentle word. I asked if they would not assist in preparing supper for the men. The mother, taking her pipe from her mouth, said, "You 'uns brought 'em all here, and you 'uns mought take care on 'em;" and, putting back her pipe, she swung one foot over the other and smoked away in the most listless manner. "But, madam, these are, many of them, Confederate soldiers, dying away from home. Can't you do something for them?" It was the same answer, this time without removing the pipe,— "You 'uns all brought 'em here, and you 'uns mought take care on 'em." I asked for meal;



she had none; for a kettle to make coffee; she had none; for an axe to cut fire-wood; she had none. As I passed out, a colored boy, about a dozen years old, whispered to me, "Missus done hid the axe." I went back and asked again for it; she had none, and the "nigger" lied. I said, "The men must have a fire, and if there is no axe I must take your shingles;" and suiting the action to the word, I laid hold of the roof of the piazza, and had already filled my arms, when she brought out her axe from between the beds.

We spent the night dressing wounds, feeding with coffee and soup, administering stimulants, and taking memoranda for home letters. For a mile along the top of the ridge we found soldiers grouped around their fires, discussing, till morning light, the scenes of the previous day, and telling of their missing comrades, when and how they fell. Within nearly all these groups we found wounded men, and sometimes, outside the group, the corpse of a soldier who had been removed from the fire after death had ensued. By our stimulants and hot soup we helped these soldiers keep their comrades alive till morning. The wounded Confederates were as hearty in their gratitude for our relief as they were unanimous in the opinion that the Yankees made their soup too salt. We were able to fill out many home letters, by the memoranda gathered during the night from the lips of the dying and from the letters and diaries found on the dead. Ordinarily, unless the body had been robbed, in the inside breast pocket of the blouse there would be a letter from friends, a photograph, a Christian Commission Testament, or a hymn-book, with the name and regiment and home address, or a diary without a name; for, singularly enough, those records of daily marches and battles and camps almost invariably gave no clue to the name of the writer. Keeping it merely for his own eye, the soldier had found no occasion to mention his name or regiment. When the morning broke we had passed twice along the ridge where the fiercest fight occurred, and had given a midnight supper and a breakfast to the wounded in the log house. The stretcher-bearers then resumed their work of bringing in the wounded, and the ambulances loaded up for town.

At daylight General Turchin's brigade, directly before us, half-way down the ridge, had gathered up their dead, and laid them in the long trench, with a dirge from the band and the farewell

musketry of their comrades. They were under marching orders, with Granger's and Howard's corps, and Sherman's army, to raise the siege with which Longstreet was closely pressing Burnside at Knoxville. Before the sun was fairly up their camp-ground was silent. Passing through it, on our way back to town, we found no signs of its previous occupation, save smouldering fires and the trench of graves set with pieces of cracker boxes, bearing the names of the dead, cut in with the pocket-knives of their comrades. This, we thought, is a day in a soldier's life more crowded with events than a whole common life at home;—to fight in the evening and carry the enemy's strongest position; divide the night between sleep and the stories of the day, and in the gathering of their dead; in the morning bury their comrades, and sling knapsacks for a march more perilous than the fight had been.

At noon we were startled by heavy cannonading from Fort Wood and other forts around Chattanooga. What could it mean? It was not possible that the enemy had rallied and were upon us again? To those who had seen the complete rout down the slope of Mission Ridge such a thought was absurd; but what could this heavy, rapid firing mean? It was November 26, the day set apart nearly two months before, by President Lincoln, for National Thanksgiving, and never were thanks given by cannonading more appropriately than by the national salute of that noon.

Late that night report reached our rooms of a train of wounded sixteen miles out, coming in from Hooker's fierce fight at Ringgold. We loaded the two ambulances furnished by the surgeon with battle stores, and sent two Delegates. They found eighty men waiting on the cars, with the bridge burned before them. They were badly wounded, and had no food but hard bread. The hospital supplies ordered had failed, and the messenger sent for stimulants had come back with empty bottles. Our camp-kettles, coffee, soup, milk, and brandy were brought into requisition, and when the party reached Chattanooga the surgeon in charge said, "I have at least six men with me that but for your coming would have died before morning."

The hospital and chapel work, after the battle of Chattanooga, was like that succeeding Chickamauga, except that there were more Delegates and more stores, and

the medical department was better furnished with supplies for the wounded. Yet transportation for all army supplies, by the wagon road to Kelly's Landing and by the two slight-built steamers making their perilous trip on the Tennessee through the "suck" to Bridgeport, was still very difficult, and all the delicacies we could get through were in constant demand at the hospitals. A large force of Delegates labored unremittingly in this distribution and in direct religious work. Rev. Wm. A. Lawrence broke up the station at Stevenson and took charge at Chattanooga. Rev. J. F. Loyd came from Nashville, to take direction of the meetings and distribution of reading. While the chapel was occupied as a hospital Mr. Loyd held the daily prayer-meeting in the Commission reading-room. In January the wounded were removed from the Baptist church, and it was restored as a chapel. The nightly meetings were re-opened, and at once disclosed the pleasing fact that the deep religious interest with which the meetings closed on the eve of the battle was still continuing. Many interesting incidents of these meetings and the hospital work were related by the Delegates. The evening meeting was very reluctantly omitted one night, on request from headquarters of the post commander, to allow the use of the chapel for public readings by Murdoch. The next night a battery-man stood up in the congregation and gave his experience as follows:—

This is the third night I have been at these meetings. The first time I went away saying, Religion is a good thing; I must have it; I'll come again. The next night I went away, saying to myself, You are wicked enough without being a miserable coward; why didn't you get up and say you wanted to be a Christian? That was night

before last. I didn't sleep much. In the morning I was in a hurry for night to come. I wanted to become a Christian, and thought this meeting was the only place to do it. All day long I counted the hours when I should come. To make sure of it, I got my pass from the adjutant before dinner, and came early last night to the chapel. A guard halted me at the door. He said his instructions were to admit only officers and such men as had tickets. I told him I had no ticket, but I must go into the meeting; I needed it more than any officer. He pushed me back with his bayonet, and I gave up, and called the Christians hard names for shutting me out because I was a private. Then my sins came crushing down on me again, and I went back and begged the guard to pass me in; but he cursed me, and ordered me away. I started for camp. When I was passing the railroad track I said to myself, It is Jesus you want, not the meeting; and I knelt down in a cut of the road and told Jesus just what I was going to say to my comrades if I had got into the meeting. I had hardly begun to tell Him when I felt relieved. When I got up from my knees I couldn't help singing. I went to camp singing, and kept singing after I turned in, till the colonel's orderly hushed me up. These are good meetings, but if I could find such a meeting as that one on the railroad track, I wouldn't mind if the guard ordered me off every night.

A Delegate, carrying a bucket of chicken soup through the hospital, came upon a room occupied by four or five officers. When they had eaten, thankfully and heartily, a captain said, "Why don't you Christian Commission men come in and preach to us? We need it as much as anybody." Mr. L. sat down his bucket, sang a hymn, took a text, and preached a regular discourse to a very attentive auditory, who insisted that he should come again.

About this time one of the agents in Chattanooga writes:—

Yesterday I handed a soldier a book, with the title in large letters running across the page, "WHERE IS JESUS?" He took it and said,

"I found that out before I left home, or I would not have dared to come into the army." A little after, a fine smooth-faced boy from Michigan came in. I showed the same book to him. He looked at it, his eyes brimming with tears as he said, "That's what I want to know." Thousands in this army are asking this great question.

Another Delegate writes:—

An old soldier, lying on his cot, bent up with rheumatism, beckoned me to his side. He asked if Ulysses Grant was in Chattanooga; and, giving me his name, instructed me to tell the General how he was, and that he should like to come and see him as soon as he could walk. I sent the name to headquarters, with the statement of the soldier. An orderly came down at once to the hospital with the compliments of the General. He would be happy to receive Private ——, and would send an ambulance for him when he could ride. Under this treatment the stiffened limbs grew supple, and in two days the private reported himself at the General's quarters. He afterwards told me that the General was very glad to see him, and that they talked over old times, when they were boys and lived in the same neighborhood, and said he, "The General owned up that in wrestling I used to throw him more than half the time."

At Chattanooga, after the battle of Mission Ridge, the Commission agents first met Mrs. Biekerdyke, the "mother" of Sherman's army. She had come by boat up the Mississippi, and worked her way through to Chattanooga, to meet her "boys" in their field hospital under Mission Ridge. An observation of her work in this hospital, and afterwards in the general field hospital under Lookout Mountain, gave such confidence in her energy, her devotion to the soldier's welfare, and her extraordinary ability to put articles intended for the soldiers directly into their hands, that during the Atlanta campaign, and at Savannah, and in the North Carolina marches, and the rendezvous at Washington,

no applicant for supplies for soldiers' relief was more heartily welcomed at any of the Commission store-rooms than Mrs. Bickerdyke.

After the railroad was rebuilt to Bridgeport, the hospital patients that could be removed were rapidly taken back to Nashville and Louisville. The meetings in the chapel, in the prison barracks, and among the regiments around, and the distribution of the Scriptures and religious papers throughout all the army, continued through the winter. The free writing-tables and free library were kept constantly in full use.

General Hooker's command went into winter quarters in Lookout Valley. Rev. R. D. Douglass, the agent at Bridgeport, set up a station for the valley in the Eleventh Corps. It had the usual appointments of a Commission station,—Delegates' quarters, chapel, library, writing-table, and a supply of weekly papers. In addition to the usual religious services in the chapel, a Sabbath-school was organized for soldiers and the children and the adult poor whites. General Howard's adjutant was superintendent, and the General had a class of poor girls, none of whom could read. This station became a centre of religious influence, and continued a great power for good, until the army moved on the Atlanta campaign. General Howard thus writes of it to a friend, under date of March 8, 1864:—

We have here just my *beau idéal* of a station. Soldiers are coming and going for books, papers, tracts, or conversations. The Delegates constantly visit the hospitals and regiments, and are more than welcome. Last Sunday a Delegate preached at these headquarters, at 5 P. M. You never saw a more orderly and attentive audience, as they stood before and on either side, with hats off, eagerly listening

to his words about Christ. Many soldiers from the neighboring regiments came voluntarily and stood attentively in the background. I could not help praying for a special influence of the blessed Spirit among those men.

Under a later date the General writes again:—

I regard this little station of the Commission of incalculable benefit to this command. There seems to be complete harmony and co-operation between the Delegates and chaplains, as there ought to be between men working for a common Lord. At one time, after the battle of Chattanooga, in the long march to Knoxville and back, there was considerable sickness in the command, and much of a scorbutic character. Whereupon your agents promptly furnished us with potatoes and other vegetables, which it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain through any other channel at that time.

At Nashville, in January, 1864, a new kind of work came upon the Delegates. A large portion of the army had re-enlisted for three years or the war, and the regiments were going home on their veteran furloughs. The single line of railway, North of Nashville, was insufficient to transport the hundreds and thousands of soldiers that poured in from the front on their way home. Maxwell Barracks were thronged from bottom to top. Two churches and No. 14 Hospital were taken for barracks, and, with all the yard around, were kept full, week after week, by soldiers coming and departing. Before the current homeward had ceased, a stream of veterans returning from their furloughs set in. These were often obliged to wait their turn for transportation to the front. While in the city they were kept under guard in their quarters. These buildings, always full, were open to the Commission night and day, and the men were eager for preaching and Testaments and reli-

gious reading. In two regiments thus tarrying, quartered in the Baptist church for a few days, a deep revival interest began. Three and four meetings a day were held among them, and many soldiers went home to surprise praying friends with the story of their conversion. These homeward-bound men were found more thoughtful than had been anticipated. In many instances the thought of home so near at hand had recalled the fair promises of two years before, and broken vows came to stare them in the face. One young soldier, for whom a furlough had been procured at his request, declined to use it, asking that it might be postponed a month. At the end of two weeks he came to say that he was ready for his furlough, and, when pressed to give a reason for his strange delay, replied, "I promised my mother that I would be a Christian in the army. I have neglected it up to this time, and I could not go home until I could answer my mother's first question."

With the veterans returning from their furlough, bound for the front and for what all knew must be a protracted and bloody campaign, the meetings and personal interviews were very impressive. In the daily prayer-meeting, now removed from the Presbyterian church to McKendree Chapel, and in the nightly prayer-meetings at Maxwell Barracks, the soldiers gave their "experience,"—the story of their purposes and fears, of their praying friends, their struggle and promises at parting with wife and children, a mother's prayer and blessing; of their conflict in Christian life, with its triumph or failure; of God's protecting care, made wonderful in the memory of so many fallen comrades; of their estimate of the three years more of campaigning



before them, its toil and risk now fully understood; and of the possibility of returning no more. Every meeting was one of greeting and farewell by those constantly succeeding regiments, and its happy influence was carried directly to the front and appeared afterwards in the revivals at Ringgold and Cleveland.

In March, Mrs. Harris, of the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid Society,<sup>1</sup> invited the Commission to occupy the large residence on Spruce street, which had been assigned to her by the Secretary of War. The comforts and conveniences of the Delegates' Home in Nashville were much enlarged by this change, and Mrs. Smith, the wife of the General Field Agent, took the charge of the large establishment. It served as the home for all the Delegates on duty, and for the ladies in the diet-kitchen service in Nashville. It was also a tarrying-place for Delegates and ladies passing to and from the front, and became a frequent resort for mothers and sisters who had entered army lines to relieve or bury friends. The family altar for morning and evening worship, like all the Commission work, had its peculiarity. From twenty to fifty Delegates, representing as many towns and all the evangelical denominations, most of them clergymen, knelt at the altar,—each one bringing a heart full of prayer for the special cases of suffering or religious interest he had met. Every faculty of sympathy was at its greatest tension. Not unfrequently was the voice of prayer and song interrupted by the sob of a mother or father present, who had come to find a dear one past recovery or already buried. Such scenes as these,—with the solemn and joyous interchange of

<sup>1</sup> See p. 74.

thought among Christians of different names; the rehearsals of wonderful experiences in camp and hospital; the pale-faced boys tottering up from the hospitals, and making constant applications for personal relief out of Mrs. Smith's large store-room, which came to be famous for its numberless little comforts, such as only a home and a mother's care afford; and one other scene,—a funeral service in these Christian Commission parlors, with the Delegates for mourners, when this mother and the father closed the coffin lid upon the face of their little boy of four years, and committed his casket to the express company, to be carried home for burial by his Sabbath-school class, in Massachusetts; and yet one other,—when, during the battle of Nashville, young Kimball, from Boston, was finishing his earthly commission, while most of his brother Delegates were on the field, ministering to the hundreds of other American youths, who were falling under the cannon that shook the windows of his dying chamber;—such scenes have made *one* house in Nashville immortal in the memory of thousands of soldiers and hundreds of Christian laborers.

By the movements resulting from the victory at Chattanooga and the relief of Knoxville, the armies of the Tennessee and the Ohio were brought within the field of the Christian Commission for the Army of the Cumberland. Though thus greatly enlarged, the Commission work for 1864, in its main features, was not changed from that of the year previous. The appeals from this enlarged field to friends at home, endorsed by the constantly returning Delegates, awoke new interest in the soldier's behalf through the Middle Western

States, and immense supplies began to pour in from the Cincinnati and Pittsburg offices. Buffalo and Indianapolis also largely increased their offerings for the soldiers. At the same time the variety and supply of reading from the Central Office was more than doubled. During the year three hundred Delegates reported for service, mostly from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Their labors were directed by seven permanent agents, who had charge of stations or followed with the army in the summer campaign. Through the donations of the American Bible Society, Testaments and portions of Scripture were again furnished to all in the entire army who had need of them; and to many, who lost their knapsacks in battle, this distribution was twice or three times repeated during the year.

At the request of Major-General Thomas, the Commission adopted the plan inaugurated by Chaplain J. C. Thomas, of supplying the army with all the better class of magazine literature. The publishers of the *Eclectic*, *Atlantic*, *Harpers'*, the *Continental*, and the *United States Service Magazines*, sold their periodicals, for this purpose, at half price. Adams Express Company gave free freight, and thus thirty-five thousand standard magazines were furnished, at half their price in New York, to soldiers and officers, who would otherwise have satiated their appetite for reading on the trash of novelettes, sold so largely and at such exorbitant rates through all the camps. Chaplain Thomas's plan for procuring hospital libraries was also adopted. These books, from the Chaplain's carefully selected catalogue, neatly cased at government expense, and put in charge of librarians appointed by the surgeons, brought a wider

range and higher character of literature within the reach of men suffering from the tedium of hospital life.

The fundamental idea of the Commission, to avoid all possible incumbrance to military operations, and yet give personal help and care to men in any trouble, and especially to keep open the channel of communication between the soldier and his home, was more fully developed during the year. The stations became not only a depot for reading and clothing and hospital delicacies, but a kind of supply depots for many little articles, which, though quite essential to the comfort of the men, are rarely to be found in army lines, and then at sutlers' prices. The thousands on thousands of housewives or "comfort-bags," as the soldiers called them, were received with great eagerness. Each one with its little package of thread, needles, buttons, soap, pins, pens, and often containing a tract or letter, supplied as many real wants of the soldier as it contained packages. These bags could never be kept in supply, and when they failed the articles were given out from packages in bulk,—making as good a substitute as possible for the home collection. The files of State and County papers, from all sections of the country, in the free reading-room, were eagerly consulted for the local home news. These placards were hung out at the door and around the wall:

#### SOLDIERS' FREE WRITING-TABLE.

##### PAPERS AND ENVELOPES FREE.

COME IN AND SEND WORD HOME; THEY WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU.

SIT DOWN AND SEND A FEW WORDS HOME.

IF YOU HAVE NO POSTAGE STAMPS, LEAVE YOUR LETTER IN THE BOX;

WE WILL STAMP AND MAIL IT.

From these tables more than one hundred thousand letters were post-paid and mailed during the year 1864. By a special act of Congress, postage on a soldier's letter might be collected on delivery. But the men seemed to dislike to impose this charge upon friends at home, and resorted to expedients to keep themselves in supply of postage stamps. This was no easy matter at the front. Loss of knapsack, a heavy rain, or the perspiration of a day's march would make a new supply necessary, and for this supply there was no provision. The agent at Nashville often sent out a thousand dollars per week in stamps, to be furnished to soldiers in such quantities as they wished to buy. These stamps were always sold at government rates, giving the soldiers the advantage when it was impracticable to make the exact change. In hospitals and camps the Delegates distributed paper and envelopes for a million and a half of letters bound homeward, offering them freely to any man who desired or would agree to write to his friends.<sup>1</sup> By a reasonable estimate, certainly one-half and probably two-thirds of the letters written on the Commission paper would not have been written at all but for the facilities thus offered. On marches, and after battles, it was the constant endeavor to gather up the letters of soldiers and take them to the first mail. In all their ministrations the Delegates were specially enjoined to ask permission of sick and wounded men to write to their friends at home, and this as much for the sake of friends as for the soldier. In time of battle they were to spare no pains to give immediate and accurate information of the wounded and

<sup>1</sup>The writing-paper and envelopes distributed among the soldiers by the Commission were stamped with appropriate and attractive devices and mottoes.

dead to those who waited for tidings; and to urge soldiers who had come out unharmed to relieve their friends by filling on the spot the sheet of paper offered them. During the two days' fighting before Nashville, and in the ministrations of the four succeeding days with the sick and wounded recaptured at Franklin, the Delegates of the Nashville station wrote one thousand letters as extra duty, after laboring from eight to sixteen hours a day with the suffering and dying. The acknowledgments to these letters that came from relieved or broken hearts all over the Northwest, told how this kind of effort was appreciated and what it was worth, both to the soldier and his home.

In March of this year the Executive Committee decided to commission and support ladies for the work of superintending diet kitchens in the general hospitals of the Western armies, according to the plan proposed by Mrs. Wittenmyer. Mrs. W. was appointed manager of this department of labor. A full account of the method of working is given elsewhere. The ladies were introduced gradually into the large hospitals in Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga, as the surgeons in charge came to see the feasibility and worth of the plan. What Mr. Ewing says of their work in this army, for 1865, will equally apply to the whole period of their service:—

The Christian Commission ladies, who have labored in fifteen diet kitchens, have accomplished a large work for the soldiers, of which no record will be made except in the hearts of suffering men, who received from their hands such ministration as only those who represented mother and sister could give. In addition to superintending the preparation of suitable dishes for the sick, these ladies have done the work of Delegates, in the distribution of home gifts, writing letters, reading to the convalescents, and in all things declaring Jesus.

Mr. T. R. Ewing, of Pennsylvania, assisted by Deacon Charles Crosby, of Massachusetts, assumed the charge of the work in Nashville and the forwarding of supplies to the front. Mr. H. C. Houghton kept up the Murfreesboro' station, until May, with all the appliances of Christian Commission work,—reading and writing-rooms, daily prayer-meetings and hospital relief. Huntsville station was superintended by Rev. H. D. Lathrop, until the movement on Atlanta brought him to the charge of the work in Chattanooga. This station was then discontinued for a few months, until our forces, falling back from Atlanta, in November, gathered around Huntsville and made it again an important point for Commission work. When Rev. R. D. Douglass followed the Eleventh Corps into Lookout Valley, the superintendence of the Bridgeport station was given to Rev. N. B. Critchfield, until his appointment to the chaplaincy of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, when Sergeant Clough, a disabled Ohio soldier, took the station and held it until the close of the war.

The mustering of his hosts by General Sherman, for advance into Georgia, gave the work a new impulse in April. At Ringgold and Cleveland a remarkable religious revival began among the veteran troops, who knew very well what it meant to be at the front, waiting marching orders, with the enemy lying in full force before them. They were the heroes of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Very many of them had promised God, in the thick of the fight, to give their life to Him, if He would bring them safely out. And now God was reminding them of promises unkept.

At Ringgold the crowded church every night, the full morning meetings for inquirers of the way of life, the prayer-meetings established in the soldiers' huts and even out on the picket-post, testify to such grace and power of God as are rarely exhibited. A Kentucky soldier, one of the most ungodly men in his regiment, had spent the night in prayer and found no relief. In the morning he met his chaplain on his horse, and asked him to pray for him. The chaplain promised, but said the man, "I mean now." "What, here in the road?" "Yes, here, chaplain, now." They knelt and prayed, and others who were passing came and knelt, till there were more than two or three agreeing in the petition that the sinful one should be forgiven, and the answer came. The soldier went down to his tent-house, and carried the word of life to his comrades. They could not resist the claims of religion, when pressed upon them so earnestly and persistently by their fellow-soldier. He told of his trials with his profane tent-mates, and of the agreement he had made, that, if they persisted in calling in their comrades for cards, he should have the tent every other night for a prayer-meeting. The result was, the prayer-meeting supplanted the cards altogether, and all in the tent and many men in the company came with the new disciple to his Master. Mr. Reynolds, Delegate from Peoria, Ill., writes of this revival at Ringgold:—

Words are inadequate to describe the glorious work of grace. We found about ten thousand troops encamped here and but three chaplains. In our labors with these chaplains, we experienced in full the sweetness of the truth, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." We made arrangements



for holding two daily meetings, at one and seven o'clock, P.M. At the night meeting the church was crowded to overflowing,—not a foot of standing-room unoccupied. The doors and windows were filled, and the crowds extended out into the street, straining their ears to catch the words of Jesus. Sometimes hundreds of persons would go away unable to get within hearing distance. Day after day the interest deepened, and large numbers came forward nightly for prayer. Scores of men long hardened in sin cried out, "What shall we do?" A number of the converts had never been baptized, and as they expressed a desire to remember this command of Christ, we invited all candidates for baptism to meet at the church on Sabbath afternoon, April 10. Forty-four presented themselves. In the number several denominations were represented, and were of course allowed to select the mode of baptism they preferred. Twenty-four chose immersion, eighteen sprinkling, and two pouring. We marched in solemn procession to the tune and hymn,

There is a fountain filled with blood,

down to the Chickamauga creek. The soldiers stood on the banks, joining hands and continuing the hymn, while their comrades went down into the water,—some for immersion, some for sprinkling, and others for pouring, but all for baptism in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. After administering the ordinance of baptism, we returned to the church, singing,

Jesus, I my cross have taken,

and then sat down, about four hundred in number, at the table of our common Lord. Commissary bread, currant wine, tin plates, and tin cups,—these were the circumstances of the Lord's supper in the army; but they did not keep the Master from the feast of love, nor hinder the baptism of the Spirit upon these men, whom God was making ready for four months of march and battle. It was a blessed communion,—to many of the soldiers the first they had enjoyed for two years, and to many men the last, until that day when they shall "drink it new in the Father's kingdom." The following Sabbath forty-eight were baptized,—twenty-seven by immersion, and twenty-one by sprinkling; and on the Sabbath succeeding this, the ordinance was administered to fifty-seven more, and four hundred *new converts* sat down at the communion table.

In the re-organization of the army in March, the command of the Fourth Corps was given to Major-General Howard. In April, Rev. Mr. Loyd took charge of the work of the Commission in this corps, while it was lying at Cleveland, preparing for the Georgia campaign. We give the following extracts from Mr. Loyd's report of the work at Cleveland:—

At our first interview General Howard gave us a cordial welcome, and assured us of his co-operation. He dispensed with the usual religious services at his headquarters, and ordered the churches in the town cleansed and opened for divine service. The Illinois brethren,—Moody, Reynolds, Bliss, and Nichols,—were a strong and timely re-inforcement. We held brief services with the regiments during the day, and invited the soldiers to the night meetings in the churches. These meetings were soon filled to overflowing, and the Divine approval was manifested in awakenings and conversions. General Howard took a class of little girls in our Sabbath-school, and an active part in our night meetings, —praying for penitents, and sometimes addressing the congregation with great power. His last address, Sabbath evening, May 4, will long be remembered. The corps was under marching orders, and the General spoke out of a full heart, familiar with the experience just before every man in that congregation. When he closed, eighty-three came forward, desiring prayers, and a goodly number, before the meeting closed, entered into covenant with their Heavenly Father. On Monday night, with the marching orders still pending, the three churches were crowded for another farewell meeting. In one of them, Colonel Buckner, of the Seventy-ninth Illinois, preached with unusual power.<sup>1</sup>

The corps moved on Tuesday. Wednesday morning, being duly provided with canteen, blanket, gum coat, shelter-tent, and haversack, with five days' rations, Mr. Tucker and myself set out on foot to follow the army. Twenty-two miles brought us up with the rear of

<sup>1</sup> One week from this Monday night, Mr. L., writing of the battle of Rocky-face, says, "Colonel Buckner has been brought in, severely wounded. He is calm and full of the peace of the gospel he so much loves to preach."

the corps. Sticking one end of a rail in the fork of an apple tree, and putting a board under the other, we pitched our tent over it, spread our blankets, held our evening devotion, and slept soundly till four o'clock in the morning. Breakfast over, we held our morning devotions in Captain Bridge's battery, some twenty or thirty of his men uniting with us. On Saturday afternoon we went into camp at Tunnel Hill, and I preached to a large congregation in the evening. Neither the march, nor the excitement of approaching battle, had dissipated the religious feeling awakened at Cleveland. The chaplain of the Twenty-first Kentucky reports nightly meetings in his regiment, and the revival still going on with increased power. On the Sabbath, as we were singing the Doxology at the close of a brigade service, the order to break camp came, and in half an hour we were again on the march. We halted at the foot of Rocky-face Ridge, and soon were engaged with the wounded, whom we accompanied back to the division hospital at Tunnel Hill.

On Thursday night, flanked out of Buzzard's Roost, Johnston fell slowly back to Resaca, his rear guard fighting us from behind bushes and breastworks of rails at every step. At noon on Saturday, the 15th, General Sherman was before Resaca, and the battle commenced. In the repeated charges up those steeps many men were killed and many more frightfully mangled. During that day and the next we were busy with fresh wounds. On Monday Resaca was ours by evacuation, and so rapid and effective was the work of the construction corps that the railroad to Resaca was in running order that evening, and we helped load one hundred and twenty wounded men, and adjust them as well as we could on the straw in the box cars, for their long, painful ride to Chattanooga.

Rev. Mr. Lathrop, with a re-inforcement of Delegates, reached us the next day. We took possession of a double log-house, and commenced operations. With some captured sacks of rice and corn-meal, we tried our skill in boiling rice and making mush. Plates and dishes we had none, but the soldiers held out their tin-cups, and we filled them from the kettles, with a ladle carved for the occasion.

In a few days, stores were sent from Chattanooga, better rooms secured, and our rude arrangements grew into a regular feeding station for the trains of wounded, which for more than two months were coming back from Kingston, Kenesaw, Acworth, Marietta, and

Atlanta. We made a rack of railroad iron, long enough to hold fifteen camp kettles, underneath which we built our fires. With these full of coffee, and a barrel, and sometimes two barrels, provided in advance, on the telegram of the surgeon, we were ready for the trains. The commissary furnished coffee, sugar, and hard bread. We bought soft bread, and added milk and soda crackers. As soon as the coffee was served, our large coffee-boilers became water-pots, and we went from car to car, filling canteens with cold water. No one but a wounded soldier, unable to help himself, and doomed to ride from one to three days in a freight car, is competent to say what such a coffee station is worth. A count of the trains for one week gives over eighteen hundred sick and wounded men thus cared for.

Feeding the men was not the whole of our work. On one occasion some thirty or forty wounded, who had been brought in and laid on the floor of a frame building, which served as a kind of transfer hospital, were found without surgeon, steward or nurse. We went immediately, with the agents of the United States Sanitary Commission, to their relief. Some were screaming, some groaning, and others, with parched lips, cried, "Water! water!" Their wounds were inflamed under the dry, tight bandages. Our first work was to pour water on the bandages, then give water and coffee, and dress the wounds. Soon every complaint was hushed; we offered our evening prayer, and by midnight nearly all were sleeping.

We visited the field hospital daily. The surgeon in charge requested us to hold religious services at some convenient point, where the convalescents could attend, and not in the hospital tents. But in one ward great desire for preaching was expressed, by those unable to leave their cots. "Chaplain, won't you preach for us?" was the frequent question. "An', chaplain," said an Irishman, "Won't you please praich for us? We want to hear a wee bit of civilization once more." I referred the case to the surgeon. He said every man in the tent must be consulted; if one objected, the services must not be held. I returned and asked every man. One hesitated,—said talking hurt him. Others said, "Let's have it; but make it short." I preached,—the entire service lasting twenty minutes. I asked the young man if it hurt him. "Oh, no;" said he, "it did me good." The surgeon seemed pleased with the experiment and afforded every facility for benefiting his patients.

In August, Mr. Loyd went to Rome, Ga., seventeen miles West of Kingston, to open a Christian Commission station for more than two thousand sick and wounded, belonging to the Army of the Tennessee.

While Mr. Loyd was following the Fourth Corps in its marchings and fightings, and feeding the wounded at Resaca, other agents and Delegates of the Commission were doing similar work at Tunnel Hill and Dalton, and Rev. W. A. Lawrence and Arthur Lawrence and J. D. W. French were on their march and mission with the Twentieth Corps, and Rev. H. McLeod with the Twenty-third Corps.

It must be borne in mind that the Commission had no teams, nor even saddle-horses, for the Delegates in this army. They marched with the men or the ambulance trains, carrying their baggage and sleeping in the open field; and in a battle did what could be done, with willing hands and such supplies of stimulants, bandages, etc., as they could carry in their haversacks or could get permission to load upon the ambulances. The agents of the Commission at Chattanooga, the base of supplies, exerted every effort to send forward stores; and as fast as the construction corps repaired the railroad a relief station was opened at the terminus, with quarters for Delegates and stores for distribution. The sick of the army and the wounded, brought in from the battles and daily skirmishes, were always found collected at these termini of the newly-repaired roads, and afforded a fine field for the personal work of the Delegates, in distributing supplies, dressing wounds, writing letters, and ministering religious consolation to the weak and dying. Thus at Kingston, Allatoona, Acworth, Big Shanty,

Marietta, and Vinings, the Commission was able, with the agents and Delegates following as best they could in the different corps, and with the supplies of stores and re-inforcement of Delegates brought up by the first train from Chattanooga, to do an important relief work. In all this campaign the co-operation of the United States Sanitary Commission was most hearty and helpful. During the first two weeks, while their supplies were largely in excess of those of the Christian Commission, the Delegates were allowed to distribute freely from their stores.

At the opening of this campaign it became exceedingly difficult to procure passes for the Delegates to the front. General Sherman's disgust for all civilians in the army is well known. His positive order to pass no civilian beyond Nashville seemed for a time likely to shut off all Delegates, and to reduce our working force to the corps agents marching with the army. So difficult a matter did the General find it to get his provost officers to appreciate the problem of transportation, that for a while he left them no discretion in the matter of passes. Civilians could not go to the front, except over his own signature. A request to pass two Delegates to Chattanooga came back with a characteristic endorsement:—

Certainly not. There is more need of gunpowder and oats than any moral or religious instruction. Every regiment at the front has a chaplain.<sup>1</sup>

W. T. SHERMAN.

<sup>1</sup> The army consisted at this time of not less than one hundred and fifty (150) regiments and forty (40) batteries; and in the whole army, with the regiments at the front and in the hospitals along the line to the rear, as far as Louisville, the number of chaplains did not exceed eighty (80), of whom not one-half were at the front.

General Sherman has since officially declared his high appreciation of the work of the Commission, and that his restrictions upon it at this time were from sheer necessity.<sup>1</sup> It may certainly be said that General Sherman's restrictions were rigidly impartial, and bore with equal weight upon every benevolent society and extra-governmental agency. Soon after the campaign opened this positive prohibition of passes was so modified as to allow Delegates to go forward, "whenever by requisition of a medical officer at the front they were shown to be needed for the distribution of hospital stores." Under this modification we had no further difficulty during the movement against Atlanta, in sending either Delegates or stores, except what was inevitable over so long a track of railroad,—the only line of supply for one hundred thousand fighting men, and constantly liable to be torn up by guerrillas.

After the emergency of the Atlanta campaign was over, and General Thomas was left in command at Nashville, every possible facility for moving at will in the army was afforded to Delegates and agents. The provost guard recognized the Christian Commission badge as a pass, and seldom challenged the Delegates.<sup>2</sup>

General Sherman reached Kingston on Thursday, the

<sup>1</sup> See p. 238.

<sup>2</sup> An incident occurred at Nashville, illustrating the soldiers' estimate of the extraordinary privileges due the Commission. A German guard of a freight train was instructed not to allow any person to get upon the train or come near the cars. One of the cars was filled with Commission stores, and two Delegates were to accompany them, in the same car, for protection. The lieutenant of the guard, seeing the Delegates pass into the car unchallenged, ordered the soldier before him, and asked, "What are your instructions?" "To let no body go no vare." "Well, what are those two men doing in that car?" "Oh, dey is de Christian Commission; — she go ebery vare."

19th of May. Taking headquarters in town, and sending his army into camp along the stream and in the woods beyond, he waited for his construction train and army supplies. The Commission agent and Delegates had walked from Resaca, and established themselves in a large hotel near the depot. In twenty-four hours every room in the house was filled with the sick, who had dropped out of ranks on the march, with the surgeon's permit to go to hospital, or were brought in ambulances, to wait transportation by cars to Chattanooga. To nurse and feed these sick, at first from the stores brought through in the ambulances, and afterwards from the large supplies furnished by the Western Sanitary Commission, and to load them upon the box-cars, and fit them out with water and rations for their ride to Chattanooga, fully occupied the entire time and strength of our force until the Monday following. General Sherman then abandoned Kingston, and, with full commissary and quartermaster trains, swung off to the right, in order to flank Johnston out of the Atlanta Mountains.

An agent of the Commission gives the following sketch of his Sabbath's work at Kingston:—

When we found that the army was to be at rest over the Sabbath, appointments were made in the different brigades for two or three services to each preaching Delegate. I had an appointment in the Baptist church in the morning, and at General Howard's headquarters, in the woods, in the afternoon. The church had not been cleaned since its occupation as a rebel hospital. The sexton, who agreed to put the house in order on Saturday afternoon, failed me, and only an hour before the time for service I discovered that another man, engaged and paid for doing the same work on Sabbath morning, had served me in the same way. It was too late now to look for help.



I took off my ministerial coat, and for one hour, with the mercury at ninety degrees, worked with might and main. When I had swept out the straw, cleared the rubbish from the pulpit, thrown the bunks out the window, pitched the old seats down from the loft, arranged them in order on the floor, and dusted the whole house over twice, it was time for service. I sprang up into the belfry (the rope had been cut away), and, with some pretty vigorous strokes by the bell tongue, told the people around that the hour for worship had arrived. Dropping down again, through the scuttle upon the vestibule floor, a treacherous nail carried away an important part of one leg of my pantaloons. It was my only suit at the front, and while I was pondering how I should present myself before the congregation, a corporal and two bayonets from General Sherman's headquarters, not twenty yards away, came to help me in the decision. "Did you ring the bell?" "I did." "I am ordered to arrest you." "For what?" "To bring you to General Sherman's headquarters." "But, Corporal, I can't see the General in this plight. I am an agent of the Christian Commission, and am to preach here this morning, and was ringing the bell for service. If you will tell the General how it is, it will be all right." "That's not the order, sir." "Well, Corporal, send a guard with me to my quarters, till I can wash up and pin together this rent." "That's not the order, sir;—fall in." Without hat or coat, and with gaping wardrobe, preceded by the corporal and followed by the bayonets, I called at headquarters. General Corse, chief of staff, standing by the side of General Sherman, received me. Without waiting for charges or questions, I said, "General, I belong to the Christian Commission. We are to have service in the church across the way, and I was ringing the bell." "Is this Sunday? Some mischievous soldiers had alarmed the people by ringing the bell, and an order was issued against it; but we were not aware this was Sunday. There is no harm done. At what hour is the service?"—and, bowing me out, he discharged my guard. As I entered, General Sherman was drumming with thumb and finger on the window-sill, and when the corporal announced his prisoner, the General commanding fixed his cold gray eye on me for a moment, motioned to his chief to attend to the case, and, without moving a muscle of his face, resumed his drumming and his Sabbath problem,—how to flank Johnston out of the Allatoona Mountains.

This extra duty as sexton, and obedience to the corporal's "order," made it necessary to procure a pulpit substitute for the morning. The Delegate who preached reported an interested congregation, and among them representatives from headquarters.

In the afternoon I rode over to the Fourth Corps, four miles away. General Howard had notified the regiments around of the service. Two of his division commanders were present, and Brigadier-General Harker, whose promotion was so recent that the star had not yet supplanted the eagle on his shoulder. This was the last Sabbath service which this manly, modest, gallant officer attended. Five weeks later, in the charge at Kenesaw Mountain, he was shot dead. That Sabbath in the woods I shall never forget;—the earnest attention of all to the theme,—“The safety of those who do their duty, trusting in God,”—and the hearty responses of the Christian men, and the full chorus in the closing hymn,

When I can read my title clear,

But the most effective sermon of the day was by the General commanding the corps, given upon the piazza of his headquarters, surrounded by his staff, his division commanders and other general officers. Nothing could be more natural than the turn of the conversation upon religious topics. The General spoke of the Saviour, his love for Him and his peace in His service, as freely and simply as he could have spoken in his own family circle. He related instances of Christian trust and devotion and triumph. Speaking of the high calling of chaplains, and the importance that they should always be with their regiments at the front, he told us of his visit to Newton's division hospital the night after the battle of Resaca, where he found a fair-faced boy who could not live till morning. He knelt down on his blanket and asked if there was anything he wanted done for him. “Yes,” said the boy, “I want somebody to tell me how to find the Saviour.” “I never felt my ignorance so much before,” said the General. “Here was a mind ready now to hear and act on the truth. What if I should give him wrong directions? How I wished I had a minister's training.” And then he told us what directions he gave, and of the prayer, and of the boy's smile and peace,—appealing now to me and then to his generals, if it was not right and beautiful; and so, under the pressure unconsciously applied by their superior officer,

with lips all unused to such confession, they acknowledged the power and grace of God.

When the enemy had been flanked out of the Allatoona Mountains, Kingston was again occupied, and became the base hospital for the army during the fights at Pumpkinvine Creek, Dallas, and New Hope Church. Here the wounded, principally from General Hooker's and General Howard's corps, brought in ambulances across the country, twenty and thirty miles, over the roughest of Georgia roads, filled all the rooms and the out-buildings and large yard of a farm-house. Mrs. Bickerdyke, and Mrs. Rev. J. Porter, of Chicago, established themselves as matrons, and, by the courtesy of the surgeon in charge, managers of the hospital. Never were the supplies of the benevolent more wisely and tenderly applied, directly to the relief of the suffering, than under their administration. The Delegates wrought here so as to gain the unqualified commendation of Dr. Cox, the surgeon in charge. Dr. Wright, surgeon of the post, seeing their work, signed a requisition by telegraph for twenty more Delegates to be passed at Nashville.

When most of the patients at Kingston had been removed to the rear, and a general hospital established further on, the Delegates moved forward to join those who had marched with the army. An agent, returning a few days after, writes an account of a day's work with the few men who remained at Kingston:—

During the move on Atlanta I was coming back from the front, when I learned that the Delegates had left Kingston, and that there was no chaplain in either of the two hospitals. It was two weeks after the hard fight on the right by the Fourth and Twentieth corps, and I knew it must be the time for many of the wounded to die;

and they must not die alone. I determined to forego business at Chattanooga, and stop over. There were many low cases. Four or five, I was sure, would not live twenty-four hours. One was too far gone to converse. Nothing could be done but to write to his little daughter, the only surviving member of his family, as one of his comrades said. Another could speak only by nods and the pressure of the hand. By this means of communication I learned that he was peacefully waiting to die. As I prayed at his cot his "amen" was given by the pressure on my hand, and when the petition rose for wife and children the responses came thick and fervent. He slept in the night, and never woke. Another was seeking the Saviour, and ventured to trust before he died. Another, an Indiana soldier, sent for me in the night. He was dying,—a fair-faced boy of eighteen years. His leg had been cut off by a shell, and amputation had prostrated him beyond recovery. He was a Sabbath-school boy. He wanted me to take his last words home to his mother and sister. "Poor mother, how she will take on! Tell her not to cry for me. I love Jesus. I put all my trust in Him. When you prayed with me this afternoon I felt my soul going right out to Him. Tell my sister not to fret after me. I have done the best I could for my country, and now I want them to meet me in heaven. Tell my sister to be sure and hold out faithful." He gave me his memorandum and pocket-book and a number of keepsakes;—asked me to pull the two rings from his hand and send to his sister, and tell her that they were taken off after his hand was getting cold. After prayer, we sang the hymn commencing

There is a fountain filled with blood.

He joined in, breaking the tune now and then with "Yes, yes; if *he* could trust Him, I can." "Yes, *when* I die." "That *will* be sweeter." "Power to save; power to save; I used to sing that hymn at home, but it was never so good as this;—power to save." I gave him my hand for good-bye. He drew me down for a kiss, and Mrs. George must have one also, and the nurse; and then we left him. Before I had passed through the ward the nurse called me back. "He wants to speak to you." When I reached the cot he asked to see the daguerreotype pictures in his memorandum. I took out three and held them up one by one. Mother came first. "Dear

mother," he said, as he took it in his trembling fingers; "good-bye; I wish I could see you, but I am going to die in Georgia." In tears and sobbing he pressed the ambrotype to his lips;—"Good-bye; good-bye." He takes the next. "Sister, dear sister; don't fret for me; I'll see you again; only be faithful; good-bye, dear sister, good-bye;" and he prints on the glass his dying kiss. The next one he looks at with unutterable longing. His lips quiver, and his whole frame shakes. He calls no name. He kisses it over and over, and holds it under his hand on his breast. I put my mouth close to his ear and whispered, "This is hard." "Yes, it is hard; I would like to go home; but I am content." "You are dying now, before you are twenty years old. Are you not sorry you enlisted?" He looked at me steadily. His sobbing ceased, and with a firm, deliberate tone, he said, "Not a bit; I was glad when I enlisted, and I am glad now. I am willing to die for my country." That midnight scene cannot be described. The patients in the ward, that could walk, gathering round; others in their beds, rising up on elbow; the nurses standing about,—one of them holding, at the head of the cot, the single candle of the ward; the prayer, the hymn, the last message, the good-bye, the family leave-takings, and the consecration unto death on the altar of country;—they fill a blessed page in my memory, but I cannot transfer it to you.

When the army swung in to the left, from the flank movement on Dallas, and again struck the railroad at Acworth, Allatoona and Big Shanty hospitals were opened, and the work of Kingston and Resaca was repeated. There was rest for a few days, and then came the frightful struggle upon Johnston's line, stretching across Pine and Lost and Kenesaw Mountains. It ended in a general charge on Kenesaw, and the bloody repulse which filled up the hospitals at Big Shanty and Acworth. A resort once more to the favorite movement by the flank opened Marietta to our forces. On the 13th of July, General Sherman rode through the town, before nine o'clock in the morning. Messrs.

Lawrence and Critchfield, with a team of Georgia wagons purchased at Acworth, pushed into Marietta, and welcomed the ambulance train with a coffee station in full running order,—greatly to the surprise of the surgeon, who asked if the Christian Commission had been holding Marietta during the war. At this point, and in the general hospital at Vinings, where the sick and wounded from the army before Atlanta were gathered, to wait their turn in the hospital train to Chattanooga, the Commission found a large field for its labors. After the capture of Atlanta, Chaplain Critchfield, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, detailed to the service of the Commission, opened a Delegates' home, and rooms for stores and for reading and writing, and obtained the use of the largest church in the city for a chapel. The soldiers came eagerly to the meetings, and the spirit manifested led to the expectation of a great religious work with the army. But Hood's movement North and Sherman's South caused the abandonment of Atlanta and of all the stations on the line to Chattanooga. Two agents of the Commission, Rev. Wm. A. Lawrence and Arthur Lawrence, of Boston, followed the army in the "Great March" to the sea, in order to be ready to receive the Delegates and stores that should be sent to meet them, at whatever point the army might touch the coast. The following extracts are from Rev. Mr. Lawrence's account of this expedition, as given under date of Savannah, Georgia, January 15, 1865:—

Our mission in this army is over. I leave for New York to-morrow; and now I ought to give you some slight sketch, at least, of our work since we left Atlanta. I almost wish we could forget

the Commission and its duties for a moment, that I might describe a few of the striking features of this wonderful campaign. The long line of fire came pouring down on us at Atlanta, like a column of volcanic lava, as Sherman rolled up the railroad with him, and as the rear-guard came down from the Etowah. Then the awful burning of Atlanta,— the long lines of blue moving silently away from the burning city and plunging into the unknown forests,— who could tell whither? Then the incidents of the campaign, the crossing of swamps and rivers, the building of bridges and corduroy roads, the taking of Milledgeville, the burning of houses and depots and railroads and bridges and villages and everything that *would* burn, the “foraging liberally on the country,” the investment of Savannah, the taking of Fort McAllister, the arrival of supplies, the evacuation of the city, our triumphal entry and general jubilee,—all these would interest you much; but I have to ask you, instead, to follow the fortunes of your two agents, Arthur Lawrence and myself, as we take up the line of march with the army,—Arthur in the right wing, General Howard’s, and I in the left, General Slocum’s.

We expected that a march of fifteen miles a day, with the delay and labor connected with three meals and camping at night, would take all our time on the march, and it very nearly did it. Still there were times when we could remind ourselves of our work, by carrying a poor, tired fellow’s gun or knapsack when the ambulances were full. Often, far too often, the ambulance, moving on the same as ever, became some poor fellow’s death-bed, and at night his grave was dug beside the road, and marked by a board roughly inscribed with the soldier’s name and regiment, and the poor fellow left to his rest in the heart of Rebeldom. All we could do was to take a full memorandum, to send to his friends at home as soon as we reached Savannah.

Moving on in this way from day to day, finding a rich, fertile country before us, and leaving what the boys called a “black streak,” thirty to fifty miles in width, behind us, we arrived before Savannah on the 11th of December. On the 13th Fort McAllister was taken (where one of us had the pleasure of administering a little of the rebel commandant’s wine to one of his wounded men, neglected by his own surgeon), and communication was open.

On the 21st of December we entered Savannah. The provost

marshal told me to select any rooms I pleased in the city, and he would assign them. I took a fine store on Bay street, near the exchange and post office, about a hundred feet by forty, good ware-room in cellar and two rooms over head, very suitable for reading-room and library or office,—just such quarters and in just the location we wanted, and they were promptly assigned to us. Very soon supplies began to arrive. We fitted up our room with fifty writing-desks, and from two to three hundred letters were written daily, and those which had no stamp (about two-thirds of the whole) we stamped and forwarded. It was surprising to see the eagerness and thankfulness with which our supplies were received. Men who had been without any kind of reading for almost two months were hungry for some solid and substantial food for thought, and those who knew their families had been in an agony of suspense in regard to their safety all through the campaign, were delighted to find pen, ink, paper, writing-desk and stamps in waiting for them,—free: stationery was also forwarded to them in camp, through their chaplains, sometimes ten and fifteen miles out of Savannah. I believe there is no nobler or more faithful body of men on the face of the earth than the chaplains in Sherman's army, that have held their position up to the present time. Eight or ten labored with us, distributing our stores day after day, not confining themselves to their own regiments, but acting in every respect as Delegates of the Christian Commission. While this distribution of stores was going on in the surrounding camps, our rooms in Savannah were thronged from morning till night. We opened one morning at nine o'clock with a stock of four thousand books and papers, and at two o'clock P. M. all were gone, and almost every one taken from the counter,—a book or paper to each man who presented himself. You can judge of the continual crowd and procession of men in and out, in order to have distributed that amount of stores in those five hours. It would be impossible to give you any idea of the thankfulness with which the reading, thread, needles, buttons, pens, ink, paper, etc., were received by the men. Some regiments sent in a messenger to thank us. The "Irish Legion" gave three cheers for the Christian Commission. "There is something in Christianity after all," said a man as he left our counter one day, and a like conviction was written pretty legibly on



the faces of many who had come in carelessly, "just to see what we had to sell."

In November the rebels, under General Hood, following our forces as they fell back from the Tennessee river, brought the "front" into Middle Tennessee, and in a few weeks to the fortifications at Nashville, and within two miles of our Delegates' Home. In the fights at Columbia and Spring Hill the Commission was well represented, and able to afford personal relief to many of the wounded. In the terrible battle of Franklin, and the hasty falling back to Nashville, there was all and more than its strong party could do. The Delegates dressed wounds till midnight at Spring Hill, then marched on foot with the ambulance train to Franklin, dressed wounds again till dark, and came into Nashville at twelve o'clock of the second night, with ten box-cars filled with wounded, who, before daylight, were all lifted and loaded into the ambulances, for the hospitals. The Delegates were the sole persons in charge of these men,—not even having the assistance of nurses to carry the stretchers.

The following account of the work of the Commission at the battle of Nashville, and among our recaptured prisoners at Franklin, is given by the General Field Agent:—

When General Thomas moved out of his fortifications at Nashville our force of Delegates was divided into five parties. One on the left, under Mr. Farwell, went to General Steadman's command of colored and detached troops; the second, in the centre, under Mr. Ewing, went to the Fourth Corps; the third, under Mr. McLeod, to the Twenty-third Corps; the fourth, with Carter and Jacobs, to the Sixteenth Corps; and the fifth was held in reserve for the hospitals in the city.

The zeal and efficiency of the Delegates on the left attracted the attention of general officers, and the blood-stains on their persons bore witness to their work in carrying off the dead and wounded. A surgeon, in charge of a division hospital for the colored troops, called afterwards at our office to thank personally the men who, "without obtrusion, were sure to turn up just when there was need." He said many of those black soldiers were picked up and taken care of that day, who would never know that the Christian Commission saved them. In the centre the hospital arrangements were such that there was little need of outside help for feeding the men, and the wounded were taken rapidly back on the Franklin pike to the city hospitals. Here the Delegates' work was principally that of dressing wounds, comforting sufferers, and taking down home addresses and memoranda for home letters,—the last messages of the dying. On the right, having followed all the afternoon in the victorious movements of the cavalry and the Sixteenth and Twenty-third Corps, by which the enemy were flanked and driven rapidly back, the Delegates found themselves at nightfall on a field over which our men had just swept in a deadly charge upon the enemy's guns,—busily engaged in helping the wounded with water, bandages and cordials. The work for the night was to go over the field, searching for men who had been missed by the stretcher-bearers; gather up the dead, identify them through their comrades, if possible, and mark them by a card; and to give coffee and hot soup at the flying hospital, and be next friend to men dreadfully wounded,—many of them dying.

Coming upon a straw stack in our search for the dead, we found two bodies side by side, as if laid together by some friendly hand. As we were lifting them on the stretcher one of them sprang out of our hands, and, pointing to his comrade, said, "It's my brother, sir; it's my brother that's dead. We two were all; we enlisted together, and I am alone now." Missing him in the fight, he had hunted over the field and found him dead by the stack; and, lying down to watch him till morning, had fallen into "the image of death," from which we had awakened him. When we took up the body, to lay it in line with others, the brother followed after, bringing straw to make a bed for himself and his dead. We gave him room in that long row of silent sleepers, and, nestling close to the corpse, he lay down for his last night's rest with his brother.

The scene at the house taken for a hospital battles description. While Hood was falling back, the citizens who still believed in the Confederacy had taken their movable property, including bedding and best furniture, to the rear, for protection within rebel lines. This house had been made a receptacle for neighbors' furniture, and we were hence able to put a first-class mattress under every wounded man. All the rooms below, and the piazza on three sides of the house, were laid thick with officers and privates. Some were sleeping under the power of opiates, some were already sleeping in death, others were writhing in mortal agony. Some were calling for the surgeon, some for water, some for mercy; others were offering a prayer of trust and joyous hope of heaven just at hand, and others still were waiting in silent, anxious suspense for the surgeon's decision as to the nature of their wounds. At one o'clock, after personal attention to every man, and having arranged for a watch by relief, we rolled up in our blankets for a little rest. But there was one voice from the wounded, rising above all the others, now in a shriek of torture and now in a tender appeal to the Saviour. It was from an Illinois soldier, wounded in the bowels. One of the Delegates, bending over him, whispered, "Jackson, do you love Jesus?" "*Don't I love Him!*" was the instant reply. His wound was mortal, and beyond any human relief. We were obliged to leave him and go back to our blankets. Long after midnight that voice from the piazza, distinct in the dreadful chorus of groans, making sleep impossible, stole in on the chilly night air like the voice of a flute in the clangor of trumpets: "Dear Jesus, you know I love you. Come, Jesus, dear Jesus; I am all ready now. Come, Jesus. You love me, and you know I love you, dear Jesus." Fainter and less frequent came that sweet, divine appeal, till it ceased and we slept. In the morning we found a smile in the eye and on the lip of the dead patriot, and he seemed to be still repeating, "Dear Jesus, you love me, and you know I love you."

When the morning broke we gave coffee and crackers and chicken soup for breakfast, and then the wounded were taken in ambulances to the city. We found the planter's spades, and dug graves in his garden for the dead, while the shells of hostile batteries were screaming across from two opposite hills, almost in a line over our heads.

The fight of the second day was still more sharp and decisive.

The enemy were routed at every point, and left their dead and wounded on the field. Our men, in the last charge, swept over a ploughed field. They sank in the mud at every step, but still pressed on, and many of them fell within a musket's length of the enemy's works. We divided that field into sections, and went over it in search of the wounded, and to mark the dead wherever they could be identified. At night, at five hospitals, we repeated the work of the preceding night, on freshly wounded men. The next morning the army started in pursuit of the flying rebels, taking with them the hospital wagons and ambulances. The post ambulances were busy, taking in the wounded from the left, and it was three days before these residences, made into hospitals and filled in one hour from the field of carnage, were emptied of their patients; and then the medical authorities were obliged to press into service the hacks and omnibuses and express wagons of the city. During that time we fed the wounded. There was no other provision for their wants, except now and then a wounded man might have in his haversack a ration or two of hard tack.

In that first night of the battle, while we lay listening to the soldier's dying appeal to his Saviour, the party in reserve, after the day's duty in the hospital, were gathered around the dying bed of a brother Delegate, at our Home in the city. James S. Kimball, of Boston, who had declined a commission in the army to give gratuitous service in the Christian Commission, preached in the barracks a few evenings before, and finding a soldier without coat or blanket, shivering in the cold, loaned him his shawl, forgetting his own peculiar exposure to the night wind after the excitement of a preaching service. The next day he was prostrate with a chill that brought congestion and brain fever. As his chamber windows shook with the guns from Fort Negley, multiplied into a hundred batteries along the line, his zeal for saving men kindled anew. He was passing in spirit through the barracks and hospital wards, gathering imagined congregations, leading them in song and prayer, and exhorting them most earnestly to a new life. So he continued to the last. It was the soul, Kimball himself, after an over-worked brain had broken down, holding fast to the one idea of his life, salvation now for those who believe in Christ; and thus he passed, through fever and

delirium, to be in the world above war and weariness, "for ever with the Lord."

In the complete rout from before Nashville and his flight to the Tennessee river, Hood had neither time nor the means, if indeed he had the wish, to remove our prisoners at Franklin. While the roads were blocked with the artillery and the commissary trains, so as to render it impossible to get through with our supply wagon, Mr. Ewing, loading himself down with milk, tea, oysters, butter, and soft crackers, pushed through on foot eighteen miles to Franklin, and was the first to bring the gifts of home to these sufferers. The scenes attending that first day's labor among the recaptured wounded,—their enthusiasm on the news, manifested by hurrahs, and stretching over, whenever they could move, to shake hands with each other over the victory; their eagerness to send word home; their hunger and filth, many of them lying in the clothes in which they were brought from the field; their grateful exclamations over the taste of oyster soup and buttered cracker passed to each man; and when, after all had had enough out of that haversack to remind them of home, and many of the sick enough to satisfy a dreadful craving, and they were adjusting themselves for another night on their bloody blankets, a hymn and evening prayers were proposed, their fervent, unanimous "Yes, chaplain; let's have prayers," followed by "That's good; thank you, chaplain; that's good;"—these scenes make one of those war-pictures which the pen has no power to sketch even in outline. The next day we loaded two ambulances at Nashville, and the day after a detailed army wagon, with food and clothing, and gave these men their first change of clothing since the battle of Franklin. When a full force of Delegates reached Franklin, Mr. Ewing and Mr. McLeod pushed on, to do the same work with a less number of recaptured men at Spring Hill, and to open our station at Columbia.

Never has the Commission been more busy or more useful than in these closing days of this year. The thirty workers at the Delegates' Home in Nashville caught the spirit of the occasion, and proved themselves to be just such men as the Commission seeks to send,—home representatives. No father or brother could have toiled harder to serve and comfort loved ones than did these Delegates amid these terrible scenes. To minister to the sufferers in the hospitals by counsel and prayer and personal relief; to answer by mail and telegraph the

anxious inquiries of friends at home, who had not yet learned whether the official report, "1104 missing" at the battle of Franklin, in November, meant dead or captured; to write letters in all directions, some for soldiers still lingering, and some to carry "last words;"—all this gave work for every hand and heart, and made every Delegate feel that he was crowding weeks into hours and months into days. Neither have we labored in vain. Medical and general officers have called to thank us for aid to their men. These thanks, accompanied sometimes with cash donations,—and especially the donations which the privates are continually handing in, and will not be refused the privilege of giving,—are a very touching testimony to the work of the Commission, by those who knew its value from actual experience and observation. I enclose a letter I received a few days since from an officer who has known us long and thoroughly.<sup>1</sup>

After the battle of Nashville and the utter defeat of the enemy, apparently but little campaign work of the Commission remained to be done in this army. Rev. E. P. Smith, the General Field Agent, was transferred, in February, to the armies operating against Richmond, and in the month following he was called to Philadelphia, as Field Secretary of the Commission at the Central Office. Mr. T. R. Ewing, who had been in charge of the station at Nashville during the year, was appointed Mr. Smith's successor in the Army of the Cumberland. The remaining work of the Commission in this Department may therefore be best described in

<sup>1</sup> "Please find enclosed one hundred dollars. It is my Christmas gift to our noble army and navy. I only wish it was one hundred times one hundred. *Twenty-eight months* in the army have taught me the various needs of our soldiers, and twenty months of observation, under the most favorable circumstances, have shown me how the Christian Commission is accustomed to meet those needs; and I but express a continually deepening conviction when I say that the adaptation, efficiency, and economy realized seem to me to be truly wonderful.

"Very respectfully and truly yours,

J. C. T."

the following extracts from Mr. Ewing's report for 1865:—

Nashville has continued during the year, as heretofore, our most important station in the Department,—being the headquarters of the Commission and the rendezvous of Delegates,—because of the large number of troops continually in and around the city. The number of government employés and hospital patients and soldiers in camp and barracks has not averaged less than thirty thousand.

Government has continued our free transportation and rent, including the commodious, well-furnished mansion for our Home, and ample store-rooms and suitable reading and writing-rooms for the soldiers. From first to last we have received only kindness from Major-General Thomas and his chief of staff, General Whipple. They have shown a personal knowledge of and interest in our work which we hardly expected from those whose minds were occupied with so great responsibilities. To General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster, and Dr. Wm. Clendenin, Medical Director at Nashville, we are indebted for many facilities that no others could give, and without which our work would have been often hindered and greatly limited.

It is difficult, without actual observation, to appreciate the fearfully demoralizing influences brought to bear on the soldiers by a corrupt city, where every unholy influence of gambling-hells and doggeries and dens of prostitution is let loose on men away from home and tempted by the *canni* of camp. The Commission, by its Delegates and stores, did its utmost to counteract these destroying agencies, and, by making itself as far as possible the connecting link between the soldier and his home, has sought to restrain and save these endangered men. Daily prayer-meetings have been maintained in McKendree Chapel, in several hospitals, in Zollicoffer Barracks, and in the "Lake Forest Tabernacle" in Edgefield. Much good has been accomplished by organizing Christians into bands of brotherhood, by which they were brought together, strengthened and encouraged. The mention of the work at Nashville station should not close without referring to the labors of Mrs. E. P. Smith, who most efficiently superintended the diet kitchens of the department; made our quarters in Nashville a real home to all connected with our work;

carried delicacies to the very sick or badly wounded, and distributed reading, and talked of Christ to "her boys in blue" wherever she found them. Her presence and attentions brought a bright ray of home light to many a "boy" that never would see more of home in this world; and the earnest question, from hospital cot and groups of men gathered about her ambulance in the camps, "When will you come again?" will remain with her a more affecting and valued tribute than any that can be written.

Chattanooga station, surrounded by a large number of troops, has been to the Commission, as to the army, the second army base to Knoxville and Dalton, and other points in East Tennessee and Northern Georgia. Rev. H. M. Holmes continued agent in charge until assigned to the Fourth Corps, when he was succeeded by Rev. T. S. Stivers. The Soldiers' Christian League, organized after the battle of Chattanooga, has been in most successful operation during the year. In the almost uninterrupted series of nightly meetings, the quickening influences of the Holy Spirit have come down upon sinful souls, bringing very many men into Christ's kingdom.

From the station at Tullahoma we have reached from ten to fifteen thousand recruits in the camp of instruction under Major-General Milroy. Like all inexperienced troops, they have suffered heavily from sickness and death. Our timely religious and relief work among them was most cordially welcomed and aided by General Milroy.

The commencement of 1865 found the Fourth Corps still in pursuit of Hood's command. Turning from this pursuit, it marched to Huntsville, Ala., in February, and remained until the middle of March. Having suffered greatly in the winter's campaign, they soon filled the post and field hospitals, and hospital delicacies were in urgent demand. Our rooms were opened about the middle of January, and the calls upon us for supplies, unusually pressing from the fact that no other organization for the relief of soldiers had an agency in the corps, rendered our large amount of stores quite inadequate. The force of Delegates was also much smaller than the exigencies required, but the faithful efforts of the little band told powerfully for good. We furnished the corps with nine chapel roofs, and under these and in the Cumberland church, in Huntsville, religious services were held by the Delegates and chaplains. In the



latter part of February, Rev. H. M. Holmes was assigned to this corps, and marched with it into East Tennessee, to intercept the retreat of Lee from Richmond. Wherever a halt was made meetings were held and with good results. At Greenville rooms were opened, writing-tables were set up,—soon surrounded by soldiers. Two churches were well filled each night with hearty worshippers. Chaplains and Delegates united in the work. Many cases of scurvy appeared in the corps at Greenville. Pickles and other anti-scorbutics were loudly called for. The swollen streams had carried off the bridges, and the "dirt roads" were otherwise in their worst winter condition; but the quartermaster furnished wagons, and Mr. Holmes, pushing through his supplies, was more than repaid by the grateful acknowledgments of suffering men. No one can know the worth of a pickled cucumber till he has seen it devoured by a soldier who has marched for weeks on hard-tack and pork. By the favor of the chief engineer of the construction corps, a car-load of Commission stores was brought in upon the first train that entered the town. Just as we were ready to repeat this supply the corps moved back by rail to Nashville, and went into camp about five miles from the city. A station was established near the centre of each division, and three Delegates assigned to a station. Each Delegate ministered to all the regiments of a brigade that were destitute of chaplains,—some to five, none to less than three. Night and day services were held in the chapels at the stations, under the chapel roofs, and in the open air among the regiments. Never was a wider door opened, and seldom has a golden opportunity been more heartily embraced. The departure of the corps for Texas interrupted this delightful work.

Rev. Hugh McLeod followed with the Twenty-third Corps, when General Thomas drove the remnant of the rebel army across the Tennessee river. The weather was cold and wet, and there was much to be done for the relief of the sick and weary, constantly falling out by the way. A car-load of vegetables, pushed through on the first opening of the road, was a priceless gift to the troops at Columbia. At Clifton the Twenty-third Corps was ordered to North Carolina, to join General Sherman. Mr. McLeod, who had constantly been with these troops since the commencement of the Atlanta campaign, reluctantly left them to join the Sixteenth Corps at East-

port, Mississippi. Here a number of Delegates were at work, under direction of Chaplain Armstrong, for the men of the Sixteenth and for the cavalry corps close at hand. There were no buildings, and the weather was extremely severe, but Major-General A. J. Smith generously gave the Commission his headquarters' boat, and pitched his tent on shore. Through this act of kindness the stores of the Commission were protected, and the Delegates made much more comfortable and efficient in their work. A large shipment was made to Eastport, but before its arrival the Sixteenth was aboard transports under orders for Mobile. At the personal solicitation of General Smith, the goods marked for Eastport were transferred at Paducah to one of his transports, and, with the agent, taken along to New Orleans and then to Dauphin Island. Here Mr. McLeod, with his canvas covers, erected a chapel fifty by twenty-five feet, as he had done during the stay at New Orleans. The government saw-mill furnished seats, and the wreck of a vessel on the beach contributed material for a pulpit. The willing soldiers closed the pulpit end of the sanctuary with small trees from the swamps. The lanterns from the ambulances, added to those of the Commission, lighted the church at night, in spite of the ever fresh sea-breezes. Earnest men filled the tent at the first meeting. The marked interest that began at New Orleans at once manifested itself, and continued to deepen and widen during the two weeks' stay on the island. Could our tent have held six thousand, instead of six hundred, it would certainly have been filled. Soldiers would say: "Chaplain, we can't get in your tent. We have come, and come, and we can't get near your tent for the crowd outside. We *must* have meetings in our regiments; can you give us hymn books?" "Certainly, and all other possible help." Thus various other meetings were commenced. There seemed to be but few indifferent soldiers on the island. Five chaplains gave constant and most valuable aid. Orders to move were received late on Saturday night, and the next morning we were on the march. It was hard to leave the barren island.

During the investment of the strong forts defending Mobile, the work of the Commission was limited, to a great extent, to the division hospitals of the Sixteenth Corps; but the revival spirit continued in many regiments. A large and well-assorted shipment was received from Cincinnati. Two weeks in the trenches without rest,

and with but little apparent progress, had created a depression and a pressing general need. Chaplains united with us in distributing the goods. The suffering were tenderly cared for, and the dead given a Christian burial. Three weeks of siege passed, and Mobile was ours. Again marching orders were received. Transportation was cut down by stringent orders to the lowest practicable point, but a six-mule team was cheerfully furnished to haul Christian Commission stores. From this wagon, all along the two hundred miles to Montgomery, delicacies were issued as the sick required. About noon, on the fourteenth day after leaving Fort Blakely, we saw the city General Smith designed capturing, but General Wilson had anticipated him, and we had a peaceful entrance, and thanked God for it. Chaplain Armstrong arrived with another large and valuable assortment of stores from Cincinnati. It was most opportune. The sick of the Sixteenth, and several hundred wounded of General Wilson's corps, greatly needed stimulants, cordials, delicacies, clothing, pads, and rags. No article of that excellent shipment came amiss in the seven hospitals at Montgomery. From 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. the soldiers from the regiments filled our large rooms. At 11½ A. M. the prayer-meeting began, the soldiers readily dropping their pens and heartily joining in praise and prayer. They thanked God for home, country, peace, and the tokens of kindness they received from home through the Commission. These gifts from home were indeed means of grace, among which the single article of paper and envelopes for forty thousand home letters was not the least.

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It would swell these Annals beyond reasonable limits to give in detail the operations of the Commission upon all the fields of the war. The work in the Valley of the Shenandoah, along the line of the Mississippi, in the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons, in Texas, and on the Western Plains, as well as at various central points throughout the country, would furnish narratives as full of interest as those which have now been given, and as

well worthy of preservation. But as this detailed account of all is impossible, it has seemed most satisfactory, for a clear exhibition of the spirit, method, and achievements of the Commission, to give a somewhat minute and representative record of what was done in the principal Eastern and Western armies, rather than attempt a more comprehensive and less distinct survey of the entire field.

## CHAPTER IX.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

THE several statistical tables, given in other chapters of these Annals, show the annual increase and ultimate extent of the work of the Christian Commission. This chapter is designed to indicate briefly the sources whence the cash contributions for this work were received, and the methods by which they were raised. The increase in receipts was constant and rapid. For the first eight months of the Commission's history the receipts at the central treasury were \$1,196.51,—a monthly average of less than \$150; for the last four months they were \$234,119.46,—a monthly average of nearly \$60,000,—showing an increase of nearly *four hundred fold*. Of course the rate of growth for the whole period was much below this, but the gross receipts for the last four months (\$2,053,341.69) as compared with the same for the first fourteen months<sup>1</sup> (\$182,310.29), shows an increase in the monthly average of more than *thirty-seven fold*. And the work of collection was much easier at the end than at the beginning. The small cost of gathering the Commission's supplies must in part be attributed to the great facilities freely afforded by transportation and tele-

<sup>1</sup> The first financial report published included the time from the origin of the Commission, Nov. 16, 1861, to the close of January, 1862.

graph companies, and by the newspaper press, and in part to the gratuitous services of officers, agents and Delegates; but it is much more largely due to the readiness of the people to give,—asking oftentimes for the privilege, instead of waiting to be called upon. The principal reason for this must be found in their own interest in the work of relieving and aiding the army, and their conviction that the Christian Commission was doing that work well. And if the ground of this conviction be asked for, the obvious reply is that the thousands of well-known men who went as Delegates to the army, from all parts of the country, testified as to what they saw and heard, and the tens of thousands of soldiers confirmed the testimony by writing to their homes the story of what was continually done for them.<sup>1</sup>

It is hence instructive to notice that almost the whole of the great sum contributed was the free-will offering of the Christian public, upon the simple merits of the case. The Commission did not encourage the use of fairs and other similar expedients for raising money. A few fairs<sup>2</sup> were held by friends of the Commission upon their own responsibility; but while these were reasonably successful, they furnished a very small proportion of the

<sup>1</sup> The following note, a specimen of many, was sent to Mr. Stuart, during a meeting in the City Hall, Haverhill, Mass., in November, 1863: "Please state, if you see fit, that at least *one* soldier present owes his life, in a large measure, to the kindness of the Christian Commission in a time of need; and that the only sermon which he heard, during a connection of nearly four months with the Ambulance Corps, was from a gentleman connected with the Commission.

"GRATITUDE."

<sup>2</sup> The principal of these were in San Francisco, yielding to the Commission \$54,000; Sacramento, \$22,000; Buffalo, \$21,000; Baltimore, \$10,000; Chicago, \$50,000, and Washington, \$13,000. The three last were joint fairs, the profits being divided between the Christian Commission and other institutions. They were all held in 1864, except that at Chicago, which was in the spring of 1865.

gross receipts,—not more than \$250,000. More than *two millions two hundred thousand dollars* in cash were therefore given to the Commission, during the four years of its history, by public and private contributions, without any motive but such as was drawn from the work itself. It is believed that this fact is without a parallel in the annals of popular benevolence.<sup>1</sup> And it shows also that the Christian Commission was pre-eminently a *popular* institution. Without elaborate methods or complicated machinery, it sought to transfer the gifts of the people, with the least delay and waste, to those for whom they were given. It kept no reserve funds, but, regarding itself as simply the agent of the Christian public for a specific purpose, it depended upon the generosity and promptness of the people for the needs of each hour, and held itself ready to retire as soon as its work was done. The small balance in the treasury at

<sup>1</sup> It may be thought that the United States Sanitary Commission, whose receipts were so much larger than those of the Christian Commission, furnishes an exception to the above statement. The subjoined analysis of the cash receipts of the Sanitary Commission, as given in its official history, is not intended as a criticism upon that excellent and praiseworthy society, but is here presented as confirming the claim made for the Christian Commission, and as an incidental illustration of its peculiar character and method. Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, makes a similar analysis of its receipts upon pages 241 and 242 of the History. For the figures here given see pages 539-548.

Total cash Receipts by U. S. Sanitary Commission.....	\$4,924,048.99
Received from Pacific Coast.....	\$1,448,552.44
"    "    Foreign Countries.....	120,607.58
"    "    the Sanitary Fairs.....	2,736,868.84
"    "    Interest on U. S. Certificates and Deposits.....	42,849.49
"    "    Sanitary Bulletin.....	2,351.80
"    "    Sales of Stock, etc.....	72,298.97 =
	<u>4,123,528.22</u>
Leaving, "as the total amount contributed in cash by all other sources, of a spontaneous kind".....	\$500,520.77

the close of its labors was due to the suddenness and bloodlessness of the victories which terminated the war, rather than to any design on the part of the Commission. Had the battles been fought which seemed imminent when Richmond fell, the Commission would probably have been as penniless at the close of its history as at its beginning.

**PUBLIC COLLECTIONS.**—The main dependence of the Commission for funds was upon public collections in the churches and at special meetings. The single aim, in all appeals and presentations of the subject through the press<sup>1</sup> and in public addresses, was to place the responsibility of maintaining the work upon the churches. An opportunity was presented of evangelizing the army and aiding in its temporal relief; the opportunity and duty belonged to the Church. The Christian Commission promised to do just what the Church enabled it to do. It could promise no more; it pledged itself to do no less. And the appeal on this ground never failed. It was proven many times over that, with a clear understanding of the case, the Church is ready to do her duty. Hence the numerous public meetings that were held, at every stage of the work, in every part of the country, with collections varying from a few dollars to many

<sup>1</sup> The Commission did not publish an organ. It was at one time proposed to do so, but after thoroughly discussing the matter it was determined to rely upon the religious and secular press for the publicity of plans and operations. For a short time,—less than a year,—a monthly circular was issued, entitled "Information for Army Meetings," and designed mainly to meet the wants of those churches that set apart the fourth Sunday evening in each month for a special service of prayer in behalf of the army. This circular was composed of recent facts and incidents, and a statement of the needs of the Commission. The *Sunday-School Times*, more largely than any other paper, published the doings of the Commission, and gave full reports of its principal public meetings.



thousands. Returned Delegates, pastors, home committees and special agents were alike engaged in these meetings. The press was always ready with its co-operation. Some incidents are particularly noteworthy. In the city of New York, on one occasion, "it was proposed to hold a public meeting in the Academy of Music, not so much for the purpose of calling attention to any particular claims which were specially urgent, as to submit statements with regard to the general operations of the Commission. The speakers were engaged, and the arrangements were all completed. But when the evening came the whole country was in a blaze of excitement. The memorable campaign of the spring of 1864 had opened, and the fearful 'battles of the Wilderness' were in progress. The Academy was thronged by a vast multitude. The speakers appealed in behalf of the thousands of bleeding, suffering, dying men. The memories of Antietam, of Fredericksburg, of Chancellorsville, and of Gettysburg were recalled. It was a scene never to be forgotten. A collection was taken up amounting to *twenty-six thousand dollars*,—the largest plate collection probably ever taken in this country. It was soon increased to thirty-five thousand."<sup>1</sup> Again, in the same city, "during the last campaign, while the final struggle was going on, there was an urgent call for a large amount of means. There was no time for a public meeting. On Friday a brief appeal was drawn up. On Saturday it was sent to the clergy of the city, with the request that, if practicable, it be read in their churches the next day. This was done by many of the clergy, and the result was remarkable. At one of the churches it was the occasion

<sup>1</sup> *Memorial Record of the New York Branch*, page 25.

of their annual missionary collection: the clergyman was at a loss to know what to do. He read the appeal,—he paused,—but finally determined to take up a collection at once for this object. This was done before the sermon; after the sermon the regular collection was taken. The former amounted to over one thousand dollars, and the latter was fully equal to what it ever had been. At another church the appeal was read, and an impromptu collection was taken, amounting to twenty-five hundred dollars. The clergyman at another church read the appeal, and asked his people to send him in what they could; the response was nearly two thousand dollars.”<sup>1</sup>

In Philadelphia, the central seat of the Commission, the public meetings were more numerous than elsewhere, and were a source of constant revenue. At a meeting in the Church of the Epiphany, in May, 1864, the collection and attendant subscriptions reached \$50,000. Others were only less remarkable than this. The Commission was not without honor and support at home.

At Pittsburg, in May, 1864, at a public meeting, the collection was \$22,000, and was increased the next day to \$45,000. Similar incidents might be recorded of other cities East and West.

But not in the cities alone were these exhibitions of benevolence given. The towns and villages were not behind. Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa., by the census of 1860, numbered 455 souls. At a meeting on Thanksgiving Day, in November, 1863, attended by 150 persons, and addressed by the Methodist minister, a collection was taken for the Commission amounting to

<sup>1</sup> *Memorial Record*, pp. 25, 26.

\$600; in the following May the above minister was going to the army as a Delegate, when another meeting was held, addressed by one who had recently returned from the field, and the receipts were \$857.25; two months later a resident in the same village sent \$1,000 to the treasury; in addition to this, there were other contributions of money and stores.

Morgan county, Illinois, is a farming district. The total population in 1860 was 22,112. Its largest town contained less than 6,000 persons, and the second in size less than 2,000. In the summer of 1864, upon an appeal from Rev. Mr. McCabe and Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Jacob Strawn, the wealthiest farmer in the county, gave \$500 for the Commission, and offered to make it \$10,000, on condition that the other farmers of the county should give a like sum. The proposition was accepted, the county canvassed by meetings held in churches, school-houses, and groves,—arranged by Mr. M. P. Ayers, of Jacksonville, and addressed by Messrs. Reynolds and McCabe. In nine days eleven meetings were held, and \$10,700 collected; \$2,000 more were raised at Jacksonville,—making in all \$22,700 from one county in a few days,—over \$1 for each inhabitant.

San Joaquin county, California, contained in 1860 a population of 9,435,—its largest town, Stockton, containing 3,679. In July, 1864, the county gave to the Commission a little less than \$10,000.

Public collections were taken in the churches on several of the Fast and Thanksgiving Days which were observed during the war. The receipts from Thanksgiving collections in November, 1863, were \$83,400.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—Exigencies in the opera-

tions of the Commission were sometimes met by public appeals for immediate help. The battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, the battles of the "Wilderness," in 1864, and the capture of Richmond, in 1865, furnish examples. As the Commission kept no reserved funds, such sudden enlargement of their work demanded an almost instantaneous supply of means. It has been already told how Boston, on the three occasions named, responded, at their Merchants' Exchange, to the daily visits of the Commission's representatives.<sup>1</sup> Other cities made like responses. In the last instance,—the fall of Richmond,—in anticipation of severe engagements and much suffering, the needs of the Commission were carried before extemporized gatherings of the people, into the Boards of Trade, and to the prominent places of business. As the glad tidings, that the rebel capital had fallen, spread through the North with the speed of lightning, it kindled everywhere the wildest enthusiasm. Business was abandoned, the excited multitudes thronged the streets, and gratitude for the prospect of peace was pervaded with exultant praise of the victorious army. It was easy to direct these powerful emotions toward a practical and substantial assurance that the soldier's necessities were remembered not less than his valor, in the hour of a nation's triumph and exultation. As a result, New York sent \$50,000 to the treasury; Boston and Philadelphia, each \$30,000; Pittsburg, \$10,000 (having sent \$15,000 a short time before); San Francisco, \$10,000; and many other places in proportion. The receipts within *one week* were \$150,000.

In July, 1863, at Saratoga Springs, when the hotels

<sup>1</sup> See p. 253.

were full of guests, an appeal for ice, from the soldiers in the neighborhood of Charleston, was presented at the dinner tables of that fashionable watering-place. Over \$3,000 were speedily subscribed, and a cargo of ice, with other timely stores, was soon forwarded to the needy sufferers.<sup>1</sup>

Under this head may be also placed the contributions of persons and associations whose positions, or the circumstances under which they contributed, gave to their offerings peculiar value and influence. Such were the donations received from members of the National, State, and municipal governments. President Lincoln more than once expressed his confidence in the Commission, not only by official favors, but also by personal contributions, given with characteristic quietness and

<sup>1</sup> A writer in the *Sunday-School Times*, for August 27, 1863, tells how the money was raised at Saratoga: "The question arose, How shall we get at these people and gain a hearing? Mr. Stuart said, 'The only time when they are all together is at the dinner table. I will make a speech of just one minute at the dinner.' 'But in the infinite clatter of plates, the noise of waiters running to and fro, the clamor of conversation, and the general melee of a thousand hungry people scrambling for their dinner, you cannot get a hearing. It is impossible.' 'Let me try.' 'Agreed.' So when dinner had advanced about one-third of its course, a concerted noise of rapping was heard in different parts of the room, and instantly, over all the din, a clarion voice was heard uttering these words: '*I have news from Charleston!*' Had a ball from one of Gilmore's 200 Parroters struck the house, the effect could not have been more instantaneous. Every knife and fork dropped; every eye was turned to the speaker. The falling of a pin could have been almost heard. With a tender solemnity of manner that showed how his whole soul was wound up in the cause, and at the same time with a smile of indescribable sweetness that begged and gained in advance forgiveness for the petty ruse which had been practised, he said: 'I have a despatch from the commanding officer at Hilton Head, saying, "*For God's sake, send us ice for our wounded soldiers!*" Will the boarders at Saratoga respond?' 'We will! We will! WE WILL!' was shouted from every part of the immense hall. And they did. In less than twenty-four hours a purse of \$3,200 was made up, and the ice was soon on its way from Boston."

modesty.<sup>1</sup> Members of the Cabinet and of Congress, together with many high officials in both the civil and military service, imitated their chief. The National House of Representatives granted the use of their Hall for each of the Commission's four anniversaries. Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House, besides other contributions, sent to the Commission the profits of a public lecture, and employed a part of the recesses of Congress in addressing public meetings held for the Commission in the neighborhood of his home. Others in similar positions exerted similar influence. The heads of the departments at times received from Americans abroad, or from subordinates at home, con-

<sup>1</sup> The following incident is quoted from Mr. Carpenter's *Six Months at the White House*, p. 161:—"About this period [early in the summer of 1864], numerous delegations from various religious bodies and associations thronged the White House. Among the number none met so cordial reception as that of the Christian Commission, composed of volunteer clergymen who had just returned from the Wilderness battle-ground. In the brief address by the chairman of the occasion, he stated that the group before the President embraced those who had been first on the field to offer aid and refreshments to the wounded of that terrible series of battles. In reply Mr. Lincoln expressed his appreciation of the self-denying services rendered by the Commission, in feeling terms. He concluded his response in these words: 'And I desire also to add to what I have said, that there is one association whose objects and motives I have never heard in any degree impugned or questioned; and that is the Christian Commission. And in "these days of villainy," as Shakspeare says, that is a record, gentlemen, of which you may justly be proud.' Upon the conclusion of the 'ceremony,' he added, in a conversational tone, 'I believe, however, it is old Jack Falstaff who talks about "villainy," though of course Shakspeare is responsible.' After the customary hand-shaking which followed, several gentlemen came forward and asked the President for his autograph. One of them gave his name as 'Cruikshank.' 'That reminds me,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'of what I used to be called when a young man,—"long-shanks.'" Hereupon the rest of the party, emboldened by the success of the few, crowded around the desk, and the President good-naturedly wrote his name for each;—the scene suggesting forcibly to my mind a country schoolmaster's weekly distribution of tickets among his pupils."

tributions for the relief of the army, and in several instances these contributions were forwarded to the Christian Commission.

The Electoral College of Pennsylvania, when it met in 1864 to cast its vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, voted to give the pay and mileage of its members to the Christian Commission.<sup>1</sup> The members of many of the State governments gave the Commission's treasury the benefit of their example and advocacy.

The City Council of Baltimore, having voted a salute of one hundred and forty guns for the 4th of July, 1863, afterward reconsidered their action, and voted that the amount so appropriated, with \$500 additional, should

<sup>1</sup> Hon. Morton McMichael, President of the Electoral College, communicated its action in the following letter:—

"December, 1864.

"*Dear Sir:* At the recent session of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania, it was unanimously resolved that the pay and mileage of the members should be appropriated to the Christian Commission, and as President of the body I was directed to hand the amount to you. Accordingly, I enclose to you the order of the State Treasurer for \$594; a warrant from the United States Treasury for \$62,50; and the check of C. M. Runk, Esq., for \$21; the latter being an additional contribution.

"In making this appropriation, the College intended, beyond the mere donation of the money, to mark the high sense which, in its judgment, is entertained in all parts of Pennsylvania, of the invaluable services which the Christian Commission have rendered to the country. Coming, as its members did, from every congressional district in the State, and assembled, as they were, for the performance of a most solemn and important public duty, it was further hoped and believed that the action of the College in this respect, both as a tribute and a testimonial, might aid in promoting the great objects for which the Commission has labored with such unselfish zeal, such untiring earnestness, and such distinguished success.

"With assurances of personal regard, I am, dear sir,

"Very truly, your friend,

"MORTON McMICHAEL.

"To GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Chairman C. C.*"

be sent to the Christian Commission. They thought this a better way of commemorating the Declaration of Independence and the fresh victory of Gettysburg. At the same time the city of Bangor, Maine, sent through their Mayor a check for \$700. In May, 1864, the Mayor of Newport, R. I., seeing the Commission's appeal for help, at once requested the city pastors to take collections in their congregations, and himself became the agent for forwarding the sums contributed.

Frequent reference has already been made to the grant of their facilities to the Commission by the great transportation and telegraphic corporations of the country. These grants were worth more than their cash value, for, in addition to the influence of such action on the part of the companies, many thousands of dollars' worth of stores were forwarded which would never have been shipped if full freight had been required. Many of the officers of these corporations were active members of the Commission's local committees or contributors to its funds. In some cases the corporate bodies, as such, gave liberal donations. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which constantly gave the use of its entire line for the passage of Delegates and stores, contributed at one time \$5,000. Several of the large banking and insurance companies, in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, were generous contributors. Prominent business houses, in all parts of the country, dealing in stores that could readily be used in the Commission's work or converted into cash, made donations from their stock or sold to the Commission at the cost price. In some cases the dealer gave to the Commission a certain proportion of his profits for a limited period. The employés in



manufacturing and mercantile establishments frequently clubbed together to make up a purse for the Commission.

The Commission sent no agents to foreign countries, and made no appeal except to the fellow-citizens of those who were fighting for the nation's life. And yet considerable sums found their way into the treasury from abroad, for the story of what was being done went everywhere. Americans and friends of America in Canada, England,<sup>1</sup> the Continent of Europe, Asia, South

<sup>1</sup> The thoughtful offering of Mrs. Sorby, an American lady resident in England, has already been recorded, on p. 282. The following letter from the venerable Scotch missionary, Rev. Dr. Duff, shows the considerateness of foreign friends. It was addressed to Mr. Thomas Nelson, the Edinburgh publisher,—both gentlemen being personal friends of Mr. Stuart, and active in their interest for the Commission:—

“EDINBURGH, *March 7, 1865.*”

“Assuredly no words of mine are needed to commend that truly marvellous missionary enterprise, The United States Christian Commission. The simple, heart-thrilling record of its scope, object, and actual proceedings, is its best recommendation. Having been in America, I know well that, beneath the apparently tumultuous surface of society in that great land, there are thousands and tens of thousands of truly Christian, God-fearing people, who are its very ‘salt,’ in the emphatic scriptural sense of that most significant term. And the Christian Commission is only the visible cropping out and embodiment of this grand conservative element, causing its curative influences to be powerfully felt amid the upheavings and convulsive struggles that constitute the crisis of a great nation's destiny. Such an army of volunteer philanthropists, amid scenes of havoc and bloodshed, the world has never seen before. In promoting the objects of this Commission, the United States, so inexhaustible in their resources, require no pecuniary aid at our hands. Still, methinks that a free-will offering on our part, however humble, simply expressive of our approving sympathy, homage, and good-will, would only be a fitting tribute, which the nobly generous hearts beyond the Atlantic would know how to appreciate, and, in due time, becomingly to reciprocate. Nor need any one be deterred from joining in a tribute of sympathy and good-will, towards a movement of such transcendent Christian worth, by any particular views or theories respecting the origin or primary objects of the civil war, which, for the last four years, has been raging, on a scale of such stupendous magnitude, throughout the

America, and the Sandwich Islands,<sup>1</sup> testified their sympathy and interest by asking that they might also help in the great work of mercy and patriotism. Peculiarly precious among these foreign offerings were the gifts from the American missionaries scattered over the world. They desired to have fellowship with their brethren at home in the work of preaching Christ to the army; and so they sent, from their distant fields of United States. Sufficient for us, on this side of the Atlantic, to know and bear in mind, that the great war began, and would have continued to rage, though no Christian Commission had ever existed; and that the grand end of the Commission has been to mitigate its horrors by bountifully and heroically ministering to the bodily and spiritual wants of the combatants on both sides; and that, too, to an extent, as well as in ways and modes, which may challenge the admiration of all Christendom. While, therefore, gladly forwarding my own humble mite, I earnestly hope that those on whom the Lord has bestowed abundance of this world's substance will not be backward in contributing from their ampler stores; and that all who have learnt to rejoice in the blessed gospel, as the message of 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good-will to men,' may mite in fervent prayer that the two greatest Christian Protestant nations,—Great Britain and America,—may soon come to embrace each other in the arms of mutual forbearance and love, and hail each other's cordial co-operation in forwarding the grandest and most glorious of all enterprises,—even that of the evangelization of the world.

"I remain, yours very sincerely,

"ALEXANDER DUFF."

<sup>1</sup> Among the many memorable letters received from abroad by the Christian Commission, the following may serve as a type:—

"HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, I  
"November 30, 1864. J"

"GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. C. C.*

"*Dear Sir:* The American women resident on the Sandwich Islands, wishing to aid your organization in its noble efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers, in the civil war now existing in their mother country, have formed a Branch Society, and have been engaged for the last few weeks in raising funds for that object, and now forward, as the result of a Fair and collections, a draft for \$5,500 on Charles H. Marshall, of New York City.

"Respectfully yours,

KATE M. WHITNEY,

"*Sec'y and Treas. Ladies' Hawaiian C. C.*"

While the greater part of this sum was from the city of Honolulu, yet the several islands of the Hawaiian group were represented in it.

self-denying toil, their "prayers and alms" as a memorial. And not only the missionaries, but those whom they had taught to love God, and to love the country whence the missionaries came, were contributors to the Commission. The girls in two missionary boarding-schools in Canton, China, following the example of their teachers, forwarded a box of Chinese curiosities,—articles mainly of their own manufacture. A native convert, Antonius Yanni, of Tripoli, Syria, and the American Vice-Consul at that place, sent a collection of Syrian articles, by the hand of Rev. H. H. Jessup, missionary at Beirut.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Yanni forwarded a second box of Syrian curiosities, which reached Philadelphia on the 2d of April, 1866, and was the last donation received by the Christian Commission. The missionaries at Constantinople, and also at the several stations in India, Siam, and Persia, should be mentioned as sharing in these memorials of Christian and patriotic fellowship.

Valuable as testimonials of appreciation were the offerings that came from the soldiers themselves. These were never solicited. Indeed, the policy of the Commis-

<sup>1</sup> These Syrian curiosities were sold for something over \$200, and the amount expended in Dr. Bonar's little book, "God's Way of Peace,"—Mr. Yanni's name being inscribed in each copy,—and thus circulated through the army. Rev. Mr. Jessup, while in this country, in communicating Mr. Yanni's gift, wrote to the Chairman of the Commission,— "These contributions are not large, but they are valuable as an expression of interest in the welfare of our brave soldiers from one who received the light of salvation from America, and now desires to do something for America. He prays daily for God's blessing on our dear country, and he is not the only one in Syria who remembers our government in prayer. Rest assured, sir, that American missionaries all over the world cease not to pray for their native land, and that one of our highest joys is to hear native converts praying in a foreign tongue for God's blessing on far-distant America."

sion was rather to discourage them, as it was above all desirous that there should be no semblance of selling the benefactions of the people, or of showing partiality in their distribution. Yet oftentimes the soldier, alike officer and private, would not be denied<sup>1</sup> this method of attesting his estimate of the Commission's presence and service in the army. The total receipts from this source were many thousands of dollars. These contributions were mostly in small sums, handed to the Delegates or agents at the field stations of the Commission. But in some instances they were considerable in amount, and were sent to the treasury of the Central Office or of some auxiliary.<sup>2</sup> "A soldier in the front," without name or date, sends \$20. A "discharged soldier" sends \$20 for the prisoners in Richmond. "A Massachusetts private" sends \$50, the amount of his yearly benevolence when at home, and he does not wish to forego it while in the army.<sup>3</sup> The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment send \$189; the Philadelphia "Washington Grays," \$78; the Third Vermont regiment, in a package containing a list of 300 names, marked "through free by Adams Express," \$210. A New York private makes a deposit of \$255, which the

<sup>1</sup> Rev. S. H. Emery, of Quincy, Ill., writes: "One soldier, who lost a leg at Gettysburg, gave me \$5 for the Commission. Said I, 'Isn't a *leg* enough to give for your country?' 'Oh,' said he, and the tears started, 'I saw what the Commission did for us poor fellows at Gettysburg; I must give \$5.' And a few days after he gave me another \$5. A prisoner from Andersonville,—poor fellow,—gave me fifty cents. He *would* give it; God bless him!"

<sup>2</sup> The rent of the rooms occupied by the Commission at Memphis was for several months paid by the Commanding General, at the rate of \$50 per month.

<sup>3</sup> A surgeon, in acknowledging the receipt of supplies at a very opportune moment, says, "Since entering the army, nearly four years ago, it has been my design that one-tenth of the income in my commission should be appropriated to charitable purposes connected with the army."

Commission is to use without interest until called for, and in case of his death the whole sum is to go into the treasury. A lieutenant in the Ninth New Hampshire regiment said, "Should the Christian Commission be given up by the people, I believe the army would support it by their contributions."<sup>1</sup> The men in the navy did not forget that the Commission was for all who were in the national service, and they were ready also to show their sympathy with their brethren on shore. As representative of many may be mentioned the action of the crew of the *Pocahontas*, who forwarded an address to the Commission, with \$135 in money. The "naval and civil officers, mechanics, and employés" at the Charlestown Navy Yard contributed at one time the sum of \$6,432.26; and the men at the Portsmouth and Kittery Navy Yard gave each the income of a day's labor, amounting in all to \$4,000.

There was a large list of individual contributions, where the motive for the gift was often in good part aside from the special needs of the Commission,—the Commission becoming the medium through which some

<sup>1</sup> Rev. E. P. Smith writes from the Army of the Cumberland:—"We are having some interesting donations,—not large but full of meaning. The Twenty-fifth Illinois regiment has taken its *third* collection for the cause, of course without a suggestion from us. Yesterday a young soldier came in, his clothes looking as if they had seen a hard campaign, and asked if we had paper and envelopes to sell. I said, 'No; we have nothing to sell, but we give to men in hospitals and to any soldier who wants to write at our table.' 'Is that the way you do it?' said he, drawing out his purse; 'well, I want you to keep the establishment going till you have spent that, at any rate,'—throwing down a two-dollar greenback. Another soldier read the heading on our writing-paper, took out a dollar and laid it down, saying, 'That greenback is well spent, whatever has come of the rest.' Some hand us two dimes, and so on, to ten dollars. The amount received in this way is not large, but every dime is from overflowing gratitude or a full appreciation of our work."

personal affection or emotion found expression. An occasional check for \$500 was received from some person who gave neither name nor date, as a "thank-offering for God's goodness," or in acknowledgment of "dependence upon God's bounty,"—the identity of the giver being known only from the uniformity of the writing. A gentleman in Wisconsin sent perhaps a dozen letters, averaging a half-dozen words each, and enclosing from \$10 to \$30. An "elderly lady of limited means, who had dressed plainly and lived sparingly that she might aid in some way her country's defenders," sent \$125.50 in gold (worth double that sum in currency) to the Brooklyn treasury, but would give no name. A "servant girl," whose wages for the year amounted to \$91, sent \$25 to the Commission. Mr. Chamberlain, of Cincinnati, received a five-dollar bill from a dying soldier, with the simple words: "This is all I have to leave on earth; I want to give it to the best friend I ever had,—the Christian Commission;" also a two-dollar bill from a dead soldier's mother, with the statement, "This was all John had when he died; and as the Christian Commission was instrumental in bringing him to Christ, I know he would want to give it to that Commission were he alive." A soldier's mother gave five dollars which had been pledged to the Commission by her son while in a rebel prison, after having there received aid from the Commission; he was afterwards exchanged and fell in battle. Numerous keepsakes and heirlooms, many of them of large intrinsic value, found their way from among the treasures of the households into the resources of the Commission,—articles of jewelry, specimens of fine art, and historical mementos. Some of these were

disposed of at a heavy advance upon their original cost. A lady in Philadelphia, whose sons and grandsons were in the army, one of each having fallen in the service, sent two valuable India shawls, the bequest of a recently deceased daughter. A widow in Chicago, whose son had fallen at Chickamauga, and whose grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, gave a one-dollar bill of Continental money that had been paid to the latter for his services; the bill afterwards sold for \$300. One who had lost a loved daughter sent \$600 to be expended upon an army chapel tent, which should be called the "Memorial Tabernacle." A lady who was much interested in the welfare of the army was suddenly stricken down by disease while away from home; the husband found a sum of money in her trunk, which was forwarded to the Commission as the offering of a "beloved wife and mother now in heaven." Mrs. Isabella G. Duffield, of Detroit, writes to Mr. Stuart, under date of Sept. 30, 1863:—"Having, with great thankfulness to God, heard that my youngest son is not wounded, and quite well at Chattanooga, I send you \$20, as a thank-offering from a mother for the preservation of her son at the battle of Chickamauga."

The individual offerings mentioned above varied in amount from a few cents to thousands of dollars. Instances were not wanting of annual subscriptions of \$1,000 to \$5,000,—with perhaps equal sums given in the intervals by the same persons, to meet some special call. Sometimes a church, or an ecclesiastical body, or a single person, would provide the salary of a permanent Delegate or agent. Frequently a Delegate would refuse to take from the Commission the sum appropriated for

his personal expenses while in the work; and the gentlemen chosen to address the Commission at its anniversaries often insisted upon performing the service at their own charges.

The occasions of social intercourse and entertainment were turned to account for the benefit of the Commission and the soldiers. An accustomed festive gathering of friends, or a little concert or exhibition by a school,—to which no thought of money-making was ever attached, and which had hitherto been without fee for attendance,—was now made to help forward the good work. And the attendance was larger because of the opportunity of giving. Sometimes the neighborhood gathering or the special entertainment was devised as the readiest means of providing expression for the desire to contribute. In the town of Tomales, California, occupied by farmers, where there were twenty houses and three hundred voters, a festival was given which netted for the Commission \$2,815.36. A parlor concert in Philadelphia brought in \$108. In June, 1864, the young ladies,—fifteen in number,—of the literary society in Knox Female Seminary, at Galesburg, Illinois, dispensed with their customary society badges, and sent the sum they had appropriated for that purpose,—\$50,—to the Commission. “It is a small offering,” they say, “but our hearts are in it, and we cheerfully give it, hoping that it may do good to some of our brave soldiers who are so nobly periling their lives in the defence of our country.” In the same month, the graduating class of young ladies,—forty-seven in number,—in the Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley, Massachusetts, relinquished their customary class badges,



and devoted the sum intended for that purpose,—\$180,—to the Commission. Their pastor went at that time as a Delegate to the army, and they sent the money by him, “with great heartiness and unanimity, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.” An exhibition of tableaux in Troy, New York, produced \$800. A small school of eleven girls, in Easton, Pennsylvania, gave a concert and raised \$125. A gentleman in Philadelphia gave an exhibition of his private art collection, which secured for the Commission \$1,200.

The Commission was largely indebted to the ladies for the efficiency and success of all the methods by which money was raised. Their presence and influence have been felt, even where not expressly mentioned, in the majority of the illustrations which have been given, and they were themselves most generous contributors. To solicit for funds, to prepare for an entertainment, and then preside over and direct it; to follow up all the details of the benevolent movement, making the needed explanations, excuses, and pleas, until the money was actually on the way to the treasury;—this continually devolved upon the women of the country,—besides the consulting, planning, cutting, sewing, assorting, packing, which were implied in every box of stores that came from their unwearied hands.

But in this enumeration of the sources of income to the Commission, the children must not be forgotten. They gave and they worked for the soldiers. They knit and they sewed; they made comfort-bags and housewives,—filling them and writing letters for them; they picked lint and they gathered fruit; they gave their holiday money, and they held entertainments of various

kinds, at which to raise more money. The cash contributions only will be noticed here. These were legion in number and not small in amount. A children's Fair in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, produced over \$1,300; one in Sing Sing, New York, over \$1,200; one in Erie, Pennsylvania, over \$500; one in Astoria, Long Island, over \$400; one in Kalamazoo, Michigan, \$150; one in New Haven, Connecticut, the same; and many others yielded smaller sums.<sup>1</sup> The Sunday-schools were active, often repeating their donations. One school in Pittsburg gave \$212; one in Columbia, California, \$123; and others an equal or larger amount. The individual offerings from the little ones were abundant, ranging from a few pennies to several dollars, and often accompanied with the simple and earnest expressions of their hearty interest in the matter.

The illustrations given above, representatives of many thousands perhaps equally entitled to be recorded, will show by what methods the treasury of the Commission was supplied. The work was constantly laid before the people, and they were asked for their sympathy, their prayers, and their contributions, and then they were left to act as their interest and circumstances might determine. The response, as the record shows, was spontaneous, continuous, and abundant. It was the free-will offering of piety and Christian patriotism, for the preservation of the nation, the salvation of men, and the honor of God.

<sup>1</sup> Two children, in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, held a fair in their father's parlor, and received \$1215.86. Two children at Newton Corner gave a concert, and received \$238.



with, under the direction of the proper officers, in furtherance of the objects of the Commission.

His services will be rendered in behalf of the Commission, without remuneration from or expense to the Government.

His work will be that of distributing stores, where needed, in hospitals and camps; circulating good reading-matter amongst soldiers and sailors; visiting the sick and wounded, to instruct, comfort and cheer them, and aid them in correspondence with their friends at home; aiding surgeons on the battle-field and elsewhere, in the care and conveyance of the wounded to hospitals; helping chaplains in their ministrations and influence for the good of the men under their care; and addressing soldiers and sailors, individually and collectively, in explanation of the work of the Commission and its Delegates, and for their personal instruction and benefit, temporal and eternal.

He is strictly enjoined, if with our forces when a battle is approaching, passing or passed, to abstain from reporting anything on the subject not authorized by the commanding officer, and in general strictly to observe all Army and Navy regulations, and abstain from casting reflections upon the authorities, military, medical and clerical.

All possible facilities and all due courtesies are asked for him, in the proper pursuance of any or all of these duties.

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*Chairman U. S. Christian Commission.*

The following are the Instructions above referred to, and were furnished with each commission:—

### INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

#### ABOUT ENTERING UPON THE WORK.

Prior to entering upon the work of the Commission, each Delegate is required to sign the following pledge upon the third page of his commission, with the conditions of which he is expected strictly to comply:—

“I agree and pledge myself, in accepting this commission, to fol-

low the instructions given with it, to go to the field to which I may be sent, take the position which the Agent shall assign to me, continue in the work not less than six weeks, unless sooner released by special permission of the Agent or one of the General Officers of the Commission, and to make a full report of my work at the close of my term of service."

Upon the back of the commission are blanks for the Agents of the Commission to fill; one showing the time the Delegate reported for duty, and the other the time and reason of his close of labor. When the Delegate reaches his field, he will present his commission to the Agent, and have the first blank filled, and before leaving will have the second one filled.

The first thing, on arriving in the field to which they are sent, Delegates will report for duty to the General Field Agent, who will assign them their stations.

The Field Agent will see that the Delegates are supplied with whatever is needed for distribution amongst the soldiers, and for their own subsistence.

Whenever a Delegate assumes independence of the Field Agent, and goes to any part of the field to which he is not assigned or directed, or visits about from one part to another, confusion is created, and his services are lost, or worse than lost, to the Commission.

On the other hand, the Delegate, when assigned to his station, should not fail of employing most prayerfully all his own ingenuity, energy, and enterprise in carrying on and extending the work.

#### DUTIES OF DELEGATES.

The various duties of Delegates from the United States Christian Commission to *The Field*, *The Hospital*, and *The Battle-Ground*, may be summarily stated as follows:—

Visiting hospitals, camps, and battle-fields for the instruction, supply, encouragement, and relief of the men of our army, according to their various circumstances;

Distributing stores, where needed, in hospitals and camps;

Circulating good publications amongst our soldiers and sailors;

Aiding chaplains in their ministrations and influence for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the men under their care;

Encouraging special and stated meetings for prayer amongst the men in the field and in the hospital ;

Encouraging soldiers and sailors to communicate freely and frequently with their friends, aiding them to do it, and, if need be, writing for them, especially when they are sick or wounded ;

Addressing the men personally and collectively, to encourage them in every right way, discourage every vice, give them information from the people and from home, explain the work of the Commission in their behalf, cheer them to duty, and, above all, persuade them to become reconciled to God through the blood of His Son, if they have not already done so, and if they have, then to be strong in the Lord, resolute for duty, earnest and constant in prayer, and fervent in spirit, serving the Lord ;

In aiding the surgeons on the battle-field in the kind care and removal of the wounded, giving them food and drink, and everything needed to mitigate suffering and aid recovery, or, if dying, point them with prayer to Jesus, and give them Christian burial. In short, striving to do all that man can do to meet the wants of brethren far from home and kindred.

Glancing at these several duties, it will be seen that they imply not only three separate fields, but *three classes of Delegates*, each having duties distinct, and each requiring specific instruction.

#### I.—DELEGATES TO THE FIELD.

In all cases where wisely practicable, the Delegate to the field will be stationed, by the General Field Agent, somewhere in the army where he will have subsistence for himself and supplies for distribution furnished him, and where he may conduct or assist in religious services, see and instruct those who may call, and from which he may go forth from time to time to do good, as he may find opportunity. Regiments having chaplains should be supplied through them, and all services or meetings in such regiments should be under direction or by invitation of their chaplains. A chaplain's regiment is his peculiar parish, and there should be no intrusion upon it : but, on the contrary, his authority and influence should be strengthened as much as possible.

The Commission regards the aid and supply of chaplains, *at their*

*own request*, as an important part of its work. Extreme instances may occur in which the neglect, indifference, absence, or ungodliness of the chaplain may justify or require the Delegate to do what he can for the good of the men, independently of their chaplain; but these cases are rare.

The work of the United States Christian Commission comprises, besides the religious services, etc., at the stations, the supply of field hospitals with such clothing, bedding, and stores as their necessities require; the distribution of stores and publications to all in the camps,—officers and men; personal individual intercourse with them, to instruct, cheer, and win them to Christ, or to stir them up to greater faith and zeal and activity for Christ; aiding and encouraging constant correspondence with their friends, by giving them paper and envelopes, or, if need be, writing for them and mailing their letters, and forwarding for them packages to their homes; securing the organization of religious societies, where practicable; encouraging meetings for prayer; aiding chaplains in their public services, and seeking opportunity to address regiments publicly and collectively; addressing them as Delegates of the Commission and as ambassadors for Jesus; and doing whatever else good common sense and warm Christian sympathy and true patriotism may dictate for the temporal and spiritual benefit of the men in the field.

To facilitate this work of the field, the Commission will, for the regular service, furnish its Delegates, if needed, not only with stores, clothing, and publications for gratuitous distribution, but wagons and horses for their transportation from the various depots of these things to the camps where they are to be distributed.

But, in case of exigencies demanding it, brigadier or major-generals, or other officers, may be requested to detail ambulances for temporary use; which they will readily do, if at all consistent with military necessities.

For the accomplishment of this field work it is always desirable to see first the commanding officer of the regiment, brigade, division, or corps in which it is to be done, and explain it to him; and also see and explain to such other officers as may be convenient and expedient, especially colonels of regiments, chaplains, and surgeons.

Officers should also be politely remembered in the distribution to them of such things as they may specially need.

Distribution to the men may be made in various ways, and should be so made as to have the things intended for them *actually placed in their hands*.

One plan for doing this is, with permission of the officers, to visit from tent to tent, so that each man may receive for himself such articles as can be given him.

Care and discretion must be exercised, to avoid inequality in distribution, lest the least modest should receive the most.

Occasions for addresses may be sought or accepted at the times of regular service, or at the close of a dress parade, or by having regiments assembled by order of their commander, at any time, for the purpose.

Addresses should always be brief, kind, tender, breathing of home, earnest and affectionate for the men, and fervent for Christ. No men in the world listen with deeper interest than our brave soldiers to living words of truth; none are moved more powerfully by generous and noble sentiments; none more hopeful for the power of the gospel and the labor of the servant of Christ; but they cannot be impressed or moved by abstractions or dry and dull discussions. Like powder, they are easily fired by the living spark, yet they cannot be moved by all the dead ashes and coals that can be heaped upon them.

#### II.—DELEGATES TO THE HOSPITALS.

The United States Christian Commission sends men to work in the hospitals, as volunteer assistants or chaplains, at the chaplain's request, or to act as volunteer chaplains in such hospitals as have not had chaplains appointed for them by the government,—not to work in hospitals which have chaplains, except when requested to do it. The Delegate to the hospital having a chaplain should therefore report himself first to the chaplain, as ready to assist him, and follow his instructions and counsels. He should also report himself to the medical director of the post, and to the surgeon in charge and his assistants, and work under their approbation. No delicacy, medicine, or stimulant should ever be given, especially to the sick or wounded in the hospitals, without the approbation of a surgeon; and in all matters at all influencing the recovery of patients the surgeon's instructions should be sought and implicitly followed.



Free and frequent distribution of good reading-matter in the hospitals; the establishment of stated and frequent meetings for prayer and conference; the occasional reading of the Scriptures, with singing and prayer, and exhortation, in such wards especially as are occupied by those unable to go out to the stated meetings, though not so ill as to be injured by such service; together with personal conversation and prayer with individuals, are the chief means by which the Delegate can benefit the men of the hospital. And in all this it is highly desirable not only to secure the approval, but also the aid, of the surgeons who are willing to render it.

For their temporal welfare and comfort, the distribution of clothing, when needed, aiding the men with paper, envelopes and stamps to write to their friends, and writing for them, in cases requiring it, and getting or doing anything whatever which may benefit them, are chief amongst the ways to be embraced by the Delegate.

### III.—DELEGATES TO THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Difficulties and discouragements are sure to meet those who attempt to reach any field where a battle is raging, or where a battle has just been fought. But no difficulty, however great, no obstacle, however formidable, short of impossibles and impassibles, should stop any Delegate of the Commission this side of the ground where the wounded may die for want of the aid he can render them. If the battle-field have fallen into the hands of the enemy, it may, indeed, be inaccessible; but if it be in the hands of our own army, his feet can carry him there, if all other means of conveyance should fail him. *Go there he should*, however weary the way, great the alarm, or many there may be turning back or dissuading him from going on.

His accoutrements should be a badge, a blanket, and strap; a haversack containing a towel and soap, crackers and dried beef, and other stores, for his own use, and to give to the wounded; a bucket to carry water or coffee in, and a cup to serve it out to the wounded; stimulants, with beef tea in cakes, etc.; a small lantern, candles and matches for night work; and a small Bible, to use with the dying and in burying the dead. A warm undershirt, and a woollen shirt over it, strong plain clothing, strong easy shoes or boots, with a cap or soft hat, make the best personal outfit.

## GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Delegates receive *no pay* for their services, but their expenses are borne by the Commission. Money for expenses, if need be, is advanced, and the Commission has subsistence arrangements for Delegates at all stations made by field agents.

Three classes of talent and adaptation are required in the Delegate Work,—*Preaching, Business, and Working.* The enlistment of ministers, who can command audience in the open air, of rank and file, is of first importance. Next, perhaps, and quite as indispensable, is it to secure those who have a knowledge of the world, experience in business, and ability in affairs. Scarcely less in value are the services of those who are adapted to interest and benefit others in social meetings and personal intercourse. Four things are indispensable in all,—piety and patriotism, good common sense and energy. Men who do not succeed elsewhere should never be sent to the army, for they will surely fail.

None should be accepted who desire to visit the army, or a battlefield, for any purpose whatever aside from the work of the Commission. No matter what the position or ability of the man may be, or how worthy the object he has in view, if he does not wish to put himself under the direction of the Commission and its field agents, and make it his paramount business to do the proper work of the Commission, he should not be sent as a Delegate. It is right and proper to aid all worthy men in worthy objects, by letters or otherwise; but the name and facilities of the Commission are sacred to the purposes of its organization, and cannot be lent to any one for any private purpose. He cannot be commissioned. That such a person is willing to pay his own expenses to the field, and on it, does not alter the case. Even if he were by contribution to add largely to the means of the Commission, besides paying his own expenses, it would be giving the name and aid of the Commission in getting passes for private ends under color of a sacred public purpose.

Delegates, when enlisted, should be instructed specially to report themselves on the field to the field agent, and put themselves under his direction, and should stand pledged to do it. The Commission is greatly injured whenever Delegates refuse to comply with our regulations and instructions, and perhaps most of all by those who *visit*

*the various points of interest* as self-appointed inspectors or as curiosity-seekers, instead of entering heartily into the work at such points as may be assigned to them.

As the U. S. Christian Commission aims to appoint Christian gentlemen as Delegates, any suggestions about personal deportment may be superfluous. They understand perfectly well that their work is that of aiding others, not dictating to them. Officers are supreme in the field, and surgeons in the hospital and on the battle-ground. All others coming to their aid are present only by sufferance, and are subordinate, not in authority, and should hold themselves subject to orders, and place themselves under orders, and then do with their might whatever work their hands find to do, commending themselves to God and their own consciences, and to officers and surgeons, by the wisdom, energy and efficiency of their service, and by their gentlemanly Christian courtesy to all. Each one is provided with a pocket memorandum-book and pencil, and should use them freely in noting facts, names, incidents, dates and every thing of interest. Also, with paper, pen, ink, envelopes and stamps for his own use, as well as to give to those who need them. He should report his work often to the office of the Commission, with facts and incidents for publication; and immediately on his return from the work he should report the fact to this office,<sup>1</sup> in person or by letter, in order that the proper record may be made on the books of the Commission.

A blank form, entitled "Delegate's Discharge," is furnished to each Delegate with his commission. This blank should be carefully and faithfully filled out. The Delegate and agent will co-operate to this end. That it be properly filled and returned, either in person or by mail, to the office where the commission was received, will be the required condition of settlement for the Delegate's expenses.

All faithful chaplains should be sought out and aided as far as possible, and informed that, by written application to the nearest office of the Commission, aid of almost any kind for their work could be obtained and sent to them free of expense.

Success in the work, whether in camp, the hospital, or on the battle-field, will depend, under the blessing of God, very much upon the faithfulness with which the Delegate uses his unparalleled opportu-

<sup>1</sup> Blankets, haversacks, straps, badges, etc., to be returned to the nearest office of the Commission.

nity of personal conversation, and brings home the gospel directly, wisely, kindly to the hearts and consciences of the soldiers he meets, wherever he meets them. A heroism not inferior to that which charges to the cannon's mouth, to capture the battery, is required on the part of those who would conquer under the banner of the cross and take captives for Jesus.

And finally, this whole work, in any and every department, should be pushed with Christ-like earnestness. "Work while it is day," the words of Jesus when about to open the eyes of the blind man found by the wayside; or those other words of his childhood, characteristic of his whole life, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" should be our watchwords. The wounded and sick in the hospital will soon pass away to the army, or the home, or the judgment,—the living in the camp of to-day may to-morrow be hastened away to the field of carnage. What we do must be done quickly; even so let us do. Amen.

#### THE DELEGATE AT HOME.

The Christian Commission does not rely upon a paid collecting agency to raise the large sums needful for its work. In this, as in the field department, the voluntary services of the Delegates have been cheerfully tendered, and have proved effective. Every Delegate is requested to ask at the office, where he hands in his equipment, for a bundle of publications and collecting cards; and on his return home, to state the things his eyes have seen and his ears have heard to his neighbors, and give them opportunity to offer their contributions, remitting them to the most convenient Branch, or to the Central Office; and to furnish the local papers with brief graphic details and incidents of his work.

*By order of the U. S. Christian Commission,*

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman.*

PHILADELPHIA, *September 15, 1864.*

The Delegate system was the distinction and the strength of the Christian Commission. Whatever was peculiar in its operations, as compared with other societies, grew out of this system, and whatever of effi-

ciency the Commission attained must be referred mainly to the labors of these volunteer Delegates and the manner in which their labors were directed.

The work of the Delegates has been so frequently spoken of in the course of these Annals that no extended statement of its character is requisite here. The necessity and value of such work are obvious at a glance. It implies no criticism or complaint of the government to say that many lives were saved, much suffering relieved, and much comfort secured by the presence and labors in the army of the Commission's volunteer Delegates. The government sought to give effect to the desire of the nation that the army should be well cared for, but the government at the outset of the war was ignorant of the best methods of securing this end. Elevation to official position did not at once give the requisite knowledge and skill for fulfilling its duties; and hence the civilian, who had simply the common experience of practical life, was often little if any inferior to the medical or military officer in the unforeseen emergencies of the early campaigns. And frequently these emergencies, of constant occurrence, and yet occurring at times and under conditions that defied calculation, suddenly devolved an extra amount of labor upon the surgeons and chaplains, that could not be provided for in the regular appointment of these officers without making the number so large as to encumber and otherwise weaken the army. Oftentimes also the movements of the army were such as to demand the temporary neglect at least of the sick and wounded by those whose ordinary service was for their welfare.

As illustrating some of these cases, a few facts may be

cited from the operations of the Commission. When the first delegation went to the army, in May, 1862, they reported themselves, unheralded and unknown, to the Medical Director at Fortress Monroe. They found work immediately. A loaded hospital transport was at the wharf, with three hundred sick and wounded, ready to start for some Northern city, and nurses were greatly needed. Similar assistance was called for among the inmates of the hospitals at the Fortress, and the still greater number at Yorktown. The Delegates showed themselves willing and apt in their new duties, ready for whatever service was most urgent, however unusual or laborious it might be, endeavoring to help in every way possible and careful not to hinder. They soon gained the confidence of the medical officers and of the men, and these first labors became the type of all that were subsequently performed by the Commission.

At Gettysburg, in 1863, the army was hurried on after the retreating rebels, another engagement being anticipated before they recrossed the Potomac. Every available man was required for this movement. Of necessity the thousands of wounded were left at Gettysburg, with inadequate provision for their care. It is impossible to estimate the suffering and loss of life that must have ensued had it not been for the extra-governmental relief afforded,—relief which it was beyond the power of the government to bestow. The citizens were eager to share everything they possessed with those who had defended them at such sacrifice, and the Commission, adding its own stores and co-operating with other societies, could use its multitude of Delegates in applying the means of relief in the most direct and economical

manner. Those who were most competent to form an opinion confirmed this view of the case by their official testimony. Besides the statements of soldiers and their officers, and the regimental and hospital surgeons, the Medical Inspector of the Army (Dr. John M. Cuyler) wrote to the Chairman of the Commission,—“The aid afforded us by the Christian Commission has been immense. Your profuse generosity and indefatigable and kind attentions doubtless saved many lives and gladdened the hearts of thousands.” And the Surgeon-General, William A. Hammond, glancing at the peculiar features of the case, wrote,—“I beg that you will accept my most heartfelt thanks, for the devotion to the service of the sick and wounded soldiers of Gettysburg manifested by the Christian Commission and its agents. Owing to the military necessities of the occasion, the suffering would have been much greater than it was, but for the aid afforded the medical officers by the benevolent individuals who came to their assistance.”

In the disastrous movement of the Army of the Potomac on Mine Run, in the last days of November, 1863, the timely presence of the Commission's Delegates prevented much suffering. The army had cut loose from its base, hoping to establish a new one, and no supplies were accessible except such as were carried in the march. After a skirmish, in which the advance corps was repulsed with severe loss, a general engagement was not ventured upon, and the army was compelled to find its way back to its previous encampment at Brandy Station, in very cold weather and over terrible roads. The casualties were mainly in the Third Corps. For several days the wounded, about six hundred in number, were

largely dependent upon the little band of Christian Commission Delegates, and their small stock of supplies, for subsistence and attention. The Surgeon-in-chief of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps, Dr. Charles E. Cady, wrote to the Chairman,—“The wagon of the Commission was constantly at the hospital in the field, and with the ambulance train during the retreat, and your agents seemed indefatigable in dispensing necessary food, medicine, bandages, stimulants, etc., to our wounded and sick; and I know that, through their enterprise and humanity, a great amount of suffering was alleviated. For six days and nights your agents were constantly employed in their work of Christian mercy,—six bitter cold days and nights did they labor without cessation.” There was a need of similar service, and it was similarly rendered, in most of the engagements of the armies East and West, after the Commission began its active operations.

Another large class of cases which required extra-governmental aid was where the soldiers became separated from their regiments. Under such circumstances the soldier was shut off to a great extent from the provisions of government, although there might be abundance near at hand. And necessarily so. In military regulations, where subordination and responsibility are essential to efficiency and safety, the simple word of a soldier as to his wants could gain no attention. He must present the requisition or order of the proper officer. Without this he must be neglected, even if he should die from the neglect. Otherwise the bonds of responsibility would be broken, discretion and not authority would become the law of the service, and the



army would be hopelessly demoralized. And there seems to be no safe medium between the most rigorous enforcement of these regulations and their entire abandonment. Everybody must be held to strict account for his movements, or nobody can be. What was popularly called "red tape," although at times seemingly cruel, and at times also applied with unnecessary rigor to those who were not connected with the military establishment, was the salvation of our army. The only immediate object of an army's existence is the destruction of its enemy, and whatever interferes with this must be prohibited. Better that many who are in exceptional circumstances should perish than that discipline should be destroyed. But these exceptional cases, in armies so immense, and covering such a vast territory, were numbered by hundreds of thousands. Companies or squads of men sent out on special service, disabled men who fell behind in the march, furloughed men as they were going to or from their homes,<sup>1</sup> furnish familiar exam-

<sup>1</sup> The following incident was published in the *Philadelphia Press* of September 16, 1864,—where it first came to the knowledge of the Commission:—  
"About three weeks ago the writer was passenger on a West-bound express train of the Pennsylvania Central. Among the many passengers was a very sick soldier and his devoted wife. She had been watching with him for weeks in a hospital near Washington City; and, in their anxiety to get home, they had started too soon. He seemed to sink with exhaustion, until, unable to sit alone, he reclined upon his wife's shoulder. The wife wept, and those near her could scarcely restrain from tears as they looked upon the pale, emaciated soldier and his care-worn wife. Presently a young, delicate-looking man approached, wearing upon his left breast the badge of the Christian Commission. He entered into conversation with the soldier's wife, and soon manifested a deep interest in her case and that of her sick husband. He aided in supporting the weak man, greatly to the relief of the wife. After going a few miles, at a stopping-place the Delegate left the car a moment, and returned with a good supply of delicacies, such as would refresh the sick man and his worn-out companion. He paid constant attention to the two, until, arriving at Pittsburg,

ples. These men were in frequent need of assistance,—as clothing, food, lodging, and nursing. Their wants could be properly met only by a voluntary association, which, while not interfering with army regulations, could investigate and relieve each case upon its own merits, and so establish no precedent for government nor embarrass its action. An apt illustration, one among many, is given in the operations of the Commission at Cairo. That post was the gateway to the armies in the South. Multitudes of soldiers were continually passing to and fro. Many, on their way home, were destitute of everything except transportation. Without some extra-governmental aid they must have suffered. The Delegates of the Commission were there, to hunt up, investigate, and relieve the cases of need. The following is from the report of the agent at Cairo, Mr. J. D. Wyckoff, for a single month:—

In the month of May, 1865, 93 days' labor have been bestowed upon this field. The Delegates have made 65 visits to the hospitals, transports, gunboats, and regiments here; preached 12 times, and attended 13 prayer-meetings outside the rooms. 32 letters have been written for those who could not write; 89 have received special aid for their poor crippled bodies; and 165 have been directed personally to the Great Physician, who can heal their crippled souls. Of

he could go no farther with them. He left the car as soon as it stopped, but soon returned, handing the lady checks for her baggage, which he had rechecked to her order. Then he obtained help and carried the sick soldier tenderly to another train, and had the two comfortably prepared for their journey farther. He then offered the lady some money, which she politely declined, as not in need of it. The Delegate of the Commission then took leave of the sick soldier and his wife, and both wept tears of gratitude, uttering their 'God bless you and the Christian Commission you represent.' I never before knew much of the Commission, nor did much for it. Hereafter I shall.

"A LADY PASSENGER."

the 3,075 letters written in the rooms, 1,880 were stamped by the Christian Commission. We have distributed 736 Testaments, 1,627 hymn-books, 6,225 soldiers' books, 8,380 pages tracts, 14,805 religious and secular papers, 184 quires of paper, and 10,350 envelopes. We have likewise given out 420 shirts, 130 pairs drawers, 65½ pairs socks, 95 house-wives, 124 napkins, 75 towels, 25 arm-slings, 50 bottles cordial and dysentery-cure, and 76 miscellaneous articles and packages; besides 1,538 meal-tickets to 917 soldiers and sailors, who represented 21 different States.

The daily prayer-meetings were full of interest, and usually well attended, and in them the Master gave us many precious visits. I shall never forget the month of May, with its thousands of sick and wounded soldiers. It was the first great wave of the homeward tide. Southern hospitals were emptied. The doors of prisons viler than the world ever shuddered at before were thrown open. The worn and scarred heroes of Forts Spanish and Blakely, at Mobile, of Selma, and that terrible march through Florida swamps to the defences of Mobile, were released as speedily as possible, scarcely waiting for the formalities of martial law, and all,—with what was left of limb and life,—turned homewards, to lie on the decks of infested steamers, and ride in the heated and dusty cars, without a cent of money, and nothing to eat but uncooked rations. Noble, uncomplaining heroes! Their work is done, and their country will bless them for it. Every loyal home circle will build its grateful monumental altar, and gathering around it,—the fathers and the children and the children's children,—with tears and benedictions, they will bless our "brave boys in blue." May God bless them too!

This aspect of the Commission's work, as a voluntary relief agency, through the ministrations of its Delegates, is clearly presented by Rev. E. P. Smith, in a communication to Mr. Stuart, dated February 13, 1865, as follows:—

It is possible that the observation of one of your agents, more than two years in the field where your stores have been distributed directly to the soldiers, may be of service to you in forming your own estimate, and helping others to appreciate the need of volunteer aid to soldiers

outside the military channels. It is not true that such outside aid is indispensable to the prosecution of the war. The history of the endurance and privations of our soldiers has shown that nothing is absolutely essential. They can march barefooted, go on quarter rations, lie days and nights in their wounds and blood when they fall, uncared for, and still the campaigns go on. They endure it and keep in the ranks, or they fall out and go to the hospital, disabled for life, or they die, and recruits take their place in the ranks, and the fight goes on. The exact statement is, not that volunteer aid is essential to our army, but that, without interrupting army movements, it saves a vast amount of individual suffering and many lives. The argument is not, that the rebellion could not be conquered without it, but that with it we can bring untold relief to men who would otherwise suffer and die as the natural result of military hardships and privations.

Nor does this arise from any poverty in government supplies, or indifference to the comfort of the soldiers. It comes from the exigencies of military operations. There is no arm of the service so essential to its very life as "red tape." Officials must be held to strict accountability in the use of government property, and no discretionary power granted. A quartermaster cannot issue a sheet or a blanket to a man because he is freezing, nor a commissary give rations to a man simply because he has not had food for forty-eight hours. The official must have a voucher, and the shiver and hunger of a soldier will not make one.

Here is a man, for instance (and I cite this as one in a thousand like it, in everything essential for the illustration, that have come under my own eye), in the Zollicoffer Barracks at Nashville. He has just come from the hospital. You see at a glance that he is only a convalescent. You know that, by a general order, the hospitals have just been cleared to make room for freshly-arrived men. This man, among others, has been sent away in the exigency. He lost his knapsack when he was carried from the field to the hospital, and on his partial recovery he comes to these cold barracks without bed, or blanket, or overcoat, and to-morrow he is to go out into the fortifications on garrison duty, while the able-bodied men join in the chase for Hood. There are ten thousand shirts and blankets at the quartermaster's, within a block of the barracks, but he cannot draw one

There is no possibility for that soldier to get a shirt or a blanket till he shall reach his regiment. But that is fifty miles away, and hurrying on still farther. The soldier is in no condition to join them, and would die in the attempt. The government could not provide for such an emergency without giving an official discretionary power to issue as needy cases may arise, and that would give an open door to an unlimited corruption. I have a quilt on hand, sent by some aid society, and a blanket, and give at once, just as you would do in Philadelphia after you have satisfied yourself of the need of a sufferer. Without that personal aid the convalescent would have gone back to the hospital in two days, and with a relapse of his fever or diarrhoea, and perhaps a few days would have found his name on the record of the soldiers' cemetery. These cases are occurring all along the line. They turn up at all our stations, sometimes by the dozen and hundred in a day.

In the time of battle the volunteer assistant fills a much more important gap in supplies for the comfort of the men. The hospital wagon, which contains the medical stores, instruments, hospital furniture, and supplies of a brigade or division of men, is drawn by four horses, and cannot safely take on more than 1,500 or 2,000 pounds, often not over 1,200. That division is liable to be drawn into a severe fight, like that of Hatcher's Run last week, and may lose in wounded, in a few hours, 500 or 1,000 men. There is no possible method by which the division hospital can be prepared for such an emergency, without being heavily laden with baggage wagons, such as would greatly encumber army movements. The result inevitably is, that those men are brought in, sometimes after lying all night on the field, and receive such rations as can be found in the knapsacks of the soldiers. There is nothing in which to make a supply of coffee or soup, even if the materials were at hand. There are not shirts or socks to take the place of those soaked in blood or cut from mangled limbs. The men must wait until they can be taken back from this flying hospital and put in comfortable quarters, and be nursed in the regular way, where all issues to them can be perfectly vouched for. Oftentimes they must be carried, hungry and faint, to wait their time on the operating table. Just here comes our supply wagon, which is foot-loose, and can go from one division to another, wherever the call is, and if necessary all the wagons we have

in the army can be brought up, and all the force of a hundred Delegates given to that division. The government cannot do that, without having just such men and a dozen hospital wagons to follow with each army division, and then it will be obliged to violate a fundamental rule and give discretionary power to those in charge of stores.

In the fight before Nashville, at five of the flying hospitals, the men were all fed by the Commission from two to three and four days. There was no other provision for them, except the rations which the wounded men brought from the battle-field in their haversacks, not enough for one meal even of that sort of food. A hospital cannot purchase any delicacies until a hospital fund is accumulated through the commutation of rations, and that fund is not available till the end of the first month. Many of the hospitals in the field are temporary, and may be broken up before the proceeds from a fund are realized. In such cases every can of milk or fruit given by us is so much extra to their means of comfort. Without some such outside aid they could have had nothing of the kind.

I give these instances to show that with stores in hand, and a desire to help others, we cannot but save distress of the severest kind, and very many lives otherwise lost to friends and country. It is my sober conviction that, with comparatively slight discount, the relief-stores sent to the field are just so much added to the physical comfort of men who, at the best, suffer beyond anything that friends at home can be made to believe, and very often it is a relief applied at the point where life and death are in the scale for decision.

The manner in which the Commission grew into this position of a voluntary Christian relief agency is thus described in the closing Annual Report:—

The Commission felt at the first that the work undertaken was unique. Experience in other benevolent organizations could furnish little guide here, and consequently they were obliged to begin the field work with no prescribed plan or method, except that it should be Christian, and in accordance with Christian precept should do good to all as there was opportunity, by ministering to the want of every soldier and sailor that could be relieved. The idea of *direct* relief, of sending men to distribute the gifts from home *in person* to the

suffering men, soon appears prominent. Then the volunteer system of unpaid labor, for a term not less than six weeks, is adopted, first for its economy, but is afterwards continued for its efficiency and adaptation to the peculiarity of the work.

It was found by experience that nothing was more needed by the soldier, in his long absence from home, than these fresh invoices of home-feeling,—the piety and solicitude of the sanctuary and fireside brought to the field by these frequent changes of Delegates; and it was soon found that friends at home desired nothing so much as the fresh, reliable pictures, by those returned laborers, of a soldier's trials, and his gratitude and readiness to receive religious truth. There was a manifest disadvantage in this constant introduction of new workers to the field, but it was more than compensated by the fact that they were *new*. Their freshness in strength and zeal and enthusiasm, and especially in sympathy for the suffering, more than duplicated their power.

Our experience in the field has justified the three distinguishing characteristics of the labor of the Christian Commission as a relief agency for the army, viz., that it should be direct, voluntary, and Christian. The organization of our field labor, under the direction of the field agents, grew from first to last into compactness and system,—but always around these three characteristics of the relief undertaken, that it should be personal, without pay, and Christian.

A permanent general field agent in each army, with his assistants, one or two in each army corps, have been sufficient to give direction and control to all the Delegates who volunteered their services for the term of six weeks. The character of the Delegates, for the most part earnest, responsible men, fresh in strength and zeal, coming out at a sacrifice, and with a corresponding mind to work, made the duty of directing so many, even in untried labor, comparatively easy. Thus, on an average, through the permanent services of each agent, we have made available volunteer labor equivalent to the continuous services of eight men; and from the five thousand volunteers thus directed we have secured the choicest talent and piety of the land, and in many instances such services as could have been secured on no other plan. The amount of unpaid labor thus brought to the army is equivalent to the labor of one man for more than five hundred years.

The second characteristic of the relief, personality, has also justified itself. It is better to go to a man in trouble than to send to him. The people could not go, nor could the family friends. The Delegates of the Commission were the family representatives. That spirit was constantly inculcated, that the Delegate was the father or brother of every soldier he met, and what the absent one would do, if in his place, that he was to do; and it has been extremely gratifying to see how generally and thoroughly this feeling has prevailed among the Delegates, and how readily it has been detected by the soldiers, until the badge of the Commission became an invitation to the soldier to tell all his troubles even to a stranger, and oftentimes to commit his watch and purse to that stranger's care without taking a receipt or asking his name. It was this personal relief that was needed to supplement provision made by the government for the wants of a great army. It was not that the government could not afford the expense of comforts and delicacies, but because it could not give the personal attention necessary to individual cases. Regulations provide abundantly for the army as a whole. But in a million of men, amid the shifting emergencies of campaigns, there will be exceptional cases of so large a variety that no regulation can provide for all. It is for these exceptional cases that army relief is needed, and they are to be relieved, not according to classified rules. Their wants and conditions are so peculiar that classification is impossible, else the government would have given the relief. They can be reached only by the ministrations of a friend giving himself personally to the work, and having within his reach the appropriate means. And it was to this personal relief that each Delegate was commissioned, in the name of the friends he represented and whose tokens of love he bore to the camp and hospital. This absence of constraining rules, and consequent freedom of action by the Delegates, for cases where necessary military rule had made the suffering, gave the Commission its peculiar power. In any question of supply the Delegate was enjoined to see what the soldier needed, and then to see that he got it.

Of the third characteristic little need be said. Piety is certainly no disqualification for disbursing public benefactions at discretion, and when in the nature of the disbursement no satisfactory vouchers can be given. The mode of bestowal will often double the value of



the gift. Said a Wisconsin soldier in our rooms at Chattanooga, "These socks warm a fellow before he gets them on." How is that? "The way he gets them." Often have soldiers read on our board at Nashville, "If you are in trouble speak to any man with the badge,—he is looking for you," and wiped tears from eyes that have looked death in the face without a quiver. Other things being equal, a Christian is the better man to go to the suffering. True piety will give a gentler touch to the hand that washes a wound and ties a bandage. It makes counsel more effective, and finds more readily the hidden channels of sympathy. It makes the agent or Delegate a better representative of home,—any home, Christian or not. To say this is not bigotry; it is loyalty to Christ and his truth.<sup>1</sup>

There are various ways in which the attempt might be made to estimate the labors and influence of the Commission's five thousand Delegates in the army. It might be said that their labors were equal to the continuous labor of one man for more than five hundred years; that they distributed among more than two millions of soldiers the contents of ninety-five thousand packages of stores and publications; that these distributions included nearly a million and a half of Scriptures, more than a million of hymn-books, more than eight millions of knapsack books, nearly three hundred thousand bound library books, nearly eight hundred thousand magazines and pamphlets, more than eighteen million copies of religious newspapers, and more than thirty-nine million pages of tracts; it might be said that these men preached more than fifty-eight thousand sermons, held more than seventy-seven thousand prayer-meetings, and wrote more than ninety-two thousand soldiers' letters. And yet these vast figures, with the eminently Christian work which they represent, are but

<sup>1</sup> *Fourth Annual Report*, pp. 19-22.

hints of the truth which they vainly endeavor to express. The presence in the army of such a body of Christian men,—giving themselves day and night, without fee or reward, for the comfort and encouragement of the wounded, weary, and sick,—was itself an influence of incalculable power. One must bring before the mind the peculiar conditions of army life,—the idle monotony of the camp, the lonely weariness of the march, the excitement of battle, the pain and solitariness of the hospital, with no sound or sight or association of home,—in order to appreciate the good effected by the simple presence of these representatives of Christian homes and sanctuaries. When a soldier passed within army lines for the first time, his feelings were akin to the home-sickness of one who enters a foreign country. In addition to the perils of war, which compelled him to think that he might never return, he was no longer his own master. His going and coming must henceforth be at the bidding of another. It was inevitable that memories and longings should be awakened of whose power he himself had never dreamed, and it was an unspeakable relief for him to meet with some one, fresh from the scenes of peace, in citizen's dress, wearing a pleasant, home-like face, unconnected with official routine and authority, to whom he could unburden his feelings and from whom he could receive timely sympathy and counsel. It was the custom of the Commission, as far as consistent with the exigencies of the service, to send Delegates among the troops from their own communities. Thus soldiers were often cheered by the sight of their loved pastor, or some well-known Christian friend, or at least some one who was familiar with their neighbor-

hood. These visits at once opened the soldiers' hearts to deeds of kindness and words of Christian exhortation, and were sure to prepare the way for many inquiries after friends and many messages to be carried back to them. Very often such Delegates were "agents of exchange" between the soldiers and their homes, for letters, photographs, and other mementos of mutual love. Many a man in hospital, sick rather in heart than in body, despondently refusing both medicine and food, has rallied and recovered under the gentle words and ministrations of some newly-arrived Christian Delegate. Many a reckless soldier, surprised at his own wickedness, but unable to resist the influences which environed him, has been checked in his course, and won to Christ, by the kind assurances that loved ones at home were thinking of him and praying for him, and that they had sent to him these messages and messengers of their love. "We are very sorry, but we can do nothing for you," said the Delegates to a man who had given them an account of his troubles. "I know you can do nothing," was his reply; "but I knew it would do me good to talk them over with you." Said a soldier, in visiting a Commission station, "There is one thing we can always get from you gentlemen, and that is sympathy." Said a poor and ignorant boy, dying in hospital, to an aged Delegate who was endeavoring to encourage him with Christ's promises, "Old man, your words will do me more good than the doctors will." Said Major-General Crittenden to Mr. Isaac Russell, of Louisville, "Tell the churches to send to the army, by Christian volunteers, *fresh invoices of home religion*, and they will do more to conquer this rebellion than by reinforcing us

with recruits." It has been frequently remarked by competent observers, that it is doubtful whether either the country or the army would have endured the protracted trial and struggle of the war, had it not been for the moral and religious influence exerted at home and in the field through the Christian Commission. It is of course impossible to prove such a statement, nor is it designed to claim an undue importance for the Commission. It is only intended to suggest that the Commission, especially through the agency of its multitude of Delegates, was the channel of reciprocal influences, between the soldiers and the people, by which both were morally elevated, encouraged, and sustained.

For the Delegates were not simply representatives among the soldiers of the homes and churches far away; they became also among those churches and homes the representatives of the distant soldiers. They not only carried expressions of sympathy and substantial relief to the absent, but they returned, as has been said, with many mementos and expressions of reciprocal affection. It was something to assure the soldier that he was thought of and prayed for; it was much more oftentimes to hear the soldier, by his camp-fire, in the chapel tent, or in the ward of the hospital, pray for those who loved and prayed for him. If a rich tide of Christian feeling and beneficence set in toward the army, a still richer tide of responsive gratitude and devotion rolled back over the nation. In truth, the nation and the army were one,—the soldiers were citizens in military dress and doing military duty, and the citizens were soldiers' assistants, working in person or by proxy wherever they could be most effective,—all

laboring and suffering for the same end and from the same motive, "that this nation, under God, might have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, might not perish from the earth." The Delegates of the Christian Commission did much to nourish and strengthen this unanimity of sentiment and activity. They went from all parts of the country into the army, and on their return they told what they had seen and heard. They delivered as many sermons and addresses about the soldiers as they had previously delivered to them, and so there was everywhere diffused a common sentiment and a common purpose. The Christian pulpit had been an important agency in preparing the nation for the war, and it was equally influential in sustaining and guiding public feeling throughout the struggle. No careful historian can adequately explain the uprising, endurance, benevolence, and success of the American people in the great rebellion, without assigning a prominent place to that deep and widespread religious feeling of which the Delegates of the Christian Commission were at once the exponents and the agents.

The work of the Commission was exclusively, in spirit and aim, a religious work. It is by this avowal, made at the outset and always adhered to, that they wish to be estimated and judged. What was done for the bodily and intellectual welfare of the soldiers was the offspring of religious motives. Patriotism and philanthropy are prominent among Christian virtues, although feebler and less pure forms of them may exist apart from Christianity. But above this, the Commission felt that the soldiers were sinful, accountable, and immortal men

They felt that only the blood of Christ can save the soul, and that for the soldiers, as for all others, repentance toward God and faith toward the Lord Jesus Christ are essential to salvation. "Had there been no interest of the soldier demanding our sympathy but the welfare of his body, the Christian Commission would never have been formed. It stands before Christendom as a monument of the faith of the American Church in the great doctrine of man's ruin, and the great fact of God's complete salvation. It is a testimony to all the earth, that Jesus Christ hath come into the world to save sinners; that a man must be born again, or he cannot see the kingdom of God. It hath arisen that it may go down to the soldier, to tell him of his need of a Saviour; to tell him of his need of the renewing power of the Holy Spirit; to lead him to repent of his sins, trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and find peace, comfort, joy, and hope in believing."<sup>1</sup> Hence the requirement that the Delegates of the Commission should be Christian men,—members in good standing of evangelical churches.<sup>2</sup> For they were, first of all, to remember the spiritual necessities of those to whom they ministered. They were to carry "home comforts to the homeless, friendly counsels to the friendless, and gospel messages to the Christless,"—and this last department of their service was the highest. It was an important and religious duty to assist the

<sup>1</sup> Rev. J. T. Duryen's Address at Christian Commission meeting, New York City, March 19, 1865.

<sup>2</sup> It will readily be admitted that there were among such church members many persons unsuitable for Christian Commission work, and that many persons suitable for much of the work were not members of any church; but the Commission could not attempt to decide upon individual cases, and hence the above rule was the only one practicable under the circumstances.

wounded, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the sick; but it was even more important that, while these Christian offices were being performed, the Christian disciple should be instructed and encouraged, and the sinner led to his Saviour. Hence the arrangements for circulating religious literature in so many forms and in such large quantities, and for holding religious meetings with the utmost frequency and at every possible point.

The gratuity of the Commission's services and benefactions must not be overlooked in estimating the elements of its strength and success. There could be no doubt in this case of the duty and propriety of gratuitous benevolence.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, the feeling of the people was that they *owed* to the army all that could possibly be done for it, and that hence their benefactions were not so much a gift as a debt of love. The soldiers received these services in a like spirit, for they were the services of brothers and friends, and were as free from the taint of mercenary considerations as the sweet courtesies of home. And so this entire charity was of that quality which is twice blessed. Said a modest German soldier, suffering from rheumatism, to a Delegate in Alexandria, "I should like a flannel shirt, sir; but I don't exactly like to be begging for it." "Begging for it!" was the reply; "why, my dear sir, these things are not *ours*, but *yours*, and we are simply sent here to see that you get them." The poor fellow was almost cured of his rheumatism before he left the room. It gave the Commission great

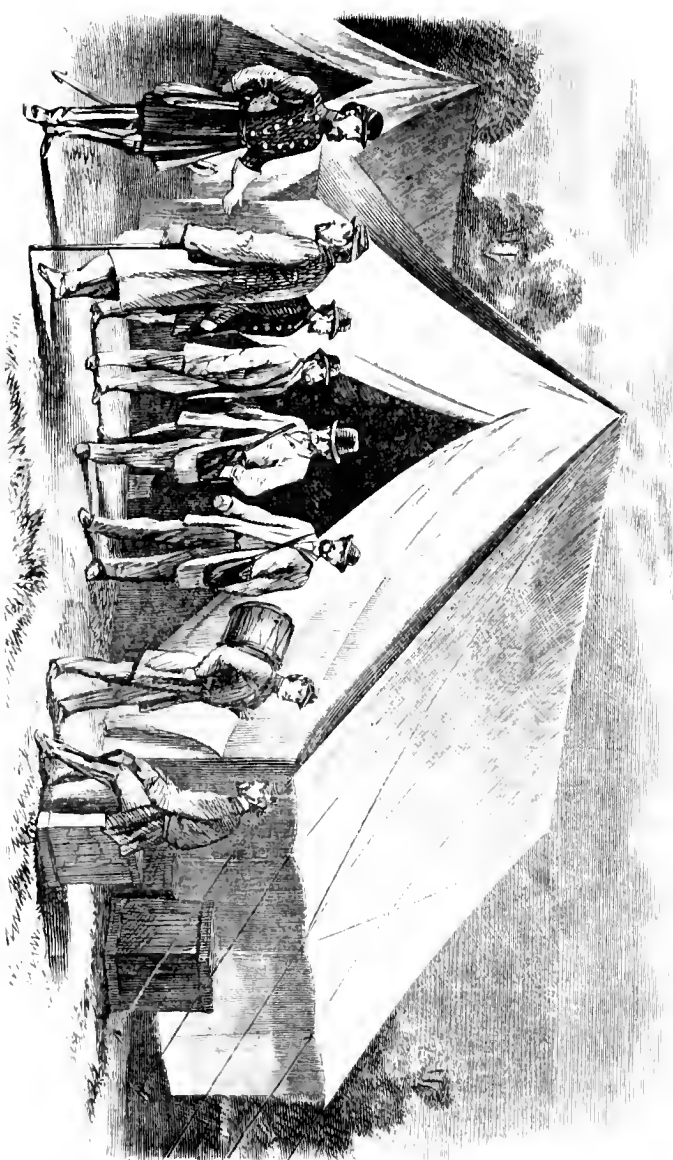
<sup>1</sup> A living English writer, familiar with the difficulties which beset a wise administration of benevolence, says:—"I believe, with the whole might of my convictions, that for human creatures to help one another freely, when that love which is the bread of life is given together with the bread that perisheth, honors both the giver and receiver, and can be degrading to none."

advantage at every point, that their stores were free and their Delegates were laboring without pay. Subordinate officers were more prompt in their co-operation and the confidence of the soldiers was more readily secured. Said the forwarding agent of a military railroad to a Delegate, "You must be making a great deal of money in the army." "Why so?" "We forward a great many boxes for you." "But we sell nothing; these boxes are the free gifts of the people at home, and are freely distributed by the Commission to every man that needs." "Is that the way you do it? Whenever I can serve you, let me know." And when the soldiers saw that the Delegates were ready to perform any needed service, however menial and laborious, although they were, for the most part, men unaccustomed to manual toil,—and the more earnest in their service because it was as free as the love which prompted it,—it is not strange that the most reluctant hearts were opened.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rev. David Weston, who labored in the "Old Factory" at Fredericksburg, in the spring of 1861, when the city was full of wounded, gives this account of the method and effect of their working:—"In the early morning, filling our haversacks, pockets, and hands with medicines, delicacies of food, articles of clothing, writing-paper, envelopes, Testaments, and other religious books, pamphlets, papers, tracts, and whatever else we had found to be needful, we would hasten to our places of labor. First, we would do what we could for the comfort of the body, - washing and dressing the wounds, washing the faces, hands, and bodies, changing the clothing, giving medicine and food such as sick men need, changing the position, trying in every way to make the wounded heroes comfortable and cheerful. The surgeons and nurses welcomed us, and co-operated with us, for their work was hard, and their hospital stores nearly exhausted, and for several days they shared with us their own rations, rather than suffer us to walk in the hot sun to the Commission rooms, nearly a mile, for our dinner. After doing what we could for the comfort of the body, we would bring in our books and tracts, and distribute to the wounded men, write letters for them to friends at home, talk to them of Jesus and of their own souls, read to them from the Bible, and pray with them. There was no difficulty in



STATION AT FORTRESS MONROE.





Many such instances have been given. Especially in their distinctive work of presenting the gospel, publicly and privately, the Delegates found their timely and gratuitous labors the best introduction. The man who, in an hour of extreme need, had been fed and nursed, was glad to talk with his benefactor about the wants of his soul and the provision for them in Jesus Christ. The Delegate could not well speak of the soul until he had cared for the suffering body, but when that was done the soldiers uniformly expected and welcomed religious conversation. On taking the steamer at Fortress Monroe for Baltimore, late one evening, a Delegate found one of those pitiful cases which were not uncommon during the war. A soldier had been brought on board from the hospital, and was lying on the bare floor of the upper saloon. His wounded right arm, severely inflamed, was swollen to thrice its natural size, while the rest of his body was wasted to a skeleton from the long prostration that had followed his injury. He was in charge of a brother, who had watched with him at the hospital until he was weary and sick, and now

approaching them, learning the feelings of their hearts, and impressing them with the importance of eternal things. They were ready and ever eager to hear. The fearful scenes they had witnessed, the dangers they had met, the sufferings they had endured, had softened and subdued them, and already directed the thoughts of many to the interests of their souls. Many were near to death and felt the need of salvation. Besides this, all felt that we had done them good. They could not but respect that religion that had prompted the benevolence to which they owed so much; they could not but listen to us as we urged its claims upon them. I heard no sneer at religion, Christians, or the church. The comforts which they all enjoyed had demonstrated to them that religion was not all emptiness. The Spirit of God was there, impressing all these thoughts upon them, and making it easy and pleasant work for us to labor for their souls. Often they would call, or send for us, to come and talk with them."

they were endeavoring to get home, although unfit to travel, lest longer delay should render the attempt impossible. The Delegate easily enlisted the assistance of others, procured a comfortable mattress, placed the invalid upon it, provided such things as were necessary and practicable, and then, taking his place as nurse and watcher, told the brother to give himself to rest and sleep until the boat reached Baltimore. It required neither much effort nor many words to commend the Divine Saviour and Friend to that lonely and listening boy, during the wakeful hours of the night.

The circumstances of their peculiar position among the soldiers made the Delegates watchful to use every opportunity for religious exhortation and instruction. Their Christian character and the special reason of their presence in the army were well known, and they were careful that the men should not be in doubt either of their motives or their errand. The officers were usually as ready to co-operate in the religious features of the work as in any other. Said a surgeon in the Washington House Hospital, the largest in Hagerstown, to Rev. Mr. Hotchkin, "I have work here, in these severe surgical cases, to keep me busy the whole day; but I will stop, to give you time for worship, any hour you wish. It will be good for the men." And the Delegates showed tact and facility in making current incidents and occasions contribute to the end which they had most at heart, often with immediate and happy results. Mr. Hotchkin, on the occasion just referred to, spoke to his company of mangled hearers about "Christ, the Great Physician, whose exceeding excellence is that His services are of surest and highest avail when the

skill of the earthly physician utterly fails." "The next day," says Mr. H., "in passing along the dining-room, I heard a call, 'Preacher! preacher!' I went to the bed from which it came, and said to the sufferer, 'My poor friend, how do you feel?' 'Oh, better, better,' said he; 'better, a great deal.' 'Do you feel like getting well?' 'Oh, I don't know about that; but I have got the Doctor you told us about; he is my Doctor now; he has been with me all night; he is with me now, and I *am* better.' The sparkle of his eye and the glow of his face spoke all that he meant." Mr. Isaac Baker speaks of dressing the wounds of thirty men, and distributing food and clothing among them. One was lying with his eyes bandaged. "A shell had passed so close to his face as to deprive him of sight, the surgeon said, *forever*. I washed his eyes, and bound small wet pads upon them, and left him. The next morning I came around. He heard my voice, ran up to me and embraced me, saying that his eyes were nearly as good as ever. Then was the golden moment of my privilege in Christ. I asked him if the eyes of his faith had been enlightened, if he had yet seen Jesus. He was melted down, confessed his sins, and promised reform." Rev. Mr. Flint, in going one day among the prisoners (Union soldiers) in the slave pen at Alexandria, Va., found most of them engaged in playing cards. He wished to gain their attention without offending them. After distributing his religious reading, coupled with personal conversation, among those not engaged at cards, he approached a company of players. "Perhaps you will take a game with me, this morning." "Oh yes, chaplain," was the reply, as they looked up suspiciously,

“we should be *glad* to play with *you*.” “But you will let me use my own cards.” “Certainly.” He opened a package of Scripture cards, each containing a verse, and began to distribute them. They were puzzled to know how they were to play with such cards. All who were not engaged in the game were now thoroughly interested to see how it would come out. The Delegate explained that each man should read his card and lay it down; and the man who had the best card should be declared winner of the rest. The game proved highly entertaining, and the men said they would keep it up, for it was much better than the other kind. At an opportune moment Mr. Flint said, “We have had a pleasant time together, men; now I wish to pray with you, and as many as wish me to do so will please hold up the hand.” Every hand was lifted, and then every knee was bowed upon the brick floor; and the slave-pen prison became a house of God,—as perchance it had been many times before, when filled with the human chattels of the slave-driver.

The reflex influence of this work upon the Delegates themselves was very great. First of all, they were thrown upon their own resources in the army, compelled to “rough it” as the soldiers did, and learned to be comfortable and cheerful with poor fare and rude accommodations. Their ingenuity and their self-reliance were developed. A Delegate who was among the wounded at Fredericksburg, in the spring of 1864, says, “The house and tents of the Commission were already filled with Delegates. I was obliged to build my own sleeping-room, which I did by tipping over two large boxes in the garden, one for my head and one for my

feet, laying boards between them and stretching some matting over them. My house did very well, except in rain storms, when it was somewhat leaky. I lodged there for a week." Again, the mingling of so many Christian men of every denomination was a pleasant and striking proof of the essential identity of the religion they professed and taught. It was a practical Christian union and co-operation on a large scale, perhaps in the only way that such union is now possible,—that is, in the doing of some great Christian work in whose importance and practicability all are agreed. Often in a company of Delegates there were as many Christian denominations represented as there were men; yet they came together without knowing or caring to know their several distinctive names. They were unanimous in their prayers, their aims, their labors; and that was sufficient for the time being,—ecclesiastical relations, by no means unimportant in themselves, were unimportant there. That Christianity in its simplest form, thus daily manifested in the lives and labors of these devoted men, should favorably and deeply impress the thousands who were witnesses of their religious zeal and recipients of their bounty, might be certainly anticipated. That such was the result has been many times illustrated by the unquestioning confidence of the soldiers in the Delegates, and by the multitudes which they were permitted to lead to Christ. And still further, the Delegates received for themselves an intellectual and spiritual quickening that remained as a permanent element of their future efficiency. There was such an eagerness for their ministry on the part of the soldiers, and such necessity for promptness and directness in all their

religious intercourse with them, that many were confirmed in the purpose to pursue, as far as practicable, the same methods in their work at home. Few Delegates returned from the field without expressing gratitude for the privilege of having been in the service. One says, "The fulness of the blessing flows back into one's own heart. My people were greatly benefited by my absence; and if they had not been, I think I have been enough better man for going to make it policy for them to send me again." Says another, who had been a successful pastor at home and a successful missionary in India, and who returned from the army stricken with mortal sickness from undue exertion (Rev. A. H. Danforth), "Yesterday I had a glorious time; preached four times,<sup>1</sup>—twice inside the tent and twice outside; I never preached to such hungry people; I have the best of material to work upon; and I cannot but feel that I am doing more good than I ever was in my whole life before." Such expressions as these are frequent: "In my ministry of twenty years, I have had no such period of active and blessed work." "I call upon my soul and all that is within me to bless the Lord, for permitting me to participate in this noble work." Says Mr. Duryea, speaking of an army audience, "Never shall I forget the look of those earnest eyes and the devouring intensity of those eager countenances. Oh, it was easy to preach. If you will give us in New York such listening, we will preach here before you in your sanctuaries as we are enabled to preach in the army. With such an audience as that you need only ask God's bless-

<sup>1</sup> One day, at Chattanooga, there were fifty-seven religious services conducted by ten Delegates; but such instances were not uncommon.



ing, then open your mouth and let the words gush out." "It was a new thing,—an experience never to be forgotten: an experience that will inspire many a heart, and strengthen the courage of many a Christian man, to do that sort of preaching at home which clinches the nail and makes it stand fast in a sure place."

It is not to be thought that the Christian Commission claims for its Delegates any special excellence or efficiency, as compared with the thousands of their brethren who were not able to visit the army. The Commission was, as has been said so many times, a representative body, and showed by a conspicuous example the practical and energetic piety which prevails in the ministry and membership of the American churches. Those who were providentially the responsible managers of the Commission were as much surprised, humbled, and gratified by the results which God accomplished through it as can be any one who reads these Annals. The Delegates had many encouragements and helps in their work, which were the essential conditions of their success. The patriotic benevolence and activity of the people, the cordial approval and assistance of the government, the nearness of the army and the facilities for reaching it, the co-operation of the military and medical officers, and especially of the chaplains, and above all the character of the soldiers themselves,—these were auxiliaries without which the Christian Commission could not have maintained its efficiency, nor even its existence; and they must not be forgotten for a moment if the history of the Commission is to be properly understood. The army contained all the elements of intellectual and moral power which exist in the nation. The colleges, learned

professions, mercantile establishments, manufactories, workshops, farms,—in a word, every department of activity and life,—had representatives in the field, and many of them were among the most prominent and influential members of Christian churches.<sup>1</sup> The army was also, in the best sense of the word, a community,—“a society having common rights, privileges, and interests,”—for they were freely banded together to secure a common object, and the private was the peer of the officer in social position, intelligence, moral character, and motive,—in everything but temporary official authority. In these facts and circumstances were the assurances of the Delegate's success, and it would have been a marvel if he had been unsuccessful. In every camp and hospital were Christian soldiers, who needed only encouragement and direction, to engage in every form of religious activity, and in these the Delegates found, as did the chaplains, intelligent sympathy, incentives, and assistance.<sup>2</sup> And, moreover, the Delegates, were aided by all the previous train of religious influences to which the men had been subject. In very

<sup>1</sup> See p. 82.

<sup>2</sup> The Union soldiers were frequently compared to the famous “Iron-sides” of Cromwell. The comparison was natural, although the contrasts between them were as striking as the resemblances. Mr. John Stoughton, in his *Ecclesiastical History of England from the Opening of the Long Parliament to the Death of Oliver Cromwell*, now in course of publication, gives this sketch of the religious character and services of the Puritan soldiery:—“In many a military assembly during the civil wars,—gathered in town or country church, or under some canvas roof in the midst of a camp, or in the open air by the hill-side, or in the depth of a valley, or upon a village green, or under the shadow of a secluded grove,—where some unlettered soldier preached the gospel and prayed with his comrades, though there might be not a little to shock a cultivated taste, there would be very much more which was acceptable to Him who is a Spirit, and who overlooks much which is annoying to us, if man do but worship in spirit

few instances could the Delegate feel that the conversion or restoration of a soul was wholly due, under God, to his personal efforts alone. A sermon heard many years before, some passage of Scripture or providential visitation brought vividly to the mind, a mother's or wife's or sister's or child's prayers and entreaties, a Sunday-school teacher's endeavors, a chaplain's exhortation, a fellow-soldier's timely word, a letter from home, a paragraph in a religious newspaper or book,—all these must be reckoned among the agencies which the Holy Spirit used in producing and maintaining the wonderful religious interest that pervaded the army. It was a blessed communion of spiritual service, and it was not the least of the joys of the Delegate that he often saw the seed which had been sown in distant places and times, and in widely different scenes, springing up and bearing fruit amid the carnage and desolation and suffering of war. It was an assurance also that his own labors would not be in vain.

and in truth. Favorably would these simple and irregular forms compare with more orderly and imposing modes of religious services in cathedrals and churches and chapels.

Where men display to congregations wide  
Devotion's every grace except the heart.

Those who fought at Marston Moor and Naseby could not have cultivated so much communion with the Invisible as they did, without thereby gaining strength for carrying the daily burdens and fighting the common battles of human life. There is hardly more of poetry than of truth in the picture of a Puritan trooper, with his helmet on the ground and his sword-belt unfastened, sitting by his tent-door in the heat of the day, to talk with the angels of God, whom faith in the well-worn Book on his knee enabled him to behold;—or, of another veteran of the same class, the night before a great battle, with clasped hands, looking up to the bright stars, seeking by prayer the help which he needed from the God above them. And all this kind of experience must have made such people not only better soldiers but better men." Vol. I,—*The Church of the Civil Wars*, chap. 21, p. 465.

Each Delegate was expected to furnish the Commission with a full report of his work. Many of these were published, in whole or in part, and did much toward sustaining public interest in the Commission's operations. Alike for their intrinsic value, and as more clearly showing the several phases of Delegate work, the three following reports are given entire. The first is an account of labors performed in the permanent hospitals in Washington:—

*Report of* REV. F. P. MOXFORD, *Delegate of the United States Christian Commission, from Greensburg, Indiana.*

STATISTICS.

Number of days occupied, . . . . .	43
“ meetings conducted, . . . . .	31
“ “ participated in, . . . . .	5
“ sermons preached, . . . . .	23
“ soldiers personally conversed with about their spiritual interests, . . . . .	900
“ benefited by gifts of hospital stores or personal ministrations, . . . . .	1,848
“ letters written for soldiers, . . . . .	43
Distributed 322 Testaments, 72 Hymn and Psalm-books, 1,361 Soldiers' Books, Tracts about 4,000 pages, Papers 2,725, Pamphlets 43.	

INCIDENTS.

As a Delegate of the United States Christian Commission, I occupied for six weeks a very interesting position in the field you cultivate, having vision of a “great whitening harvest,” and of “laborers many” and busy, “sowing the good seed,” and “thrusting in the sickle,” and often under such grateful influence of sunshine and storm as to bring very near together the sower's toil and anxiety and the reaper's song of rejoicing.

THE CHRISTIAN AND THE INQUIRER.—My first half hour in

Armory Square Hospital, Washington City, promised but little as to my own ability for or usefulness in the service. It was spent in conversation with soldiers just in from the "front," severely wounded and suffering. Inhaling of necessity their fetid breath and the nauseous atmosphere of their putrid, undressed wounds, resulted in such physical prostration that I had left not more than enough strength to enable me to rise and hurry from the place. Staggering to a vacant cot, and resting sufficiently to justify another effort, I addressed myself in turn to two young men in a different part of the ward,—one of them a happy Christian, the other an anxious inquirer,—the former having served the Saviour five years, nearly half that period in the Union army, and who considered his position in it the best he had ever known, for a sense of personal religious responsibility, for nearness to God, growth in grace, and usefulness to others in the practice of piety; the latter having a fond remembrance of home, the family altar, the Sabbath-school, and the sanctuary,—a stranger as yet to saving grace, but under deep conviction of sin, and longing to "know the love of God in Christ Jesus" and the joys of his salvation. Here was, indeed, a refreshment of soul, as I heard from the lips of the one his experiences and observations, or rather what I considered "a narrative of the state of religion" in his regiment; or as I marked in the other the increasing anxiety, and the strengthening determination to find, as not many days after he did find, Jesus as his Saviour "precious" by faith,—yes, a refreshment extending also to the "outer man," nerving me for service among their "companions in tribulation," of which, but a moment before, I deemed myself so entirely incapable.

A GRATEFUL GERMAN.—Passing from these, how the eye of a suffering German soldier kindled as it rested upon my badge, while, in the best English he could command, he expressed his appreciation of our enterprise: "Ah, das ish te Christian Commission. He's te pesht man in te army. Him safes my life. He comes rount when we lays in te Wilterness, all two tays and two nights, ant no preat, ant no vater, ant no doctor, and shust pick um up all uv um, ant give um preat and vater, ant nurse um. Oh, him so many, too,—plenty of um,—ant him doctor heself, ant bring um to White House, ant bring um up here to te hospital. Oh, he so goot! He's te pesht man in te army. Him work shust like a nigger." And thus, what

an introduction our badge offers to the confidence of those whose first sorrows, after the bloody conflict, have been assuaged by the Delegates on the field.

SOUP AND TESTAMENTS.—After some two weeks in Armory Square, wishing to see some wounded friends, I took occasion to labor for a day in Harewood Hospital. About 2 o'clock, P. M., weary and hungry, while on the way to the office where I had deposited my "cold snack,"<sup>1</sup> my attention was suddenly arrested by a very large woman, with a very large pair of lungs, and, as I presumed, a very large heart, calling out, "What are we to do, sir? Five hundred and fifty wounded soldiers, hungry and sore, just arriv-

<sup>1</sup> It may not be amiss to cite here the testimony of a friendly observer, not connected with the Commission, as to the manner in which the Delegates lived. Mr. C. C. Coffin, the army correspondent ("Carleton") of the *Boston Journal*, writes thus to his paper, from Washington:—"Come up to our rooms and see us," was the kind invitation of Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Newbury, in charge of the Christian Commission rooms at Washington. I accepted the invitation, and reached the small, one-story brick house at the corner of I and Ninth streets. A wagon stood before the door. I peeped in and saw some cans of prepared milk, bottles of jellies, oranges, lemons, syrups, wines, cordials, shirts, drawers, slippers, newspapers, magazines, and hymn-books. Entering the rooms of the Commission I found twenty or thirty men. They had on woollen shirts, old clothes, and straw hats. Some were lifting boxes; one was diving to the bottom of a barrel, fishing for a bundle of tracts; some were unpacking bottles from casks, and were covered with hay and straw. They did not look like ministers. I did not see a white neck-tie or a nice, black broadcloth coat, or kid gloves. They were more like a party of stevedores and waiters than men from the pulpit. It was the dinner hour, and I went down with the Delegates into the cellar, through a bulk head. The Commission does not dwell in ceiled houses. Its rooms are not capacious or gorgeous. There was a joint of mutton, soft bread, apple-sauce, potatoes, tomatoes, farina, tea, coffee, and water,—no wines for dinner. Plain, simple, wholesome fare. There was no ceremony, no sitting after dinner, for there was no time to spare. Each man was up from the table and at his work, unpacking boxes just arrived, selecting parcels needed for afternoon use, and then away to hospitals. They had been their morning rounds, and were off for the afternoon. In that most unostentatious manner, in four small rooms, the Commission carries on its operations at a very small expense and on a rigid system of economy,—not niggardly, but measuring means with ends. The Delegates sleep in a large chapel tent on Tenth street. The Commission has taken firm hold upon the hearts of the people. It is seen that its ministrations reach the soldiers. Its supplies go where they are needed."

ing from the front, and nobody to feed them soup?" "Madam, I'll help," said I, "and can probably furnish another assistant." Three of us undertook it. Ladling out soup in a hurry to such a number of hungry men was "hard work," had we not heard, as we did at almost every step, their appreciative exclamation, "Well, boys, here's the Christian Commission again! "Oh, don't that taste like home?" "We don't get such soup every day." "If it had n't been for the Christian Commission down at Spottsylvania, some of us would n't be eating soup here to-day." Soup finished, I resumed my haversack, distributing to the same men Testaments, soldiers' books, and tracts. Here was a new joy. While eagerly extending their hands, they were crying out,—“Christian Commission, give me one of those books, please;” “I'll take one, Christian;” “Good man, give me one, won't you?” “Oh, we're going to have something good to read again.” These are mentioned because they were tokens of good, and I know that many a chord, touched to gratitude by the bestowment of things needed in order to bodily comfort, did not cease to vibrate, but, swept anew and more directly by the Spirit of God, had waked to sweeter strains in the song of Moses and the Lamb.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.—I had frequent occasion to observe in the more youthful disciples of Roman Catholicism an independence of thought and opinion in regard to religious interests, and as a consequence of this the exercise of fraternal feeling towards Protestants, with a willingness sometimes rising to desire to receive from them religious instruction and comfort. Of this somewhat numerous class J. C. was a type; and from him and others I learned to attribute the change, in part, to their long and intimate association in the army with Protestant Christians; and along with this, but paramount, to the influence of the religious literature and evangelical instructions furnished by the Christian Commission during the toils of the campaign or the tedium of “winter quarters,” when the hungerings and thirstings of the soldier prompt to a ready acceptance of whatever is offered to supply the mind and heart. Said the sergeant, smilingly, as I approached his cot, “That's a noble badge you wear, sir. Your Christian Commission has done great things for us poor fellows.” “Well,” said I, “if you descend into the mine, don't you think we should hold the rope?” “That's what

I call a *Christian* institution," said the sergeant. After some inquiries as to his wounds and wants, I asked him if he was a Christian. He replied, "I suppose *you* would hardly consider me a Christian." "Well," said I, "it's very easily ascertained. Do you love God?" "Yes, sir, I do love him with all my heart." "Have you faith in Christ, trusting in him as *your* Saviour?" "Yes, sir, in Christ, and in nobody else." "Do you pray to God through Jesus Christ?" "Yes, sir, to God, and nobody else,—through Jesus Christ, and nobody else." "Do you truly repent of sin, seeking pardon, acceptance, and salvation through the merit of Christ?" "Yes, through his merits only, only." "And do you find comfort in prayer and communion with God?" "Yes, sir, and a hope that's worth more to me than all the world beside." "Well, if this be true," said I, "you must be a Christian. I don't know what else to call you." He wished me to come in often, and talk with him, which I did,—always finding him sociable, happy in mind, ingenuous, and as one knowing that he must finally "give account for himself," entirely free from servility in thought, opinion, and conduct.

SPIRITUAL LABORS AND FRUITS.—Quite a large proportion of the sufferers in my wards were Christians,—intelligent, comfortable Christians, waiting God's will,—many having become such since their connection with the army, not a few of these attributing the change, under God, to means and appliances furnished by the Christian Commission. There were others who, similarly influenced, were already weighing the momentous interests of the soul; and others again who, as soon as the subject was proposed, though hitherto careless, began to inquire, "What shall I do to be saved?"—and I cannot but believe that many, by the blessing of God's Spirit attending my labors, were brought to a saving knowledge of the truth. Some of them have since died in the triumphs of faith; others still living, to "bear about with them the dying of the Lord Jesus," and rejoice more in the "honor that cometh from above" than in that with which their grateful country will crown them, in view of the wounds received in its service.

W. F. S., of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York, spoke feelingly and gratefully of his pious mother, her prayers and Christian counsels. He now regretted his past life of carelessness, and felt unprepared for death, should his wounds prove fatal. He had long



thought seriously, but was without an interest in Christ. He was exhorted to place his burden of sin on Christ, who had borne our sins and carried our sorrows,—that God only required of the dying sinner real repentance and genuine faith. And how could any sinner stay away from Christ, while the gospel declared that “God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life?” This passage and Paul’s “faithful saying” were given him to study and pray over. But he could find no comfort until within a week of his death. Two days before death he told me he had the assurance of faith in Christ,—felt prepared and resigned. “I think,” said he, “I should be happy if the messenger should come for me this moment.” At length the solemn hour came; and, as natural vision failed him, the light of faith and hope grew strong, and clapping his hands together several times, he uttered his last words, “Glory to God! I shall soon be at rest.”

Wm. Hamblin, Company D, Fifth Maine, suffering from amputation of a leg, I found next day, very, very feeble, no probability of recovery. He had been thinking of his sins, trying to repent and come to Christ, but hardly knew whether he was forgiven and accepted or not. He evinced such childlike simplicity and sincerity,—thought he loved the Saviour, and trusted in him for salvation. I inquired, “Do you pray?” He replied, “Oh, yes; I can’t pray as you do, but I try. I prayed twice to-day,—prayed a good long time, and it did me good, but still I’m in doubt.” “What did you say when you prayed?” “I asked God to pardon my sins and save my soul.” “Did that prayer bring you any comfort?” “Yes, I think, some; but I want a more satisfactory assurance.” He was then referred to the Scripture encouragements to prayer and looking to Christ,—“Ask, and ye shall receive,” etc.; “Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.” “While in all this God was requiring, ‘Son, give me thy heart,—now, can’t you say with your whole heart, ‘Lord, save; I perish?’” His response was very earnest and emphatic: “Lord—save—I—perish;” “*Lord, save; I perish.*” His attention was that of an almost dying man, while I dwelt for a time on the philosophy of God’s plan of mercy,—spiritual, eternal life, for dying, hell-deserving sinners,—by the sufferings and death of God’s well-beloved Son, so that God

could be just and yet justify the sinner,—and now offering that salvation simply for the taking. “And how kind in God, not only that this salvation meets your case as a sinner, but that his mercy meets your present condition, as you lie here, feeble in body and mind, while he comes and asks you to ‘receive the kingdom as a little child.’ Come to him, then, with the simple faith of a child in a loving parent, penitent for past sin, your heart open to just one interest, your soul filled with just one desire; and praying with prayer that takes no denial, ask God, for Christ’s sake, to pardon and save you. Now, here’s just what you need. Can’t you make it your own, while you express it before God?”

‘A guilty, weak, and helpless worm,  
On thy kind arms I fall;  
Be thou my strength, my righteousness,  
My Saviour, and my all!’”

His eye fixed upon me with the searching anxiety of an awakened sinner, and, every feature of his countenance indicating the encouragement derived from a new thought, he asked, “Won’t you please say that again?” I did say it again; and oh, it was touching to hear him, in tears, and with the imploring heart and voice of a child, coming back from his wanderings, repeating it after me,—a line, or part of a line at a time, until he came to the closing line, “*My Saviour and my all!*” which was uttered with an emphasis warm from the heart, and then a sweet smile, as from a sense of acceptance, and “consolation in Christ Jesus,” rose to his face, and settled there, and he said to me, “That will do now.” Commending him to God, and to the word of his grace, I left his bed-side, cheered with the assurance that thus another new-born soul was being “guided by God’s counsel,” soon to be “received to his glory.”

CHRISTIAN PARENTS’ REWARD.—One of the most interesting of my hospital parishioners was W. P. S., of a Massachusetts regiment. Day after day, as he lay suffering from severe wounds, yet quiet and uncomplaining, I had ministered to his physical comfort, and supplied him with religious reading-matter, at the same time pressing upon his attention the concerns of his soul. He knew and acknowledged his sins and his danger, and seemed penitent from the first, with an increasing desire to know Christ as his Saviour. Pious parents had

trained him through childhood and youth, and their prayerful interest he now remembered with pleasure. He understood the doctrines of grace, loved to read his New Testament and to pray, had never engaged in battle without commending himself to God in prayer, but complained that he had not that faith which takes Christ at his word, appropriating him as a personal Saviour,—that though he had tried to give up all for Christ, he did not realize the comfort he desired, and did not know that he was accepted. It was then suggested that the sacrifice he offered was incomplete, and he was urged to a careful searching of heart, to a deeper sorrow for sin, to an entire reliance on Christ as a Saviour “able and willing to save to the uttermost,” and to prayer, sincere, importunate prayer,—“Lord, I believe; help thou mine belief;” “Lord, I am thine; save me;” “Lord, save; I perish;”—seeking also the aid of the Holy Spirit, to show him his heart, to help his infirmities, and to guide him into truth and to Christ. When I saw him again he was in a delightful state of mind. He “knew that he had passed from death unto life;” all doubts and fears were removed, and he was “rejoicing in Christ.” He gave me an account of the exercises of mind through which he had passed,—the struggle, the victory, the peace,—and I could not but rejoice with him that “the grace of God had appeared.” The thought then occurred to me, “Well, this is too good to be kept; I must tell his parents all about it; he has just given me their address,”—when I was almost startled at hearing from his lips the exclamation, “O father! father! O father, I’m glad you’ve come!” I turned round, and there stood the father a few paces distant, motionless and powerless to speak or approach, the son still extending his arms, and uttering that endearing name in tones that told how deeply it was treasured in his heart. All eyes were turned upon the scene. Invalids, nurses, and visitors gathered near. Silence, on the father’s part, was at length broken by his utterance of “William, I’m sorry to see you here.” The heart of the son still yearning toward him, “Oh father, I’m so glad you’ve come; dear father! Father, come and shake hands.” He took the chair I offered at the bedside, but was still too full of emotion to speak. Fearing injury to the invalid from the over-excitement, I remarked, “Your son wishes to shake hands. Shake hands with him.” Curbing his emotions, he leaned forward, and

parent and child were clasped in a fond embrace, so sacred that all turned away and left them to themselves.

After a while I returned and sat with them, saying to the young man: "It's right pleasant to see your father, is it not?" "O, yes; *dear* father!" I then reminded the father of his expression as he came in, "William, I'm sorry to see you here,"—adding, "I know very well what you meant, but I wanted to say that this is perhaps the best place he ever was in. I've been talking with him a good while this morning, and he's been giving his first Christian experience. He has been telling me of your and his mother's cares and counsels and prayers in his behalf. He now says that he loves the Saviour. I think he is a Christian; and he had just given me your address, that I might tell you of it. Yes, I think this is one of the best places your son ever was in." He replied, "Perhaps so; I trust it is;" while his eyes met those of his son in a look of earnest inquiry, then of satisfaction, and I left them tearful in their joy.

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.—Thomas Regan, Company I, First South Carolina Regiment, wounded and taken prisoner, June 29, in a picket skirmish near Cold Harbor, Va., was brought into our hospital in a suffering condition. Introducing myself as usual by kind inquiries and offers of material comfort, I proposed the common query, "Are you a Christian?" His reply was, "No, sir; O, no; I wish I were." "Is this wish a new thing with you?" "Well, yes, sir; it's a new thing as I now feel it, though I've always thought I ought to be a Christian, and that I would be some time; but somehow I never before realized fully my responsibility, and never could bring my mind to bear upon the subject properly. My parents are consistent Christians, and have always given me good advice, and shown their interest in my spiritual welfare; but, to my shame I say it, I have still continued careless. I am not a Christian." "But you now say that you desire to be, and that this desire is different from any similar feeling before exercised." "Yes, sir; I think it is." "Is *sin more felt* by you *now* as an evil and bitter thing on your part and an offence to God? and would you really wish the burden removed?" "Yes, sir." "Well, can't you come to Christ; and can't you pray, 'Lord, save; I perish?'" "I do try, sir; but somehow I can't do it right." "How do you account for your present state of mind? What has led you now recently to feel as you do?" "Well, sir,

I'll tell you. After I was wounded and taken prisoner, and brought over to the White House, where we all lay out together, upon the ground, wrapped in our blankets, and while I was suffering greatly, away in the middle of the night, some one came along,—it seems to me now like a dream. He had on a badge, I think, just like yours; probably he was a minister. Any how, he kneeled down just between one of your wounded men and myself, and prayed for him, and then for me. I suppose he must have known from appearances who I was, but I never heard such a prayer as he prayed so earnestly, and *prayed for the salvation of my soul.* It seemed *so strange* to me, and I thought, if an *enemy could pray for me thus,* surely I ought to pray for myself. I then thought of my past life, what a great sinner I had been, how ungrateful to God, and how unkind to my parents for their interest in me, their instructions and their prayers. I felt my responsibility that night as I had never done before, and indeed I've not lost sight of it a moment since, and I've been trying to pray, but it don't seem to do any good." He was in tears. "Well," said I, "you'll never secure salvation until you make God believe that you want it. Christ will never be your Saviour until you so realize the guilt of sin, and your own wretchedness and helplessness, as that you can come to him in deep penitence, crying, with your whole heart, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner;' 'Lord, save; I perish.'" He seemed deeply moved, and in great distress, anxious for relief, asked me to pray for him, which I did; and many times during the ensuing fortnight I conversed with him, unfolding God's plan for saving sinners, and giving such counsels and encouragements as I could,—his interest all the time increasing, his convictions deepening, his resolutions strengthening, and the way of life becoming clearer. "But this wicked heart of mine," said he; "there is the trouble. Do you think it is possible for God to show mercy to such a sinner?" "Yes," said I, "*to just such a sinner; a poor, lost sinner;* for his Son, Jesus Christ, was sent to seek and to save the lost, *just such as you;* but you must more and more *see* and *feel* your lost condition and your unworthiness. Take this Scripture, 'This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom *I am chief.*' Seek the influences of God's Spirit in prayer, to enable you to study it, and understand it and apply it." There was an unusual smile upon his

face, as I approached his bed some days afterwards, and a more than ordinary eagerness in grasping my hand, as in reply to my usual inquiry as to his physical health, "How do you do to-day?" he said, "O, sir, it's all right now. I think I have found the Saviour." From the evidence he gave I thought he had met with a change of heart, and he expressed a determination to spend his days in the service of God.

THE INDIAN CHIEF.—Daniel McKenna, an Indian chief of the Atawa tribe, from Bear Creek, Mich., a "sharpshooter" of the First Michigan Regiment, lay in one of our wards, mortally wounded. While life was ebbing away I questioned him, through an interpreter, but could get no reply, till I inquired if he had ever seen a missionary. At this he opened his eyes, and, smiling, nodded assent, and repeated in his way, "Mishmare—mishmare—umph—good." He seldom spoke or noticed anything, but now he seemed to be pleased, and roused up. "Ask him," said I, "if he likes the missionaries." He did so, and communicated the reply. "He says, Yes; he likes them first-rate; they are very good men; they teach schools and preach. He says he is a chief, and he is the man that sees to the house, and makes the appointments for them." "Does he know Jesus Christ as a Saviour?" "He says, Yes; Jesus Christ is his Saviour." "Does he love Christ?" "He says, Yes; he loves him with all his heart." "Does he ever pray?" "Yes, he has been praying to God, through Jesus Christ, ever since he was wounded." "Ask him if he is prepared to die?" "He says, Yes; if God calls him to heaven, he'll go with him over there." And so much, thought I, for the labors of our devoted missionaries. Their "labor is not in vain in the Lord." Neither is ours. And I enjoyed casting bread upon the water, in the hope of seeing it after many days,—some of it, however, appearing much sooner than the promise led us to expect. Fraternalty yours,  
E. P. MONFORT.

The ordinary work of the Delegates, in the camps and during the active campaigns, has been very fully described<sup>1</sup> in the extended narratives of Chapters VII

<sup>1</sup> To cite another instance: Mr. J. R. Miller, Assistant Field Agent, under date of August 31, 1864, gives this description of the work in the Nineteenth

and VIII. The next report will show them among the wounded just after a severe engagement. Mr. Isaac Baker, of Philadelphia, was in Fredericksburg, in May, 1864, to minister to those who had suffered in the "Wilderness" battles:—

It is impossible to convey, by any description, an adequate idea of the fulness and blessedness of the mission on which a Delegate of the Christian Commission sets out. I had no conception of it myself. It was to me a wonderful revelation. The power of religion, in all its offices, was exhibited in my own soul's experience, and before my eyes, in a way that I had never seen and felt it before. I thank God

Corps, in the field hospital and at the front,—headquarters being at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox:—"There are now about two thousand patients in the hospital. Our establishment here consists of one chapel tent for store-room, one chapel-tent for sleeping tent, one for religious services, one wall-tent for warehouse, and one for office. I have only eight Delegates at present, though I should have at least ten. Here is my mode of work in the corps and hospital. Early in the morning six or seven Delegates go in a two-horse wagon to the front, carrying with them a good quantity of reading-matter and hospital stores,—for every regiment at the front has a number of patients in its regimental hospital. These Delegates all spend the whole forenoon in one or two brigades, taking the troops in their order on the line. They aim to see every man as they go, and either give him something or speak a kind word to him. This "front" work I deem very important, even more so than the hospital work; and I have always aimed to keep it up as regularly as practicable. We have dinner at half-past twelve. From noon till half-past two are resting hours. From half-past two till half-past five they spend in the hospital. Each Delegate has four or five wards. In this visit no services are held. The Delegate passes through his wards, speaking a word to every man, relieving his wants, as far as possible, but making the visit as far as practicable a pastoral one. After tea, he holds a brief religious service in each ward, and thus close the day's labors. The work goes on thus from day to day, and a more delightful success could not be expected. All the Delegates are in the best of spirits, and *all are hard workers*. At night all are weary, and sleep is welcome, but morning finds all refreshed, and ready and anxious to begin a new day's labors. At the front, on this part of the line, there is no picket firing, so that we can visit every part of the line safely, and see the men at their work. This adds greatly to our work here, and enables us to make it complete and thorough. It is my aim to have every regiment visited at least once each week.

that he granted me the honor and the blessedness of taking part in this labor. I started with the prayer in my heart that he would use me, to my fullest strength and talents, in the work before me. I never felt so deeply the need of the Spirit's constant sustaining presence.

My work soon began. On our way from Washington to Belle Plain, in the steamer *New Jersey*, we took on board two companies of cavalry. One of the captains, standing by the rail, looking on his men with a proud, gratified air, seemed to be in the humor for a compliment. I approached him with, "A fine set of men you have, captain." "Brave boys, every one of them," he replied. "How many of them are Christians, do you think?" "That I can't tell," he replied, seeming in no way offended at my plainness. I was encouraged to inquire further, "May I ask you if you are a Christian yourself, my friend?" "I am not," he replied, respectfully, "but I have often thought I ought to be." After further conversation he promised to seek the Lord, and requested an interest in the prayers of Christians.

We had a prayer-meeting on board the boat. While we were singing, I saw one man looking intently at the picture of his wife and children. When spoken to he said he wanted to be a Christian, that he might meet those he loved so much (pointing to the precious picture) in the heavenly home we were just now singing about.

On our arrival at Fredericksburg our sadly solemn work began in truth. O, how the scene dwells in my vision! How the heart aches and bleeds at the sight of such suffering, and yet so patiently and heroically borne! I had an exalted view of human nature, as I contemplated these noble men, wounded and bruised for our sakes and the country's, and enduring their sufferings without a murmur, —indeed, in some cases, with cheerfulness, singing to soothe their pains, and smiling in order to hide them from others.

I was assigned to the Fifth Corps hospital, Second Division, where lay some fifty men, bleeding, helpless. I went from one to another, smoothing the brow, washing the heated face, giving the cooling drink, and easing the position of the restless. Hope beamed in their eyes, as they saw a kind form walking softly in and out among them, and felt a kind hand touching them. After they were made comparatively comfortable, I again went around and told them why I had



come to them in these deeds of mercy,—that I did it for Christ's sake, and for their soul's sake. I then talked of Jesus and his love, and prayed with them in whispers, and heard their softly-spoken replies, as they freely opened their hearts and confidently poured hopes and fears and wants into my ear. O, how grateful the men were! How grateful I was! One after another would say, "Now pray for *me*," "for *me*," "for *me*," as I arose from one and another prostrate form.

It is impossible to give a detailed account of the various incidents and phases of interesting and affecting things I heard and met with. One noble-looking fellow confessed to me, after thanking me for the bodily relief I had given, that he had been a bad boy, had despised the instructions and counsels of pious parents. He wept freely. I prayed with him. The next morning, as I entered, he called me to his side and said, "Chaplain" (they call all the Delegates of the Christian Commission "Chaplain"), "I have found the Saviour. I have found Jesus. Do write home for me, and tell them that they may rejoice with me."

On the first morning I held a little service of singing and prayer in my division, with the common consent of the men, and told them the simple and touching story of the little girl who had lost her father, but did not understand her sad loss, nor the dread nature of death and the grave. Her mother explained, through tears, that God had sent for father, and that by and by he would send for them, and there was no telling how soon. The artless child, on this, exclaimed, "Well, then, mother, if God is going to send for us soon, and we don't know just when, had n't we better *begin to pack up now*, and get ready to go?" This incident seemed to take hold of the men. It could so well be applied to their present needs. "Ah, chaplain," said one to me afterwards, "I'm glad you told us that story about *packing up*; it made the thing so plain to me. I have n't much learning, and I have n't tried to understand these things much, but now I see through it all. I want you to help me *pack up*. Will you pray with me, chaplain?" I knelt by his side. Whilst speaking with God, the earnest heart cried out, "O, do, Lord, help me, help me." It was a solemn season. The Holy Spirit was there. "This poor man cried and the Lord heard him." I was about to leave, to go to another who had beckoned to me, when the dear boy said, "O,

I thank you, chaplain; I am happy now; I have found Jesus." He was radiant with joy, so that I wondered. I said to him, "But what of your poor body?" He had been shot through the right shoulder and left leg, and had had an arm taken off. "Do you suffer much now?" "O," said he, "my wounds are nothing now. I can bear them all; I have peace within." At his request I sat down, with a full heart, and wrote to his wife, informing her of his condition of body, but with particular emphasis, as he urged, of the blessed change that had come over his soul. Indeed it was wonderful, to see the forgetfulness of bodily suffering in the new-found joy which filled this wounded soldier's heart.

We sang "Rest for the weary," and one man, whose whole thigh had been shattered by a shell, lay there perfectly calm, patient, even happy. He smiled as I came to him, and said, "O, how that hymn cheered me! I forgot my pains whilst I listened to it; and I know it cheered many of the boys."

The leaven of early parental instruction, and the sweet power of home, is seen working wonderfully in this distant place and day, and in these strange scenes. Mother, father, sister, wife, children, were constantly on the lips of the men. To these softening influences and faithful labors of those at home, many, with tears of gratitude and words of affection, attributed, under God, their salvation. One said to me, "Chaplain, I have just given my heart to Christ, and I pray you sit right down and write to my mother. O, how it will gladden her heart!" and the tears ran like rain down his cheeks. "O, how my dear mother will rejoice when she hears it! She does not know I am wounded, and it may be she thinks I am killed, because it was so reported by my sergeant. But I want her to know I am a Christian. O, how glad, how glad, it will make her!"

Another, to whom we had ministered, called me to him, and said he had found Jesus while lying in his helplessness and pain, and he would be thankful if I would write to his wife. "O, how it will fill her heart with joy!" said he; "I have a glorious wife; I know she has been praying for me all the time; and now I want her to know that her prayers have been answered." He seemed to be too full for calm utterance. The Christian Commission came in for a large share of his expressions of gratitude. Another dear boy said, "Will you please write to papa and mamma, and tell them my wound is slowly

mending, and that I enjoy the presence of my Saviour, and am happy in the Lord? I rest in Jesus, and he sustains me."

These are but few of the many cheering evidences that the Lord has blessed this kind of labor. The work cannot be pictured in its vividness, its blessedness. Souls are daily brought to Christ, without doubt, and lives are saved by the score and hundreds. Daily we hear, "Had it not been for you men of the Christian Commission, we should have died for want of food and nursing:" "And in our sins, too," some have, by the grace of God, been able to add.

One group of soldiers claimed my deepest sympathy. Four Indians, from Wisconsin, lay together, bleeding for the country that had once been the wide domain of their fathers. I lay down close to one, and spoke of Jesus and his salvation. His eye brightened. He had heard that blessed name before, and in his broken way said, "I love him; I love him." I commended his spirit to God, and then sang him to sleep,—for he died while we were singing. The other three Indians were unable to speak. May God help them! I gave them some refreshment and left them.

One other incident may point a reflection. It is no uncommon one in the history of the Christ-like work of the Commission. I came to a poor boy who was shot in the breast, and said to him, "My dear boy, how are you getting along?" At first he made no reply. I saw a tear glistening in his eye. He had been holding his head down. He looked up at last and said, "I am a rebel. When you washed my face this morning, and treated me so tenderly, O, it made me feel bad, to think I had been fighting against you." He then asked me where I was from. I told him I came from Philadelphia; that the Christian Commission had sent me to him, to make him comfortable, as far as I could, in body and in soul; and asked him if I could minister to his soul's wants. He put his hands to his face, shook his head, while the tears rolled down his cheeks. He confessed he was not a Christian. He was touched to the very centre. I left him with hope that our treatment might be blessed to his eternal good. Our kindness certainly seemed like heaping coals of fire on his head.

This is but a fragmentary and very imperfect sketch of the labors of ten days. The gratitude of the men, their appreciation of the smallest service, their tenderness of heart, and the glorious oppor-

tunity of sowing in this softened ground the good seed of the kingdom, cannot be estimated. O that the church of God were fully alive to the vastness and grandeur of the field spread before her, and would understand and do her whole duty in this day of grace. I close by repeating the sentiment of the grateful soldiers, one and all, and the prayer that is increasingly becoming the prayer of the church of Christ throughout the land,—“God bless the Christian Commission!”

ISAAC BAKER.

The third report is from the battle-field. Walter S. Carter, Esq., of Milwaukee, was in the company of Delegates present at the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864,—having gone from the Convention at Indianapolis, to assist in caring for those who were wounded in the battle of Franklin.<sup>1</sup> He writes thus:—

Those days of blessed labor and delightful fellowship were ended,—labor with our sick and wounded heroes in the hospitals of Nashville, fellowship with those noble Delegates of the Christian Commission, who were there to minister to them in spiritual and temporal things. Thursday morning (December 15) we were to start homeward. Good-bys and God-bless-yous were being uttered, when Brother Smith, the Field Agent, handed me a letter. It was from a surgeon (to another), saying that on the morrow would “almost certainly” be fought one of the greatest battles of the war. Should we go? “No,” said Brother Jacobs. “No,” repeated Brother Dutcher. “No,” said we all. A few words, such as might be expected under such circumstances, and we went to bed, though scarcely to sleep. Long before the day’s coming over forty Delegates were astir. A hurried breakfast, and we were gathered together for our devotions. How that prayer of Brother Smith will linger in memory. Brother Jacobs could not have helped saying “Amen,” if he had tried, and he didn’t try. It was so simple, so direct, so heartfelt,—so full of earnestness, faith, and power. Its burden was, first for victory, and then, if achieved, that it might be at small cost. How a merciful God answered it, let the wonderful accounts of Thursday’s and Friday’s battles show.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 188.

ASSIGNMENT OF DELEGATES.—A few were sent to Steadman, who held the left; a larger number each to Schofield (Twenty-third Corps), left centre; Wood (Fourth Corps), right centre; A. J. Smith (Sixteenth Corps), right; and an adequate force in reserve, to forward supplies promptly to those at the front.

BATTLE-FIELD OUTFIT.—A leather haversack, containing stimulants, dried beef, crackers, etc.; a strong cotton bag, filled with lint, bandages, pins, sponges, towels, etc.; a pail, with coffee, condensed milk, sugar, tin dippers, etc.; and a small lantern for night work on the field and in the flying hospital.

Our assignment was to the Sixteenth Corps, with one exception composed wholly of Western and Northwestern regiments. In it Ohio had her Seventy-second and Ninety-fifth; Indiana, her Fifty-second, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-third; Illinois, her Forty-ninth, Fifty-eighth, Seventy-second, Eighty-first, Ninety-fifth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, and One Hundred and Twenty-second; Missouri, her Seventh, Eleventh, Twenty-first, Thirty-third, and Fortieth; Kansas, her Tenth; Iowa, her Twelfth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, and Eighty-fifth; Wisconsin, her Eighth, Fourteenth, and Thirty-third; and Minnesota, her Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth. The batteries were wholly from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa.

WITH THE ADVANCE.—We took the Hardin pike and travelled West about three miles, when we reached our outer line of works, from which our troops had just marched, and a short distance beyond which they were formed in line. What a magnificent sight! Ten thousand men in battle array! Some distance in advance our skirmishers were gradually feeling their way towards the enemy's lines. Soon a number of horsemen pass by. That gray-haired and whiskered man, with spectacles, is A. J. Smith, one of the most tremendous fighters that ever drew a sword in behalf of a righteous cause. The young, light-complexioned officer by him is Wilson, commander of the cavalry. Not many minutes go by before aids are dashing over the field, the order to advance goes from the corps to division, from division to brigade, and from brigade to regimental commanders, and the whole line is in motion. On they go, nearly a mile, and then the sharp discharge of musketry tells us that the skirmishers are having a warm time. We keep well up to the front,

and presently down the road we see coming a division of cavalry. They go on over the rebel works with a shout, and Hood's line is broken. Then our infantry, pressing on and doubling up his right flank, drive him sharply toward the South, till they are stopped by a strong fort on the crest of a hill. Our batteries try to silence it, but in vain. At length the Ninth Illinois dismounted cavalry, with one or two supporting regiments, march around to its rear, and, charging up the hill on a double-quick, the guns and upwards of two hundred prisoners are captured. Proceeding towards the fort, we meet several ambulances filled with wounded. In one is Captain J. W. Harper, of Belvidere, Illinois, commanding the Ninth cavalry, shot through the right arm; we do what we can for him and his companions in suffering, tell him we will write his wife, and push on. A horrible spectacle is that in the fort,—men with heads, limbs, and arms shot entirely away. One of the rebel dead was recognized by his brother, fighting in our army. But there is no time for such sights. Down the hill the rebels who escaped are fleeing. Our guns are brought to bear on them; up goes a white flag; and Colonel Butler's brigade are our prisoners. Half or three-quarters of a mile beyond, is the second rebel line, the centre of which is a high, sugar-loaf hill, on which a battery is planted. Instantly twenty-four of our own guns and the four just taken are playing upon it. How their discharge shakes the very earth. The rebels are totally unable to reply. Then our infantry charge. What a sight! Up the steep sides of the hill they go, not a man faltering, until they reach the summit, when the stars and stripes are flung to the breeze, the second rebel line is carried, with several guns and many prisoners captured, and a glad shout of victory goes from one end of our army to the other.

The battle of Thursday is ended; and we have driven the enemy four or five miles, captured his first and second lines of works, fifteen hundred prisoners, and sixteen guns. Well can our brave boys afford to rest.

A FLYING HOSPITAL.—But all this had not been accomplished without considerable loss to us. Many a gallant spirit had fallen. Colonel Hill, Thirty-fifth Iowa, commanding a brigade of McArthur's division, and not a few officers and privates, had been killed, while in many places along the line the wounded were thickly lying. Our first care, in connection with the surgeons and chaplains,

was to get them to a large mansion near by (Compton's), where a flying hospital was established. We went over the field with our lanterns, carefully searching for the dead and wounded. When one of the former was found, we carried him and placed him along with others, ready for a soldier's burial; when one of the latter, he was assisted, or carried on a stretcher, to the hospital, as circumstances required. Going over the field, late in the evening, I stumbled upon a dead body. Removing the blanket that covered it, I found lying by it a soldier asleep. Upon waking him I found he was a brother of the deceased, and had come to lie by him for the last time. As we removed the body, he followed, sobbing, and, when we laid it down, again sought its side for the night's rest. "He was only my half-brother, but I loved him just as well," was his exclamation, in broken French, as we took leave. Upon another body (that of George Walker, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio), I found a soldier's hymn-book, completely saturated with his own heart's blood, and through the crimson stain I read, "Presented by the United States Christian Commission." I brought it home as a precious relic of that field of death and glory.

The wounded all safely from the field, and in the hospital, our next care was to provide them with something to eat and drink. Beef tea and coffee were prepared, and with pails of these, plenty of tin dippers, and haversacks filled with soft crackers, we went about, giving to each as much as he desired. Meanwhile, other Delegates were busy combing out the tangled hair, sponging the bloody face, wiping off the grim marks of strife, aiding the surgeons in any and every way, while still others could be seen, telling such as were soon to die, of Jesus, his love, his sacrifice for sin, his power to save, his willingness to save, and then lifting the voice in prayer, and imploring God's Spirit to come down and make his temple in that sinking breast, and save, ere it fled, that passing soul.

It was nearly midnight when we sought the rest our wearied bodies so much needed. The next morning, before light, we were up, and again refreshments were prepared and served to the men. Several, whose groans filled our ears the night before, had gone to sleep,— the sleep "without dreams."

FRIDAY MORNING.—All night the rebels were incessantly at work, strengthening their third and last line of works. It was but

a little distance in advance of the second, its left (our right) circling along the summit of a range of high hills, and extending toward the left, through a succession of open fields. Early in the morning, A. J. Smith moved his corps well up to their line, and halted it. All day it remained there, protected only by such slight works as the men were able to make. My position was about twenty rods in the rear, behind a tree. As wounded men were borne from the lines, I would go, give them such things as they needed, and then retire behind my "intrenchments." Thus the day passes (though Schofield and the cavalry, further on the right, and Wood and Steadman, on the left, are heavily engaged), until about four o'clock, when General Thomas and staff ride by. Shortly after, A. J. Smith comes up and takes his place near to the line. Our artillery, also, which has thundered all day, now seems to something more than thunder. Presently I hear a shout; I look, and our men have risen from where they have been lying, and are charging across the field. The rebels pour in a terrible fire, but it cannot check the impetuosity of our Western and Northwestern heroes, and over the works they go, capturing two generals, between two and three thousand prisoners, and sixteen guns.

Now my work has begun in earnest. Strwn thick upon the field are several hundred of our killed and wounded. McArthur's division has five hundred less than when he encountered that storm of "leaden rain and iron hail." The Eighth Wisconsin lost sixty men in one-fourth as many minutes, and other regiments have suffered proportionally. I make my way to the field, and, as I come to the wounded, give them stimulants and crackers. General A. J. Smith rides up, and, dismounting, offers me his hand, asks my name, and tells me, "History has no parallel for such labors; never, since the Saviour was on earth, have men gone forth on as holy a mission."

Our victorious lines are pressing on, and I go with them, nearly to Brentwood. Returning, Brother Jacobs has converted the Cartwell mansion into a hospital, and has it filled with wounded. He has dispatched a team to the city, to bring more supplies. Establishing hospitals is surgeon's work, but Brother J. has done it well, and they are rejoiced to have his efficient and timely aid. And now begins a round of duties similar to that of the previous evening, except on a larger scale, so that we do not even try to sleep. Pass-



ing into a room, I hear my name pronounced, and there lies Edward F. Wright, Seventh Minnesota, whose acquaintance I had made but a day or two before, with a severe wound in his head. I inquire for his brother-in-law, F. H. Fessenden, and am told that during the charge, turning to inquire how badly he (Wright) was wounded, a bullet struck him in the head, killing him instantly. Before starting, he said, "If I fall, tell my mother that I died trusting in Christ." I go among the dead, find his body, take from it the hymn-book presented him by the Christian Commission, and have, since my return, with warm, sympathizing words, mailed it to his widowed mother, at Brattleboro, Vt.

Saturday morning comes, and with it the news that Hood's whole army is on the retreat. I have learned not to believe all I hear in the army, but soon the rush of cavalry, and quickened tramp of infantry along the pike, tell me that this time the intelligence is true. And now, to men whom I have known but a night, but who are still dear to me because of their sufferings for the country we love, I must bid farewell, to meet them again only in eternity.

The Commission refers confidently to the subjoined list of their Delegates. It includes the names of men from all denominations of Christians and from every section of the loyal States. In connection with the results of the work itself, this catalogue of names is the most satisfactory evidence which the Commission can present to those whose benefactions it dispensed, that their great trust was faithfully and wisely administered.



DELEGATE'S BADGE.

LIST OF DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, NUMBER OF COMMISSION, AND OFFICE AT WHICH THE COMMISSION WAS ISSUED.

EXPLANATION.—The list of each year is given separately, in alphabetical order. The figures at the end of the line show the number of the commission, these numbers being in continuous series from the beginning to the close of the work. The letters which precede the numbers indicate the office at which the commission was issued, the abbreviations being thus:—Alb., Albany; Bos., Boston; Bal., Baltimore; Ekn., Brooklyn; Buf., Buffalo; Cin., Cincinnati; Chi., Chicago; Cle., Cleveland; Det., Detroit; Glg., Gettysburg; Hbn., Harrisburg; Har., Hartford; Ind., Indianapolis; Lou., Louisville; Mil., Milwaukee; N. Y., New York; Pha., Philadelphia; Pbg., Pittsburg; Poo., Peoria; Roc., Rochester; St. L., St. Louis; St. P., St. Paul; Try., Troy; Uta., Utica; Wn., Washington; Wg., Wheeling. Where a Delegate went to the army more than once within the same year, the number of such visits is shown by a figure affixed to his name in parentheses. The number of commission given being that of the *first* he received. A Delegate who died while in service, or from disease contracted while in service, has his name marked with a star (\*). The post-office address given is that of the Delegate at the time of his service. [See page 638.]

COMMISSIONED IN 1862.

Alday, Rev. J. H., D. D., Philadelphia, Pha.	95	Collin, Selden J., Easton, Pa.	Pha.	201
Alexander, Rev. H. C., New York, Pha.	79	Coggins, Rev. Thos.	Bal.	...
Anderson, Rev. Geo. W., Philad'a, Pha.	25	Cole, Juno A., Medway, Mass.	Bos.	55
Ashton, A. H., W. D., Philadelphia, Pha.	15	Conarroe, Geo. M., Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	122
Atkinson, Thos., Chicago, Pha.	107	Cooklin, N. J., Princeton Theol. Sem., Pha.	Pha.	207
Burd, Rev. S. J., D. D., Woodbury, N. J., Pha.	129	Conrade, D., Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	131
Ball, Rev. R. H.	...	Cook, Rev. Geo., Amherst, Mass.	Pha.	192
Baltimore, Wm., Washington, Pha.	152	Corbett, H., Princeton Theol. Sem., Pha.	Pha.	211
Bantz, Gideon, Frederick, Md.	...	Cory, Rev. Chas. H., Sudbrook, N. H.	Bos.	35
Barnett, Rev. J. M., Hillsville, Pa.	178	Crate, Rev. —, Moorestown, N. J.	Pha.	142
Bayley, Henry, Baltimore, Bal.	...	Crawford, Rev. J. A., Brattleboro', Vt.	Pha.	73
Beatty, Rev. Arch., Philadelphia, Pha.	72	Cressy, G. N., Baltimore, Bal.	...	...
Best, Rev. Wesley C., Philadelphia, Pha.	100	Crouch, Rev. C. J.	Pha.	209
Blackburne, Wm.	121	Crowell, Rev. Jas. M., Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	18
Blackwood, Rev. Wm. D. N., Philad'a, Pha.	175	Cummings, J. C., Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	66
Blayvelt, Rev. Augustus, Philad'a, Pha.	5	Cunningham, Rev. Jas., D. D., Philad'a, Pha.	Pha.	58
Bless, Rev. Juno C., Carlisle, Pa.	13	Cushing, Rev. C., N'th Brookfield, Ms.	Bos.	145
Boardman, Rev. Wm. E., Philad'a, Pha.	43	Denn, Benj. A., Princeton Theol. Sem., Pha.	Pha.	205
Bodine, Rev. Henry H., Philad'a, Pha.	99	Dertz, Rev. Chas. M., Imhays-town, N. J.	Pha.	182
Bombberger, Rev. J. H. A., D. D., Philad'a, Pha.	93	Diamond, Charles, Boston, Mass.	Pha.	91
Boyle, Rev. W. E.	74	Dickson, David, Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	150
Brace, Rev. F. R., Hammoncton, N. J., Pha.	86	Dixon, Juno, Chicago, Chi.	...	...
Bradbury, Benj. F., Bangor, Me.	189	Doane, Rev. H., Peoria, Ill.	Chi.	170
Brayman, Mrs. J. O., Chicago, Chi.	...	Dobbins, Rev. Jas. B., Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	90
Bringhurst, Rev. Geo., Philadelphia, Pha.	1	Donglass, Rev. R. D., Bangor, Me.	Bos.	185
Brown, A. H., Princeton, N. J., Pha.	197	Boyle, E. T.	Chi.	172
Brown, G. E., Baltimore, Bal.	...	Duff (3), Wm. A., Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	65
Brown, Juno C., Conesville, Pa.	38	Dunwoody, Jesse B., Conesville, Pa.	Pha.	39
Buck, Rev. Edward, Orland, Me.	214	Eakin, W. S., Nashville, Tennessee, Pha.	Pha.	210
Burgster, Jos. K., Washington, Pha.	212	Eastman, Rev. O., New York, Pha.	Pha.	161
Burlingame, Wm. M. D., Baltimore, Bal.	...	Eastman, Rev. Wm. R., New York, Pha.	Pha.	195
Buzelle, Rev. Geo. B., Bangor, Me.	187	Elder, Rev. J. G., Clarion, Pa.	Pha.	179
Carey, W. E., Baltimore, Bal.	...	Ellis, C. B.	Pha.	154
Carson, Rev. Jas. G., Clayville, Pa.	193	Eltonhead (2), Wm. B., Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	58
Castle, Rev. Juno H., West Philad'a, Pha.	25	Easer, Christian, Philadelphia, Pha.	Pha.	194
Chaffee, Wm.	70	Fendall, Rev. E. D., Moorestown, N. J.	Pha.	141
Childlaw, Rev. E. W., Cleves, Ohio, Pha.	181	Ford, Jas. G., Conesville, Pa.	Pha.	41
Collin, O. Vincent, Brooklyn, Pha.	126	Frascko, Charles, Baltimore, Bal.	...	...

Garrity, Wm. L., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...	Moody (2), D. L., Chicago,.....	Chi.	164
Gatta, Wm., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	143	Moody, Mrs. D. L., Chicago,.....	Chi.	166
Galley, Rev. Henry E., Pottsville, Pa.,	Pha.	57	Morrison (2), Wm. B., Coatesville, Pa.,	Pha.	21
Grady, R. V. S. L., Media, Pa.,.....	Pha.	180	Morford, Jas. C., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...
Grant (2), Jas., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	62	Mowry, Rev. Philip H., Philadelphia,	Pha.	107
Gray, A. J., M. B., Orland, Me.,.....	Bos.	213	Muller, Henry, Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...
Greene, Rev. Jos. P., Pangor, Me.,.....	Bos.	188	Muller, Lewis, Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...
Haldy, Louis,.....	Pha.	52	Nett, Jno. A., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	63
Hank, Lewis, Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...	Ogden, Jos. H., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	6
Hartman (2), Abram D., Coatesville,.....	Pha.	23	Owen, Rev. Griffith, Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...
Hartman, Andrew,.....	Bal.	...	Owen, John, Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...
Harrison, Wm. H., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...	Owen, Rev. Roger, Germantown, Pa.,	Pha.	144
Hartshorn, Henry, M. B., Philad'phia,.....	Pha.	127	Parker, Jos. Beverly, N. J.,.....	Pha.	5
Hawley, A. W., Chicago,.....	Chi.	...	Parker, Rev. W. W., Cambridge, Ms.,	Bos.	51
Herring, O., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...	Patterson, Rev. D. C.,.....	Pha.	59
Higgins, Mrs. E., Chicago,.....	Bal.	...	Patterson, Edward, New York,.....	Pha.	32
Holliday, Wm. A., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	22	Patterson, Rev. Robt. J., Chicago,.....	Chi.	16
Horner, L. R., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...	Patterson, Stuart, Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	34
Hobbs, R. V. B., B., Haverford, Pa.,	Pha.	128	Parkhurst, H., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...
Howard, C. M.,.....	Chi.	171	Parvin, Rev. R. J., Cheston Hills, Pa.,	Pha.	87
Jacobs, B. F., Chicago,.....	Chi.	162	Peabody, Rev. F. N., Oakham, Mass.,	Bos.	119
Jacobs, Mrs. B. F., Chicago,.....	Chi.	163	Phelon, Chas. J.,.....	Pha.	81
James, B. W., M. B., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	88	Phillips, Jno. E.,.....	Pha.	42
Jameway, R. V. J. B. H., Philadelphia,	Pha.	16	Porner, Rev. J. B., Lebanon, Pa.,.....	Bal.	...
Jenkins, Jno.,.....	Pha.	108	Pollock, Jas.,.....	Bal.	...
James (2), Rev. Jno., Princeton, N. J.,	Pha.	33	Quinn, Geo., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	97
Karsner, Rev. C. M. B., Germantown,	Pha.	94	Reed (2), Rev. Alex., Parkersburg, Pa.,	Pha.	14
.....	Pha.	94	Reeves, Abraham,.....	Pha.	133
Kaufmann, Jo. C., Coatesville, Pa.,.....	Pha.	57	Reynolds, Rev. B. P., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	56
Kelso, T. T., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...	Reynolds, Wm., Peoria, Ill.,.....	Pha.	92
Kendall, B.,.....	Pha.	68	Rhoads, Jno. P., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	105
Kerr, Alex., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	71	Robinson, Rev. W. C., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	47
Kevinski, Jno. B., Lancaster, Pa.,.....	Pha.	53	Rockwood, Rev. L. B., Roxbury, Mass.,	Pha.	176
Kimball, Jas. Sherman, Boston,.....	Bos.	148	Rollin, Howard,.....	Pha.	139
King, Edward D.,.....	Pha.	41	Rowland, L. P., Jr., Boston,.....	Pha.	133
King, Rev. Isaiah D. M., Holly, N. J.,	Pha.	109	Rubin, D. C.,.....	Pha.	75
Kingsbury, C. A., M. B., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	89	Ruth, Rev. Jno.,.....	Pha.	101
Klein, Jno.,.....	Pha.	124	Sanner, S., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...
Ladd, Rev. Francis Dudley, Philad'.	Pha.	12	Sargent, Henry, Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	64
Latta, Rev. Wm. W., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	29	Savage, Sylvanus, Princeton, N. J.,.....	Pha.	34
Lee, Rev. Henry F., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	98	Scott, R., Princeton Theol. Sem., N. J.,	Pha.	208
Lewis, William,.....	Pha.	115	Seaver, Rev. Jos. H., Salem, Mass.,	Bos.	184
Lowrie, M. B., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	21	Senior, Davis,.....	Pha.	119
Magill, Rev. Chas. B., Princeton, N. J.,	Pha.	196	Sexton, Thos., Chicago,.....	Chi.	...
Marr, Jas. H., Princeton, N. J.,.....	Pha.	204	Shearer, F. E., Princeton Theol. Sem.,	Pha.	133
Matten, Isaac B.,.....	Pha.	194	Shearer, G. L., Princeton Theol. Sem.,	Pha.	200
Mason, Thos. J., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	105	Shillingford, H. H., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	9
Matlack, J. J.,.....	Pha.	138	Shirley, Jos.,.....	Pha.	120
Matlack, Rev. R. C., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	67	Simons, Peter B., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	4
Matthews, A. D., Brooklyn,.....	Pha.	174	Simpson, Rev. A., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	2
McAuley, R. V. A. O., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	28	Stean, Rev. L. O., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	8
McCallough, Rev. J. B., Pottsville, Pa.,	Pha.	118	Smith, A. C., Princeton Theol. Sem.,	Pha.	203
Mendenhall (2), W. B., Coatesville, Pa.,	Pha.	40	Smith, Honore J., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	20
Mershon, Rev. S. L., E. Hampton, N. Y.,	Pha.	133	Smith, Rev. Wm. C.,.....	Pha.	177
Milligan, Rev. J. L., Princeton, N. J.,	Pha.	45	Snow, B. S., Boston,.....	Bos.	130
Milne, Caleb J., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	191	Speakman, Abm., Coatesville, Pa.,.....	Pha.	112
Mumson (2), Rev. Geo. J., Huntingdon	Pha.	7	Steele, Rev. David, Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	27
.....	Pha.	7	Steuert, Rev. Wm., Philadelphia,.....	Pha.	44
Mittan, W. H., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...	Stevens, S. S., Baltimore,.....	Bal.	...

Stokes, Edwin L., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	30	Varnum, A. C., Lowell, Mass.....	Pha.	76
Stott, Jacob S., Coatesville, Pa.....	Bal.	36	Watson, Preston M., Baltimore.....	Bal.	...
Suddards, Rev. W. D. D., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	125	Watson, Samuel B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	...
Sutton, Rev. J. Ford, New York.....	Bal.	183	Webster, C. B., M. D., Norwich, Ct.....	Pha.	199
Swope, C., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	132	Webster, Rev. J. C., Hopkinton, Me.....	Pha.	198
Taggart, Alex.....	Pha.	199	Webl, Rev. H. H., Montestown, N. J.....	Pha.	140
Tahmadge, Rev. T. D., D. D., Philada.....	Pha.	134	Westwood, Rev. Hen. C., Baltimore.....	Bal.	...
Tate, Robert S.....	Pha.	82	Williams, Capt. E. C.....	Pha.	80
Taylor, Samuel, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	49	Williams, Rev. J. W. M.....	Bal.	...
Tenney, Rev. E. P., Grooton June, Ms.....	Bos.	77	Wilson, Rev. B. J.....	Pha.	69
Thersell, H. N., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	61	Wood, Rev. Wm. B.....	Pha.	123
Thomas, Rev. S. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	192	Woodworth, Mrs. J. H., Chicago.....	Chi.	...
Thompson, Rev. Jno., New York.....	Pha.	96	Wright, L., Baltimore.....	Bal.	...
Thompson, S. H., Princeton Theological Seminary.....	Pha.	206	Wright, Rev. W. J.....	Pha.	19
Thompson, Wm. H., Coatesville, Pa.....	Pha.	111	Wylie, Rev. T. W. J., D. D., Philada.....	Pha.	10
Torrence (2), Rev. I. H., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	60	Wyndkoop, T. S., Princeton Theol. Sem.....	Pha.	202
Treat, Chas. R., Boston, Ms.....	Bos.	190	Yale, A. S.....	Pha.	54
Van Wyck, Mrs. E. P., Chicago.....	Chi.	...	Young, Rev. J. H., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	16
			Young, Robert A., Coatesville, Pa.....	Pha.	113

## COMMISSIONED IN 1863.

Abbe, Rev. F. R., Abington, Mass.....	Bos.	471	Barber, Geo. G., M. D., Norwalk, Ohio.....	Cin.	1953
Abbott, S. S., Derby, Vt.....	Bos.	657	Barlow, Rev. Henry.....	Gbg.	1396
Aldott, Rev. T. J., Oakdale, Mass.....	Bos.	517	Barnitz, John, New Oxford, Pa.....	Pha.	893
Adair, Rev. J. M.....	Gbg.	1245	Barrelle, Rev. Almon.....	N. Y.	697
Adams, Edwin A., Walpole, Mass.....	Bos.	583	Barrows, Prof. E. P., D. D., Andover.....	Pha.	453
Adams, Rev. J. B., Pittston, Pa.....	Pha.	966	Barrows, Rev. Jno. O., Mansfield, Ct.....	Bos.	389
Adams, Rev. J. E., New Sharon, Me.....	Bos.	652	Barrows, Rev. W., D. D., Reading, Ms.....	Bos.	392
Adams, J. R.....	Gbg.	1242	Baxley, Claude M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1096
Adamsen, Rev. W. S.....	Pha.	483	Beacham, J. K., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1088
Am-worth, Geo. A., Williamstown, Vt.....	Bos.	455	Beacham, Wm., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1087
Albert, Rev. L. E., Germantown, Pa.....	Pha.	820	Beale, David J., Princeton, N. J.....	Pha.	243
Albree, Jos., Pittsburg.....	Phg.	908	Beattie, Chas., Salisbury, N. Y.....	Pha.	528
Albro, Rev. J. A., D. D., Cambridge, Ms.....	Bos.	542	Beattie, —, M. D.....	Gbg.	1402
Alexander, Rev. W. S., Pontret, Ct.....	Bos.	479	Beck, Rev. E. H.....	Pha.	1287
Alford, J. E.....	Gbg.	1244	Beck, Rev. Jno., Easton, Pa.....	Pha.	749
Allison, Rev. Jas., Sewickley, Pa.....	Phg.	524	Beck, Rev. L. G., Pemberton, N. J.....	Pha.	262
Alvord, A., East Windsor Theol. Sem.....	Bos.	1020	Beebe, Jas., M. D.....	Cin.	1145
Angell, H. B., New York.....	N. Y.	996	Belden, L. M., Western Theol. Sem., Pa.....	Phg.	683
Applegate, —, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1235	Belfield, T. Brown, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	879
Ashley, Rev. S. S., Northboro, Mass.....	Bos.	380	Bennett, J. P.....	N. Y.	642
Ashwood, Isaac, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	244	Bennett, —.....	Gbg.	1398
Atkins, Rev. A. B., Germantown, Pha.....	Pha.	802	Bent, Rev. Gilbert R., Enfield, Mass.....	Bos.	654
Atkinson, Rev. K., Cambridge, Mass.....	Bos.	610	Bergtrosser, Rev. P., Nippenoe, Pa.....	Gbg.	1238
Atkinson, Rev. Thos., Chicago.....	Chi.	...	Berry, Rev. Chas. T., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	566
Attwood, H. N., Cincinnati.....	Bal.	1197	Bersch, Wm. H.....	Gbg.	1493
Bachtell, Rev. W. B., Venangoboro, Pa.....	Pha.	757	Besson, Rev. W. H., Centerville, Ms.....	Bos.	401
Bacon, Jos. R., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	225	Best, Rev. Jacob, Stuyvesant, N. Y.....	N. Y.	481
Bain, Bushrod, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1092	Betts, Jno. S., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	1137
Bambridge, Rev. Wm. F., Erie, Pa.....	N. Y.	639	Beugless (2), Rev. J. D., Pawtuxet, R. I.....	Pha.	759
Baird, Rev. I. N., D. D., Beaver, Pa.....	Phg.	1192	Bidwell, Rev. I. G., Lansingburg, N. Y.....	Pha.	1169
Bard, Rev. Jas., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	674	Biggs, H. W., Cincinnati.....	Cin.	721
Bard, Rev. S. J., D. D., Woodbury, N. J.....	Pha.	1152	Bimos, Moses, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	791
Baker, Rev. E. P., East Machas, Me.....	Bos.	1017	Birch, Chas., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1091
Baldwin, Theo. A., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	1006	Bishop (2), Rev. H., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1081
Ball, Rev. Geo. H., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Buf.	768	Bissex, Jas. R., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	834
Ball, Jos. J., Quakertown, Pa.....	Pha.	858	Black, Rev. E., Rising Sun, Indiana.....	Cin.	499
Barber (2), A. C., Lambertville, N. J.....	Pha.	843			

Black, Wm. C., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1359	Bunnell, K. A., Milwaukee, Wis.....	Chi.	734
Blackaller, H., Trenton, Ohio.....	Chi.	1129	Burnell, Miss Mary, Milwaukee, Wis.....	80 L.	1262
Blair, Wm. H., Lockland, Ohio.....	Chi.	717	Burnett, E. S., West Philadelphia.....	Pha.	809
Blake, Rev. G. H., Ashburnham, Mass. Bos.	1277	Burnham, Rev. C., Meredith Village, N. H.....	Bos.	1275	
Blayney, J. M., Chinsky, Ontario, Ohio. Phg.	408	Burns, J. H., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1089	
Bless, Rev. Prof. Geo. R., Univ. of Maryland at Washington, Pa.....	Gbg.	1297	Burns, Jno., Gettysburg, Pa.....	Gbg.	1197
Boardman, J., Henry A., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	779	Burns, J. T., M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1082
Boardman, Rev. Wm. B., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	390	Burns, S. W., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	575
Boggs, Rev. J. S., Tauton, N. J.....	Pha.	1084	Burns, Wm., Mass.....	Bal.	1086
Boggs, Jno., H., Pittsburg, Pa.....	Phg.	457	Burson, J. W.....	Bal.	1190
Böhringer, Rev. Eban, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1005	Burton, —.....	Gbg.	1220
Bond, S. M., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1099	Burtis, Rev. J. H., New York.....	Pha.	839
Bonner, D. E., New Concord, Ohio.....	Chi.	1127	Bush, Abram, Franklin, N. Y.....	N. Y.	425
Bosby, Jas. H., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1195	Bushnell, Rev. H., Albensville, Ind.....	Chi.	1121
Boston, —, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1112	Butler, Jas. B., Princeton, N. J.....	Pha.	867
Bosworth, Rev. K. A. W., Springfield, Ms.....	Pha.	1391	Butler, Saml. M., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	224
Boughton, Rev. P. H., Detroit.....	N. Y.	1209	Butterfield, Rev. H. Q. G., Falls N. H., Bos.	1068	
Bourne, Rev. Jas. B., Oak Hill, Me.....	Bos.	1109	Buxton, T. C., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1080
Bouton, Rev. N. J., Concord, N. H., Bos.	359	Buzelle, Rev. G. B., W. N. Thyswood, N. H., Phg.	1156		
Bowler (2), Rev. S. L., Orono, Me.....	Bos.	403	Calloway, Rev. C. M., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1445
Boyd, Phylis S., Andover Theol. Sem., Bos.	451	Campbell, Rev. R., D. D., Newbury- port, Mass.....	Bos.	942	
Boyle (2), Rev. Jno., New York.....	N. Y.	972	Cantfield, Wm. B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1028
Boynton, T. H., Andover Theol. Sem., Bos.	456	Carback, E., Baltimore.....	Bal.	951	
Bradford, Rev. Lucius, Brooklyn, Me., Bos.	297	Carleton, S. H., W. Concord, N. H.....	Bos.	516	
Bradford, Rev. Thos. T., Troy, Pa.....	Pha.	1042	Carron, J. N., Ashland, O., Chi.....	Chi.	729
Bradley, Rev. K. H., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	1191	Carpenter, D. M., Fitchburg, Mass.....	Pha.	904
Brady, Jno., M. D., New Brunswick, N. J., Pha.	885	Carrall, Jno., Baltimore.....	Bal.	952	
Braxton, J. P.....	Gbg.	1399	Carson, C. H., Baltimore.....	Bal.	787
Brengel, Rev. G. A., Zanesville, Ohio, Chi.	1132	Carson, Rev. Jas. E., Detroit.....	Det.	711	
Bridgman, Jos. C., Springfield, Mass., Bos.	506	Carson, Rev. J. G., Chatsville, Pa.....	Pha.	571	
Bridgman, S. B., Northampton, Mass., Bos.	505	Carson, Thos. A., Seneca, N. Y.....	Pha.	1157	
Bringham, J. A., Rev. Geo., Phila-Pa.....	Pha.	358	Castle, Rev. J. H., W. Philadelphia.....	Pha.	804
Brisson, Frank D., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	219	Cattell, Rev. T. W., Princeton, N. J.....	Pha.	756
Brooks, W. P., Bangor, Theol. Sem.....	Bos.	605	Cattell, Rev. Wm. C., Harrisburg, Pa.....	Pha.	750
Brown, Rev. A., Chicago.....	Chi.	—	Chalker, Rev. B. A., Pennington, N. J., Pha.	825	
Brown, Rev. A., Azra, Cincinnati.....	Chi.	725	Chamberlain, Rev. Jno. C., Bangor Theol. Sem., Me.....	Bos.	585
Brown, A. H., Saltsburg, Pa.....	Phg.	677	Chandler, Rev. L., Brattleboro, Vt.....	Bos.	1191
Brown, B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1095	Chapin, Rev. Geo., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	959
Brown, D., Western Theol. Sem., Pa., Phg.	496	Chapin, Rev. Geo. F., Newport, N. H., Phg.	606		
Brown, Eli E., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1041	Chapin, L. R., Pelham, Mass.....	Bos.	473
Brown, E. H., Gettysburg, D. C.....	Wh.	370	Chase, Rev. Jas. M.....	Chi.	1251
Brown, Geo. L., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1030	Chessure, Rev. John E., Schuylkill Falls, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	806
Brown, Rev. C. H., Freeport, Pa.....	Phg.	680	Chew, Samuel, M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	953
Brown, Rev. Jos. W., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1186	Chew, S. C., M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	955
Brown, Mrs. Mary, Cincinnati.....	Chi.	718	Chidlaw (2), Rev. B. W., Cleves, O.....	Pha.	391
Brown, Rich. W., M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1083	Clark, A. K., Baltimore.....	Bal.	957
Brown, Wm. Hobart, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	578	Clark, Rev. Geo. W., Newenstey, Pa.....	Phg.	497
Brown (2), A. K., Williamsport, Pa.....	Pha.	986	Clark, H. A., Fitchburg, Mass.....	Pha.	903
Bruce, Geo. M., Cincinnati.....	Bal.	1094	Clark, J. A., Washington, Pa.....	Pha.	873
Bryant, Rev. G. M., Bristol, N. H.....	Bos.	1280	Clark, S. A.....	Gbg.	1266
Bucher, Rev. T. P.....	Gbg.	1249	Clark, Rev. W. C., Groveland, Mass.....	Bos.	1014
Buck, Rev. C. H., Danvers, Mass.....	Bos.	944	Clark, Wm. M.....	Pha.	248
Bulfinch, Rev. J. Jno.....	N. Y.	480	Clarke, Rev. H. S., Andover, Theol. Sem., Mass.....	Bos.	394
Bullard H., Andover Theol. Sem., Ms., Bos.	298	Clarkson, Jno. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	230	
Bunker, A., Newton Theol. Sem., Ms., Bos.	743				
Bunker, M. A., Newton Theol. Sem., Bos.	1021				
Burgin, Geo. H., M. D., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	774			
Burke, S. D., Huntington, O.....	Chi.	719			

Chloe, Rev. E. C., Phillipsburg, N. J. ....	Pha.	960	Davis, Rev. Jas., Blairsville, Pa. ....	Plog.	1199
Clow (2), Geo. W., Waterville, Me. ....	Bos.	946	Davis, Marcus A., Philadelphia ....	Pha.	847
Colburn, Jas. K., Franklin, N. Y. ....	Pha.	508	Davis, Paul A., Philadelphia ....	Pha.	892
Collin, Selden J., Easton, Pa. ....	Pha.	1077	Day, Albert, Boston. ....	Pha.	880
Coggshall, H. S., Fitchburg, Mass. ....	Pha.	902	Day, Rev. A. W., Troy, Michigan ....	Det.	1225
Coit, Chas. W., Norwich, Ct. ....	Pha.	507	Day, Wm. J., Philadelphia ....	Pha.	588
Coit, Rev. Joshua, Brookfield, Mass. ....	Bos.	1018	Dayan, Rev. J. F., Hion, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1285
Collier, L. A., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	1025	DeBeek, W. L., Cincinnati. ....	Cin.	1060
Cole, Cornelius M., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	924	Decker, ————	Glog.	1244
Colmery, D. R., Pleasant Ridge, O. ....	Cin.	723	Deering, Rev. Jno. K., S. Franklin, Me. ....	Bos.	1113
Colt, Rev. Saml. F., Pottsville, Pa. ....	Pha.	841	DeForest, Ezra, Baltimore. ....	Bal.	767
Colton, Chas. C., Lowell, Mass. ....	Bos.	477	DeForest, Rev. J. A., Haverhill, Mass. ....	Bos.	940
Colton, Jos. S., Princeton, N. J. ....	Pha.	985	DeLaMatyr, G., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	769
Conkling, Rev. C., Oberlin, O. ....	Lou.	759	Demond (2), Chas., Boston. ....	Bos.	474
Conrad, Ephraim, Baltimore. ....	Bal.	991	Denham, Rev. Geo., Chelsea, Mass. ....	Pha.	256
Cook, Rev. Russell S., New York. ....	N. Y.	447	Denison, Rev. And. C., Portland, Ct. ....	N. Y.	534
Cooldge, Rev. A. H., Leicester, Mass. ....	Bos.	980	Denison, D., Andover Theol. Sem. ....	Bos.	949
Cooper, Rev. G. W. ....	Bal.	987	Dickson, Rev. Cyrus, Baltimore. ....	Bal.	753
Coplin, Abinson, Baltimore. ....	N. Y.	603	Dickson, Rev. Wm., Calcutta, Ohio. ....	Plog.	1204
Copp, Rev. J. A., n. n., Chelsea, Mass. ....	Bos.	586	Dilks, W. S. ....	Glog.	1246
Cornelson, Rev. I., Metamora, Ill. ....	N. Y.	439	Diossy, Rev. D. K., Conn., U. S. A. ....	N. Y.	1067
Cornell, Wm. M., m. d., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	961	Domie, Rev. Huram, Carthage, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	440
Corner, Thos., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	956	Dubler, Geo., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	751
Cornell, Jos. B., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	247	Dodd, Miss Eva. ....	Chi.	1250
Cortelyou, Rev. T. F., Montgomery, O. ....	Cin.	722	Dodge, Austin, Newburyport, Mass. ....	Bos.	1115
Coulston, Rev. T. P., Frankford, Pa. ....	Bal.	835	Doddlittle, E. D., New York. ....	N. Y.	1075
Courtlan, J., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	779	Douglas, Rev. J. L., Bassein, Burmah. ....	Pha.	929
Cowan, Jno., New York. ....	Pha.	1343	Douglas, Rev. Rich. D., New York. ....	N. Y.	1000
Cowpland, Joshua, Baltimore. ....	Bal.	868	Dowden, Rev. W. H., Pelham, Mass. ....	Bos.	472
Crozzens, Thos., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	958	Dowse, Rev. Edmund, Sherborn, Mass. ....	Bos.	737
Crozzens, Wm. D., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	228	Drown, Geo. P., Keene, N. H. ....	Bos.	357
Crane, Rev. E. N., New York. ....	N. Y.	993	Duff, Wm. A., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	776
Crane, Rev. J. T., n. n., Newark, N. J. ....	Bal.	569	Dunlap, Robert. ....	Glog.	1245
Crawford, Jas., Philadelphia. ....	Bal.	1027	Dunn, Alex. ....	Pha.	220
Crawford, Rev. Jas. M., Argyle, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1289	Dunning, Rev. —, n. n., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	669
Crawford, J. S., m. d., W. Alexander, Pa. ....	Pha.	892	Dutton, A. L., Andover Theol. Sem. ....	Bos.	400
Crawford, Thos. O., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	279	Duval, B. R., Baltimore. ....	Glog.	1247
Critchfield, Rev. N. B., New Lexington, Pa. ....	Pha.	1213	Duval, Wm. G., Harford co., Md. ....	Bal.	727
Crook, Francis A., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	1024	Dyer, Rev. A. R., Harmony, Mo. ....	Bos.	1036
Crook, T. D. K., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	1022	Dymond, B. F., Jamaica Plain, Mass. ....	Bos.	387
Cross, Rev. A. B., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	1029	Eastburn, Moses, Philadelphia. ....	Bal.	655
Crouch, Rev. C. J., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	1010	Eastburn, Robert, Philadelphia. ....	Bal.	634
Crow, Rev. N. K., Marassa, Ill. ....	Pha.	963	Eastman, Rev. O. ....	Chi.	...
Crowell, Rev. J. M., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	792	Eaton, Rev. W. H., Nashua, N. H. ....	Bos.	467
Cummings, J. C., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	216	Eldorle, C. L., m. d., Germantown, Pa. ....	Pha.	819
Cummings, Rev. Silas S., Moosup, Ct. ....	Bos.	1399	Eddy, Rev. T. M., n. n., Chicago. ....	Chi.	614
Curry, W. H., Shrewsbury, Mass. ....	Bal.	925	Edes, W. H., Georgetown, D. C. ....	Wn.	372
Cushing, Rev. S. A., Shrewsbury, Ms. ....	Bos.	603	Edie, Rev. J. A. ....	Chi.	1255
Dabrymph, W., m. d., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	729	Edwards, Thos., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	632
Dalzell, Rev. W., Hamoverton, Ohio. ....	Plog.	912	Eells, Rev. D. B., Vermont, Ill. ....	Pha.	985
Dardis, Francis, Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	1105	Eells, Rev. Jas., n. n., Brooklyn. ....	Pha.	1175
Darley, Jno. W., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	728	Eldredge, Jas. H., Philadelphia. ....	Pha.	833
Darling, J. A., Erie, Pa. ....	Pha.	792	Ellis, A. W., Oxford, Ohio. ....	Cin.	1062
Dasecomb, Rev. A. B., Wait-field, Vt. ....	Bos.	540	Ellis, Rev. J. A. ....	Chi.	...
Davidson, S. M., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	754	Ely, Isaac, Philadelphia. ....	Bal.	633
Davidson, W. T., Baltimore. ....	Bal.	755	Emery, Rev. Wm. S., Palmyra, Pa. ....	Pha.	968
Davies, J. W. ....	Bal.	752	Emmons, Rev. H. V., Pembroke, Mo. ....	N. Y.	1073
			Ensign (2), F. G., Chicago (Cong.) Theol. Sem. ....	Chi.	615

Ernst, Rev. Jno. F., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Pha	1180	Gardner, J. A., Baltimore.....	Bal.	445
Erwin, Rev. Jas. D. G., Rome, N. Y.....	Pha	854	Gardner, J. W., Baltimore.....	Bal.	444
Esgate, Rev. Jas. G., Concord, N. H.....	Bal.	1273	Garnette, Rev. E. Y., Milbury, Mass.....	Bos.	514
Eshbach, Rev. E. R., Baltimore.....	Bal.	657	Gaston, Rev. Wm., Smith's Ferry, Pa.....	Pha	876
Essick, Rev. A.....	Gbg.	...	Gaston, Rev. Wm. K., Liverpool, O.....	Phg.	1201
Estrom, Rev. Ole, Dakota, Iowa.....	Lon.	731	Gehr, Rev. Nicholas, Philadelphia.....	Bal.	446
Eustis, Rev. W. T., p. 6, New Haven, N. Y.	Pha	643	Geldard, Rev. W. R.....	N. Y.	628
Eva, Rev. W. E., Philadelphia.....	Pha	876	Gerhard, Wm., Philadelphia.....	Pha	926
Evans, G. H., Philadelphia.....	Pha	797	Gibbons, Abraham, Conesville, Pa.....	Pha	932
Evans, G. W., Baltimore.....	Bal.	636	Gibson, Ab. x. E., Baltimore.....	Bal.	558
Evans, Rev. P. S., Stamford, Ct.....	N. Y.	538	Gibson, ———, ———, ———, ———, ———, ———	Bal.	521
Exerts, Rev. W. W., p. 6, Chicago.....	Pha	418	Giddings, Rev. S. M., Brooklyn.....	Pha	815
Ewing (2), Thompson R., Pittsburgh.....	Phg.	396	Giesy, Rev. Sam. H., Philadelphia.....	Pha	898
Fahnestock, J. H., Gettysburg, Pa.....	Gbg.	1504	Gilbert, Rev. G. S., New York.....	Bal.	563
Faires (2), Rev. Jno. W., p. 6, Phila.....	Pha	783	Gilchrist, Arch. C., Cincinnati.....	Cin.	1144
Fairand, S. A., Newark, N. J.....	Pha	844	Ginter, Dav.....	Gbg.	1508
Fairwell, Royal E., Natick, Mass.....	Bos.	736	Goitroy (2), Rev. R. B., New York.....	Pha	1170
Faser, Christian, Philadelphia.....	Pha	553	Goodale, W. H.....	N. Y.	537
Faulks, Rev. Jas. B., Millstone, N. J.....	Pha	1208	Gosnell, W. L., Baltimore.....	Bal.	553
Farratt, Rev. B.....	Chi	1257	Gosnell, —, Baltimore.....	Bal.	555
Feste, Rev. Daniel, Lebanon, Pa.....	Pha	1125	Gover, E. L., Baltimore.....	Bal.	442
Ferguson, J. W. A. W., Theol. Sem., Pa.....	Phg.	411	Grant, Jas., Philadelphia.....	Pha	775
Ferguson, Rev. W. M., Washington, D.....	Phg.	1189	Grave, Geo. S., Baltimore.....	Bal.	562
Ferris, R. W. D.....	Bal.	612	Grassie, F., Andover Theol. Sem., Ms.....	Bos.	376
Ferris, Rev. —, Chicago.....	Chi	419	Graves, Rev. A. S., Carlisle, N. Y.....	Pha	1152
Field, Phineas E., Charlestown, Mass.....	Pha	1392	Graves, Rev. Prof. K.....	N. Y.	995
Field, Wm. H., Newark, N. J.....	Pha	573	Graves, Rev. F. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha	699
Fields, W. M. G.....	Gbg.	1501	Greenwood, Sam.....	Gbg.	1504
Finegan, Michael S., Baltimore.....	Bal.	627	Gregg (2), Rev. Wm. B., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	485
Finlay, Sam. M., Sewickleyville, Pa.....	Phg.	176	Gregg, Geo. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha	829
Finley, Jno. K. M. G., Sewickley, Pa.....	Phg.	523	Giffin, Rev. G. H., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	503
Finn, Jno. F.....	Gbg.	1493	Giffin, Geo. H., New York.....	Pha	665
Finn, Rev. H. G., Newberry, Pa.....	Gbg.	1502	Gingth, C. E., Germantown, Phila.....	Pha	958
Fisher, —, M.....	Bal.	794	Gingth, Rich., Philadelphia.....	Pha	231
Fisher, Rev. C. E., Lawrence, Mass.....	Bos.	1951	Games (2), Rev. J. S., Newcastle, Pa.....	Phg.	526
Fisher, Rev. Jas. P., Westfield, N. Y.....	Pha	1215	Gilby, Rev. Jas. Alton, Ill.....	N. Y.	449
Fitts, Rev. J. H., W. D., Boylston, Mass.....	Bos.	947	Girhard, H. W., Goshen, O.....	Cin.	724
Fitz, S. E., Newton Theol. Sem., Ms.....	Bos.	744	Guychevsinger, Rev. J. L.....	Gbg.	1507
Fleming, Wm. J.....	Gbg.	1494	Hacy Wm., Philadelphia.....	Pha	281
Flint (2), Rev. R., Stonen, N. Y.....	Pha	1288	Hale, Rev. Geo., Pennington, N. J.....	Pha	814
Foster, Rev. A. S., Harrison City, Pa.....	Phg.	910	Hall, Rev. S. H., p. 6, Oswego, N. Y.....	Pha	1153
Foster, Rev. D. W., Newbury, Mass.....	Bos.	1271	Hambdton, Rev. W. J., Greenfield, Ms.....	Bos.	1162
Foster, R. S.....	Bal.	626	Hamilton, Rev. B. F., Andover Theol. Sem., Mass.....	Bos.	399
Foster, W. S., —, Maine.....	Bal.	702	Hamilton, Rev. E. J., Ulsterville, N. Y.....	Pha	1248
Fowler, Jas. A.....	Bal.	630	Hammord, Rev. Jos. R., Danvers.....	N. Y.	551
Fox, Henry J., New York.....	Bal.	628	Hance, Rev. Edmund, Glassboro', N. J.....	Pha	856
Frasley, H., Philadelphia.....	Pha	692	Hanson, Judge B. H.....	Gbg.	1505
Franklin, Rev. B. S. Chm., Mich.....	Det.	1248	Harkinson, J., Philadelphia.....	Pha	252
Freeman, E. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	631	Harby, Milton P., Philadelphia.....	Pha	766
Freeman, Rev. J. M., Haverstraw, N. Y.....	Pha	1097	Harman, Rev. B. E., Pleasant Ridge, O.....	Cin.	1058
Freeman, Jno. M., Elizabeth, N. J.....	Pha	852	Harris, Rev. Isaac, Etna, N. Y.....	Pha	1131
Frick, E. A.....	Bal.	629	Harris, J. R., Philadelphia.....	Pha	798
Frick, Jno., Philadelphia.....	Pha	234	Harsley, Rev. W. W., Chicago.....	Chi.	424
Frisbie, R. V., Albany, N. Y.....	N. Y.	645	Hart, Rev. E. J., Merriman, N. H.....	Bos.	479
Fuller, Rev. C. D., Williamsville, Va.....	Bos.	990	Havox, D. H., New Concord, O.....	Cin.	1128
Galloway, Rev. B. C., Baltimore.....	Bal.	443	Havox, Wm., Detroit.....	Det.	798
Galloway, Rev. W., Freeport, Pa.....	Phg.	689	Haskell, Rev. Ezra, Canton, Mass.....	Bos.	406
Gale, Geo. H. G., Galesville, Wis.....	Pha	1355			
Ganse, Rev. Horvy D., New York.....	N. Y.	448			

Hastings, F. W., W. Philadelphia.....	Pha.	799	Hutchinson, N., Lambertville, N. J.,	Pha.	1698
Hastings, Levi G., Beaver Co., Pa.....	Pha.	1046	Hyde, Edmund G., —, Ct.....	N. Y.	1241
Hatch, L. B., Oxford, O.....	Cin.	1146	Inglis, Miss Emma, Memphis, Tenn.	St. L.	1263
Haven, A. H., Cambridge, Mass.....	Bos.	1066	Ireland, Jno. B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	394
Hawes, Rev. Edward, Waterville, Me.,	Bos.	1034	Irwin, Jr., Jno., Sewickleyville, Pa. . .	Pbg.	664
Hawley, Rev. J. A., Ripon, Wis.....	Chi.	923	Ives, Jos. B., Boston.....	Bos.	407
Hays,* Henry, M. D., Derry, N. H.....	Bos.	1149	Jack, Lewis, M. D., Germantown, Pa.,	Pha.	518
Hays, J. L., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	782	Jackson, Rev. S., Rochester, Minn.....	Chi.	618
Hemstreet, Oliver, Carlisle, N. Y.....	Pha.	529	Jacobs, Rev. E. T., Meredith, N. Y. . .	N. Y.	536
Henderline, Jno. E.....	Bal.	432	Jacobs, L., Bangor Theol. Sem., Me.	Bos.	605
Henderson, Jno. A., Lambertville, Pa.	Bal.	411	Jacoby, Washington, Quakertown, Pa.	Pha.	859
Henderson, Sam. M., Bowersdown, O.	Pbg.	409	James, B. W., M. D., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	831
Healy, J. F., Princeton Theol. Sem.,	Pha.	529	James, D., M. D., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	549
Henry, R. W.....	Bal.	431	James, Jno. E., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	851
Hensler, Jos., Baltimore.....	Bal.	437	Jameson, Rev. A., Baltimore.....	Bal.	372
Herring, Rev. C. M., Dover, Me.....	Bos.	1161	Jameson, Andrew.....	Bal.	381
Herring, D. N., Baltimore.....	Bal.	426	James (2), Rev. E. S., M. D., New York	Pha.	273
Hess, W. J., Baltimore.....	Bal.	428	Janey, B. M., Baltimore.....	Bal.	392
Heydenbck, M., Kalamazoo, Mich.,	Cin.	559	Jeffers, E. T.....	Pbg.	920
Heyniger, Rev. J. L. W., Chester, Pa.	Pha.	869	Jeffery, Rev. Beuben, D. D., Philad'a.	Pha.	781
Higbee, Chas., Trenton, N. J.....	Pha.	705	Jelly, Rev. A. M., West Philad'a.....	Pha.	1106
Higbee, Rev. E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.....	Pbg.	660	Jenkins (2), C. W., Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bos.	1020
High, Rev. W. C., Lynn, Mass.....	Bos.	974	Jennison, Rev. C., Chicago.....	Chi.	422
Hill, Geo. H., Norristown, Pa.....	Pha.	797	Jennison, Rev. Jos. F., Pontiac, Mich.	Chi.	713
Hill, Jno. D., M. D., Buffalo.....	Pha.	1182	Jewell, Rev. Joel, W., Newark, N. Y.,	Pha.	1117
Hink, Lewis, Baltimore.....	Bal.	438	Johnson, Rev. A. H., Augusta, Me.,	Bos.	668
Hinson, Rev. J. M., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	774	Johnson (2), Rev. A. P., Charlemont, Ms.	Bos.	672
Hogg, Jas., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1120	Johnson, Rev. Edwin, Bangor, Me.....	Bos.	465
Hollen, Jas. C., New York.....	Pha.	886	Johnson, Rev. H. H.....	Bal.	371
Holliday, Wm., Baltimore.....	Bal.	435	Johnson, J. H.....	Bal.	370
Holtman, Rev. C., Rochester, N. H.,	Bos.	735	Johnson, Rev. R. S., Galesburg, Ill.,	Pha.	673
Holman, S. L., Beckmanville, N. Y.,	Pha.	935	Johnson, Wm. H., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	551
Holstein, G. W., M. D., Bridgeport, Pa.	Pha.	1043	Johnson, —, M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	393
Hood, Jas., Christiana, Pa.....	Pha.	919	Johnston, Rev. J. B., St. Clairsville, O.	Pha.	700
Hooper, Jas. E.....	Bal.	427	Jones, Rev. D. W., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	1163
Hopkins, H. P., Cincinnati, O.....	Cin.	1050	Jones, L. F., Valley Grove, West Va.,	Pha.	704
Hotchkin, Rev. R. B., Haverford, Pa.,	Pha.	899	Jones, W. M., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1183
Houghton 2 <sup>d</sup> H. C., Jamaica Plain, Ms.,	Bos.	391	Junkin, Rev. Geo., D. D., Philad'a.....	Pha.	1050
Houghton, Rev. W. A., Berlin, Ms.,	Bos.	263	Karamerer, T. A., Pittsburg.....	Pbg.	661
Houston 2 <sup>d</sup> Rev. H., Stockton, Me.,	Bos.	738	Keen, Rev. W. F., Freeport, Pa.....	Pbg.	687
Hovey, Augustus H., Cambridge, Ms.,	Bos.	653	Keeley, Rev. Daniel, F. W. Llan, Pa.,	Pha.	1291
Howard, Cornelius M. D., Baltimore.,	Bal.	433	Keeley, S. W., Oxford, Mass.....	Bos.	1151
Howard, C. M., Erie, Pa.....	Pha.	703	Keeling, Rev. R. J., Washington, D. C.	Gbg.	1514
Howard, Rev. R. E., Farmington, Me.,	Bos.	691	Keeling, Rev. W. B., Washington, Pa.,	Pbg.	911
Howbert, Rev. A. R., Bucyrus, Ohio,	Pha.	1098	Keen, C. B.....	Gbg.	1513
Howe, Geo. W., Lowell, Mass.....	Bos.	1356	Keen, Geo. V., Baltimore.....	Bal.	397
Howe, Jas. M., Lowell, Mass.....	Bos.	1281	Keene, Rev. L. N., Brookfield, Mass.	Bos.	1165
Howland, Rev. H. O., Chester, N. H.,	Bos.	269	Kelker, I. M., Harrisburg, Pa.....	Pha.	1047
Huff, Isaac, Freeport, Pa.....	Pbg.	690	Kellogg, Rev. D., OGIS, Philadelphia..	Pha.	905
Hughes, Rev. T. E., Springfield, Ohio,	Cin.	1055	Kemp, N. P., Boston.....	Pha.	259
Humphrey, Rev. F. E.....	Pha.	1176	Kennedy, Prof. A. L.....	Gbg.	1515
Hunt, G. H. B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	429	Kenny, Rev. E. J., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	846
Hunt, J. B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	434	Kerr, Alex., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	221
Hunt, J. S., Richmond, Ind.....	Cin.	1134	Kimball (2), C., M. D., Lawrence, Mass.	Bos.	1015
Hurlburt, N. A., Buffalo, N. Y.....	Pha.	1181	Kimball, Rev. Jno., New York.....	Pha.	547
Hunn, Rev. Henry F., Philadelphia....	Pha.	807	Kimball, W. S., Newburyport, Mass.	Bos.	945
Hussey, Rev. Jno., Lockland, Ohio.....	Cin.	716	King, Albertus, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	235
Huston, Chas., M. D.....	Gbg.	1506	Kingdon, Rev. Jno., Baltimore.....	Bal.	368
Hutchinson, E. S.....	Bal.	430	Kirkpatrick, Alex., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	763



Knipper, C. O. ....	Bal.	1512	Mahnsbury, Rev. Caleb, Newark, N. J. ....	Phi.	215
Koehler, Rev. Peter, Newark, N. J. ....	Bal.	399	Mann (2), Jesse B., Pawtucket, R. I. ....	Bos.	691
Koingmacher, A. A., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	237	Mann, Wm. H., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	570
Kramer, Rev. Jno. W., Froehold, N. J. ....	Phi.	1376	March, Rev. Hurl, Philadelphia ....	Phi.	830
Lahaye, Rev. J. C., Sterling, Mass. ....	Bos.	1067	Marden, Rev. Geo. N., Roxbury, Mass. ....	Bos.	541
Ladd, Horatio O. ....	Phi.	484	Marks, Rev. L., Pottersville, Pa. ....	Pkg.	492
Lang, Chas. Philadelphia ....	Phi.	804	Marsh, M. W., Boston ....	Bal.	1327
Lang, Jno. ....	Glog.	1317	Marsh, W. R. ....	Glog.	1340
Lambert, Rev. A. B., Jr., Salem, N. Y. ....	Pkg.	491	Martin, Rev. Wm. M., Woodbridge, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	539
Lambert (2), Rev. J. L., Waverly, Pa. ....	Phi.	928	Massey, Rev. J. ....	N. Y.	648
Lapsley, Rev. Jas. E., Indiana, Pa. ....	Pkg.	678	Massey, J. C. ....	Pkg.	921
Lasell, N., Amherst, Mass. ....	Bos.	376	Mason, Edgar M., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	217
Lathrop, Rev. Henry D., Lancaster, O. ....	Cin.	1294	Mather, Thos. P., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	216
Latimer, Thos., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	848	Mathack, Jos. K., Baltimore ....	Bal.	1327
Lawrence, Rev. J., Reading, Mass. ....	Bos.	498	Mathack, Rev. Robt. C., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	788
Lawrence, W. A., Peppercell, Ms. ....	Bos.	.....	Mattison, Rev. W. C., Tyrone, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	641
Lee, Wm., Baltimore ....	Bal.	399	Maul, Wm. W., Louisville, Pa. ....	Phi.	7-8
Lehecke, Rev. H. G., H. ....	Glog.	1511	Mead, Rev. J. M., Williamsburg, N. Y. ....	Phi.	1212
Leung, Jas. ....	Glog.	1509	McAfee, Jos., Phoenixville, Pa. ....	Phi.	887
Leung, Jos., Germantown, Pa. ....	Phi.	821	McAuley (6), Rev. Alex. G., Phila. ....	Phi.	239
Lent, Rev. M. R. E., Chatham, N. Y. ....	Phi.	1214	McAuley, Rev. M. J., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	965
Leonard, Jno., Galesburg, Ill. ....	Chi.	621	McCarroll, Jno., M. D., Frankford Springs, Pa. ....	Phi.	487
Lester, Rev. W. H., W. Alexander, Pa. ....	Phi.	853	McClellan, Rev. Jas., Evanston, Ill. ....	Phi.	661
Lewis, E. P., Washington, Pa. ....	Phi.	681	McClellan, J. S., W. Philadelphia ....	Phi.	901
Lewis, Richard, M. D., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	865	McClelland, J. F., Philadelphia ....	Bal.	1524
Lewis, Rev. Thos. A., Ware, Mass. ....	Bos.	513	McCline (2), S. T., West'n Theol. Sem. ....	Pkg.	458
Liebenau, Rev. M. F., New Paltz Land- ing, N. Y. ....	Phi.	891	McCollom, Rev. J. T., Bradford, Mass. ....	Bos.	1274
Eaggett, Martin E., Tekonsha, Pa. ....	Phi.	706	McCord, Jas. ....	Bal.	1530
Linn, S. P., Western Theol. Sem., Pa. ....	Pkg.	486	McCough, Rev. J. B., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	784
Lipsecomb, J. D., Baltimore ....	Bal.	364	McCurdy, Rev. T. A., Leechburg, Pa. ....	Pkg.	685
Litchfield, P. C., Oldtown, Me. ....	Bos.	656	McDonnell, Rev. A. M., Dryden, N. Y. ....	Phi.	1168
Littelle, Rev. D. S. ....	N. Y.	694	McElroy, Robt., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	950
Little, Rev. Chas. J., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	824	McFerran, Jno., Smith's Ferry, Pa. ....	Phi.	877
Little, Robert, Baltimore ....	Bal.	365	McGaw (2), Rev. J. A. P., Sagastown, Ill. ....	Chi.	1135
Littfield, E. M., Haverhill, Ms. ....	Bos.	611	McGinley, Rev. W. A., Shrewsbury, Ms. ....	Phi.	881
Loeber, Geo., Baltimore ....	Bal.	363	McGinnis, Rev. Wm., Cadiz, O. ....	Pkg.	913
Loecker, R. V., Geo., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	864	McGowan (2), Rev. Jas. A., Philad. ....	Phi.	1163
Loomis, Rev. E., Littleton, Mass. ....	Bos.	452	McIntyre, J. W., St. Louis ....	Phi.	1184
Loomis, Israel P., West Chester, O. ....	Phi.	1140	McKee, Rev. Saml. V., Peru, Ind. ....	Cin.	1143
Loomis, Rev., President J. R., L. B., University of Lewisburg, Pa. ....	Phi.	906	McKee, W. R., W. Helton, N. Y. ....	Phi.	1237
Loomis, Rev. W. F., Shelburne Falls, Mass. ....	Bos.	670	McKinney, Rev. Edmund, Princeton Theol. Sem., N. J. ....	Phi.	284
Lore, Rev. Dallas D., Buffalo, N. Y. ....	Phi.	587	McLaughlin, Alex. ....	Phi.	954
Lovett, Saml. W., M. D. ....	Bal.	364	McLaughlin, Rev. Geo. W., German- town, Pa. ....	Phi.	822
Lowe, T. W., Newark, N. J. ....	Phi.	574	McLain, Jno., Jno., Pittsburg ....	Pkg.	1188
Lowy, David P., Allegheny City, Pa. ....	Pkg.	410	McLean, Rev. A. H., Jno., Beaver Co., Pa. ....	Pkg.	522
Loyd, Rev. J. T., Xenia, O. ....	Cin.	725	McLean (2), Rev. S. A., W. Alexander, Pa. ....	Phi.	860
Ludlow, Rev. Jas. P., Rochester, N. Y. ....	Phi.	951	McLish, Rev. C., Lyons, Iowa ....	Chi.	624
Lukens, Thos., Philadelphia ....	Bal.	392	McLeod, Rev. H., Brentwood, N. H. ....	Bos.	406
Lybrand, Rev. G. W., Cheltenham, Pa. ....	Phi.	892	McLeod, Rev. S. D. ....	Bal.	1529
Lyford B., Rev. Chas. P., Rome, N. Y. ....	Phi.	416	McMillan (2), Rev. J., Allegheny City, ....	Pkg.	461
Lyford (2), M. R. A., Rome, N. Y. ....	Phi.	447	McMillan (2), Jas. C., Xenia, O. ....	Phi.	888
Mac, Rev. J. M., W. Dummer's Cr., Vt. ....	Bos.	989	McWata, Rev. Rold., Moreet, Pa. ....	Pkg.	688
Macise, Rev. D. M., Montgomery, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	991	Meacham, Rev. J. H., New York ....	Phi.	659
May, Janel, New York ....	N. Y.	1001			
Malaney, E. G., Chester Co., Pa. ....	Bal.	1528			
Malahan, Rich., Baltimore ....	Bal.	1521			

Moody (2), Jas. B. D., Pittsburg, .....	Phg.	679	Nevin, Robert P., Sewickleyville, Pa.,	Phg.	663
Meeker, Rev. D. C., Walling, Pa., .....	Pha.	982	Noble, Rev. T. K., Bangor Theol. Sem.,	Bos.	511
Megan, Rev. B. C., Dover, N. J., .....	Pha.	579	Norris, Rev. W. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Pha.	593
Mehdolenum, O., .....	Pha.	1293	Norton, Edward, Essex, Mass., .....	Bos.	979
Meloy, J. C., Claysville, Pa., .....	Pha.	572	Norton, H. M., Phillipsburg, N. J., .....	Pha.	827
Meredith, Juno, F., .....	Bal.	1517	Norton, Rev. J. D., Newenstedt, Pa., .....	Phg.	525
Meredith, Jos., .....	Glg.	1320	Norton, Rev. Warren, Chicago, .....	Chi.	619
Merrick, Stephen, Philadelphia, .....	Bal.	1533	Noyes, Henry V., Guilford, Pa., .....	Phg.	412
Merrifield, Rev. E. P., Vermont, .....	N. Y.	1069	Oakey, Rev. P. D., Jamaica, N. Y., .....	N. Y.	994
Merrill, Rev. Saml. H., Portland, Me.,	Bos.	609	Orr, Rev. Franklin, Kent, Pa., .....	Phg.	1198
Merrill, Rev. S. P., Carleton, N. Y., .....	Bul.	1344	Orr, J. M., Fairhaven, Ohio, .....	Pha.	415
Methall, E. W., Bangor, Me., .....	Bos.	1010	Osborne, Rev. Cyrus P., Exeter, N. H.,	N. Y.	298
Michael, Charrie, A. L., .....	N. Y.	646	Osborne, Rev. R. A., Newark, N. J., .....	Pha.	564
Milby, Rev. Arthur W., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	282	Osborne, Jasper, Newark, N. J., .....	Pha.	565
Miles, Rev. J. B., Charlestown, Mass.,	Bos.	607	Osmont, Rev. Jonathan, Eckley, Pa.,	Pha.	871
Millard, Washington, .....	Chi.	624	Owens, Rev. Griffith, Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1541
Miller, H. Thome, Cincinnati, .....	Bal.	1534	Owens, S. G., Noma, Ohio, .....	Chi.	1133
Miller, Jas. W., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	930	Palmer 2, Rev. A. M., Phillipsburg, N. J.,	Pha.	826
Miller, J. J. R., Cuba, O., .....	Phg.	397	Palmer, Rev. J. M., Rochester, N. H.,	Bos.	1039
Miller, Mitchell H., Washington, .....	Wn.	293	Pape, Edward, .....	Glg.	1548
Milford (2), Rev. C., Milwaukee, .....	Lon.	732	Park, Jas. D., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	1153
Milne, Caleb J., Philadelphia, .....	Phg.	489	Parke, W. J., Western Theol. Sem., Pa.,	Phg.	494
Milne, F. F., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	291	Parker, Rev. Jas. E., Smithfield, Pa.,	Pha.	1004
Milly, Wm., .....	Bal.	1532	Parker, Jos. Beverly, N. J., .....	Pha.	1049
Milton, W. H., .....	Glg.	1536	Parker, Rev. W. W., Cambridge, Mass.,	Bos.	692
Mingins (2), Rev. Geo. J., Philad., .....	Pha.	667	Parkman, Rev. Chas. M., Elliott's	Bal.	1542
Mirick, Rev. S. H., Lewisburg, Pa., .....	Glg.	1331	Mills, Md., .....	Bal.	1542
Mitchell, Geo. H., M. D., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	969	Parks, Jos., Germantown, Pa., .....	Pha.	1550
Mitchell, Wm., .....	Glg.	1539	Parsons, Rev. Benj., Windsor, Ct., .....	Pha.	741
Mittan, Wm. H., .....	Bal.	1525	Parvin, Rev. R. J., Shoemakerstown, Pa.,	Pha.	1122
Moffatt, Juno, F., .....	Glg.	1540	Pascal, C. L., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	800
Monroe, Juno, T., Philadelphia, .....	Bal.	1329	Patterson, Rev. D. L., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	882
Moore, J. P., Bangor Theol. Sem., Me.,	Bos.	542	Patterson (6), Juno, Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	747
Moorhead, J. D., West'n Theol. Sem., Pa.,	Phg.	493	Patterson, J. T., Western Theol. Sem., Pa.,	Phg.	459
Morford, Jas. C., .....	Bal.	1518	Patterson, Rev. Robert, D. D., Chicago,	Pha.	373
Morgan, G. R., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1522	Patterson, Rev. R. W., D. D., Chicago,	Chi.	622
Morris, Rev. H., New York, .....	N. Y.	1074	Pattison, Rev. Robert H., Philad., .....	Pha.	794
Morrison, .....	Glg.	1538	Payson, Howard, .....	Bal.	1360
Morse, Rev. G. B., Chimento, .....	Chi.	429	Peabody, Rev. A. B., East Long-	Bos.	976
Morris, Rev. Geo. H., Uxent, Mass., .....	Bos.	582	meadow, Mass., .....	Bos.	976
Morton (2), Rev. R. S., Hookstown, Pa.,	Phg.	488	Pearson, Alex., Waterville, Me., .....	Bos.	671
Moses, Rev. Thos., Exeter, N. H., .....	Bos.	1272	Pelitz, Rev. A. G., New York, .....	N. Y.	640
Moss, Jas. A., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	218	Pepper, Rev. G. D. B., Waterville, Me.,	Bos.	1278
Moss, Rev. Lemuel, Worcester, Mass.,	Bos.	1276	Perkins, Rev. F. B., Montague, Mass.,	Bos.	545
Muller, Louis, Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1520	Perkins, Thos. C., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	836
Munson (2), M. A., Andover Theol. Sem.,	Bos.	398	Perry, D. B., Princeton Theol. Sem., N. J.,	Pha.	1549
Murphy, Miss Hattie, .....	Chi.	1249	Perry, Rev. J. M., Conshohocken, Pa.,	Bal.	1546
Murphy, Rev. Thos. C., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	793	Phillips, J. W., Brewer, Me., .....	Bos.	1065
Myers, Rev. Thos. G., Dover, Del., .....	Bal.	1523	Pickering, Chas. W., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	241
Myers, Henry, Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1528	Pickett, Rev. Cyrus, New Haven, Ct.,	Pha.	414
Myers, J. A., .....	Glg.	1535	Price, W. K., Franklin, Me., .....	Bos.	1107
Myers, Rev. Thos., .....	Bal.	1519	Pillingsby, Rev., .....	Bal.	1228
Nason, Chas. P. H., Exeter, N. H., .....	Bos.	386	Piper, J. W., D., .....	Bal.	1545
Nason, Rev. Elias, Exeter, N. H., .....	Bos.	386	Pitchee, Rev. E. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.,	Det.	1217
Neal, E. M., M. D., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	778	Pitchee (2), Rev. O. P., Oneida, N. Y.,	Pha.	366
Neill, Jas., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	765	Poerner, Rev. J. B., Lebanon, Pa., .....	Bal.	1544
Nelson, Rev. W. E., Clapham, I. S. A.,	Chi.	1056	Poler, Juno, S. Washington, .....	Wn.	988
Newkirk, Rev. M. Jr., Downingtown, Pa.,	Pha.	897	Pond, Theo. S., Andover Theol. Sem.,	Bos.	397
Newman, Jacob, Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1516	Pope, C. H., Bangor Theol. Sem., Me.,	Bos.	599

Porter, H. K., Pittsburg, .....	Plg.	1202	Sambord, H. P., Medway, Mass. ....	Bos.	1064
Power, Rev. F. H., Elizabeth, Pa. ....	Plg.	169	Sargent, Rev. G. W., Raymond, N. H. ..	Bos.	475
Powers, Rev. H. W., Springfield, Mass. ..	Bos.	478	Sargent, M. H., Boston, .....	Bos.	186
Price, Rev. S. Wesley, .....	Bal.	1343	Savage, Rev. G. S. F., Chicago, .....	St. L.	1200
Price, Thos. W., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	790	Savage, Judge G. W., Rahway, N. J., ..	Bal.	1389
Purdy, Rev. J. J., Pittsburg, .....	Plg.	1187	Savage, Rev. M. J., Norridgewock, Me. ..	Bos.	1100
Putnam, G. L., Lowell, Mass., .....	Bos.	1150	Sawyer, W. W., Huntington, O., .....	Chi.	1126
Quinn, Z., Geo., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	359	Schabronick, J. M., Jr., Philadelphia, ..	Bal.	1377
Quimby, Prof. E. T., Dartmouth Col- lege, N. H., .....	Bos.	518	Schaller, Rev. C. W., Mt. Germantown, Pa.	Pha.	817
Quimby, Isaac, .....	Bal.	1300	Schock, Rev. W. E., Jr., Philada., .....	Pha.	506
Raby, Rev. R. W., .....	Gbg.	1668	Schock, R. F., Mt. Pleasant, .....	Gbg.	1383
Rackliffe, Wallace, .....	Plg.	918	Schoff, Frank, Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	762
Ramsay, Walter, Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	227	Scott, Rev. Alex., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	258
Rand, Rev. E. A., Portsmouth, N. H., ..	Bos.	1021	Scott, Rev. J. B., Chicago, .....	St. L.	1261
Randall, Rev. E. E., Jr., Newark, N. J., ..	Pha.	1151	Scott, Juno, Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1386
Randall, Rev. S. G. W., Westchester Co.,	Pha.	1139	Scott, Rev. W. M., Conshohocken, Pa., ..	Pha.	1078
Rawles, E. B., Camp Chase, Ohio, .....	Chi.	369	Sandler, .....	Gbg.	1355
Raymond, Rev. G. L., Chicago, .....	Chi.	1256	Seer, W. W., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1375
Rehner, Chas. B., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	934	Serg, J. H., Rahway, O., .....	Chi.	1061
Reid, Z., Rev. Alex., Parkersburg, Pa., ..	Pha.	382	Seldondidge, Geo., Philadelphia, .....	Gbg.	1370
Reid, R. B., M. D., Washington, Pa., ..	Pha.	371	Seldondidge, J. E., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	761
Rees, Rev. Seth, D. Theol., .....	D. C.	712	Senter, Rev. O. S., Berlin, Vt., .....	Bos.	393
Reed, Wm. A., M. D., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	885	Seymour, Rev. J. E., Franklin, N. Y., ..	N. Y.	1295
Reed, W. C., Princeton Theol. Sem., .....	Pha.	1377	Sexton, Juno, .....	Chi.	625
Reiners, Chas., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1361	Seymour, Juno, F. U. C., N. Y., .....	Pha.	883
Reynolds, A. J., Cumminsville, O., .....	Chi.	1054	Sharpless, J. T., M. D., Philadelphia, ..	Bal.	1379
Reynolds, Joshua, Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	222	Shaw, F. S., Washington, .....	Wm.	373
Rice, Walter, Newton Theol. Sem., .....	Bos.	745	Shaw, Edwin S., Portland, Me., .....	Pha.	1312
Richards, C. H., Andover Theol. Sem., ..	Bos.	1079	Shaw, Rev. W. H., Billale, .....	Bul.	361
Richardson, C. J., Chicago, .....	Chi.	922	Shaw, S. S., Newcomestown, O., .....	Chi.	1130
Richardson, Hall, M. D., .....	Gbg.	1365	Shaver, F. C., Princeton Theol. Sem., ..	Pha.	1031
Richardson, W. S., M. D., .....	Gbg.	1366	Shaver, Niles H., Academia, Pa., .....	Gbg.	1352
Riebel, Jos., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	554	Sherman, J. P., Pottsville, Pa., .....	Pha.	812
Riegel, Calvin P., Mechanicsburg, Pa., ..	Pha.	485	Shick, J. L., Gettysburg, Pa., .....	Gbg.	1364
Riley, Wm., .....	Gbg.	1364	Shields, Rev. R., .....	St. L.	1268
Ridgely, Rev. W. M., Harshaville, Pa., ..	Pha.	915	Shinn, Rev. Geo. W., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	956
Roach, C. E., .....	Gbg.	1367	Shipley, R. H., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1389
Roberts, Jas., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1358	Shoy, Rev. Beng., Drayden, N. Y., .....	Pha.	1430
Roberts, Wm. H., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1562	Shumaker, Prof. J. H., Academia, Pa., ..	Gbg.	1392
Robinson, F. W., Erie, Pa., .....	Pha.	701	Shumway, Rev. G. R. H., New York, N. Y.,	N. Y.	1043
Robinson, Rev. T. H., Harrisburg, Pa., ..	Pha.	1018	Siegfried, Rev. S., Adamsville, O., .....	Pha.	917
Robinson, Rev. W. M., Mercer, Pa., .....	Plg.	1191	Siegfried (2), Rev. W. B., Philadelphia, ..	Pha.	857
Rockwood, Z., G. A., Andover Theol. Sem., Mass., .....	Bos.	396	Silvers, Isid. F., Pennington, N. J., .....	Pha.	967
Rockwood, Rev. J. B., Boston, .....	Pha.	260	Silvers, Wilbur F., Lambertville, N. J., ..	Pha.	1041
Row, Rev. E. P., Chaplain U. S. A., .....	Pha.	482	Smies, S. R., Philadelphia, .....	Bal.	1399
Road, C. S., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1356	Simpson, Geo. W., Morning Sun, O., .....	Chi.	590
Ross, Rev. A. H., Roxbury, Mass., .....	Bos.	402	Singleton, —, Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1388
Ruddison, Rev. A. G., New York, .....	Pha.	505	Skinner, Beng. D., Stapleton, N. Y., ..	N. Y.	696
Russels, Rev. Jno., Anyville, Pa., .....	Bal.	1359	State, Rev. J., Detroit, .....	D. C.	710
Ruth, Rev. Jno., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	881	Stearns, Rev. J. O., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	613
Ryan, W. K., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	1360	Small, Rev. A. K. P., Kenosha, Me., .....	Bos.	545
Ryder, Wm. E., .....	Gbg.	1363	Smaltz, Jos., .....	Gbg.	1394
Salam, Dwight M., Killbuckly, Ct., .....	N. Y.	339	Smaltz, Jos. E., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	809
Sambord, Daniel, S. Boston, Mass., .....	Bos.	1023	Smalls, Rev. J. M., Davenport, N. Y., ..	Pha.	1155
Samborn, Rev. B. T., Detroit, Mich., .....	Bos.	1016	Smiley, Rev. Geo. W., Jr., Philada., .....	Pha.	1123
Sanders, Franklin, Baltimore, .....	Gbg.	1391	Smiley, Jos. H., Drayden, N. Y., .....	Pha.	1282
Sands, Jno., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	234	Smith, Zs., Rev. E. P., Pepperell, Mass., ..	Bos.	266
			Smith, Rev. H. S., Amenia, N. Y., .....	Pha.	950

Smith, Isaac, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1578	Taylor, Jno., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1616
Smith, Rev. J. B., Jersey City, N. J.....	Pha.	872	Taylor, Rev. Jno. C., Sweden, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1068
Smith, Rev. J. Hyatt, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	780	Taylor, Rev. Jno. E., Andes, N. Y.....	Pha.	504
Smith, J. J., M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1575	Taylor, S. H., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1607
Smith, J. V. C., M. D., N. Orleans, La.....	N. Y.	999	Taylor, W. C., Germantown, Philada.....	Pha.	890
Smith, Rev. Jas. M., Industry, Pa.....	Pbg.	1093	Taylor, Rev. W. H., Clinton, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1072
Smith, Jno. C., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	567	Teitsworth, Rev. W. P., Arkport, N. Y.....	Pha.	1172
Smith, Rev. Jos., Lovell, Me.....	Bos.	604	Tenney, Rev. E. P., Manchester, Mass.....	Bos.	568
Smith, Robt. Pearsall, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	787	Tenney, Rev. S. W., Norridgewock, Me.....	Bos.	1386
Smith, S. H., Red Wing, Minn.....	Pha.	450	Thacker, T., M. D., Goshen, O.....	Cin.	1052
Smith (2), Wm., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	900	Thayer (2), C. C., Chi. Cong. Theol. Sem.....	Chi.	617
Smoot, Albert, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1583	Thayer, Rev. L. R., Cambridge, Mass.....	Bos.	655
Soule, A. G., M. D.....	Bal.	1570	Thissell, H. N., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	257
Southworth, Rev. A., South Paris, Me.....	Bos.	1147	Thomas, Rev. C. F.....	Bal.	1600
Sovereign, Rev. H. G., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	733	Thomas, Jr., D. E., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1618
Spangler, And. M., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	789	Thomas (2), Rev. D. R., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	223
Speakman, Allen, Conestoville, Pa.....	Pha.	840	Thomas, H. G., Conestoville, Pa.....	Pha.	857
Spencer, Chas., Germantown, Pa.....	Pha.	803	Thomas, Jos., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1612
Spicer, W. W., Delaware.....	Bal.	1584	Thomas, Rev. S. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	546
Sproull, Rev. A. W., Chester, Pa.....	Pha.	813	Thompson, Abel.....	Gbg.	1075
Stackers, Benjamin, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1574	Thompson, Rev. Geo. W., Tusca- nora, Pa.....	Pha.	591
Stackhouse, Benjamin, Baltimore.....	Gbg.	1590	Thompson, Rev. H. H., Cochranton, Pa.....	Pbg.	1195
Stacy, Rev. Ira, Washington.....	Wn.	568	Thompson, Jno. F., Delaware, Ohio.....	Cin.	556
Stede, H. E.....	Gbg.	1553	Thompson, Rev. M. L. R. P., D. P., Cin.....	Pha.	1179
Stelmone, L.....	Gbg.	1595	Thurston, Rev. J. B., Newburyport, Ms.....	Bos.	948
Stene, S.....	Gbg.	1596	Tiffany, Rev. Chas. C., New Haven, Ct.....	N. Y.	644
Steinmetz, B. H., Washington.....	Wn.	371	Tobey, Rev. A., Durham, N. H.....	Bos.	1035
Sterrett (2), Rev. Wm., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	578	Todd, J. R., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	576
Stevens, Francis P., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1573	Tompkins, A. P., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	219
Stevens, Henry M., Blue Hill, Me.....	Bos.	584	Toothaker, Rev. H., N. Boothbay, Me.....	Bos.	941
Stevens, Wm. A., Granville, Ohio.....	Cin.	501	Torrence, Rev. Ivan H., Philada.....	Pha.	812
Stevenson, Rev. D., Indianapolis, Ind.....	Pha.	675	Torrey, Rev. Chas. W., Madison, O.....	Pha.	1045
Stevenson, Rev. J. M., M. D., New York.....	Pha.	938	Towle, J. A., Newton Centre, Ms.....	Bos.	658
Stevenson, J. M., M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1587	Town, B.....	Gbg.	1610
Stevenson, Rev. J. W., Alexander, Pa.....	Pha.	861	Tracy, M. M., Bangor Theol. Sem., Me.....	Bos.	515
Stevenson, Rev. Ross, Lagomer, Pa.....	Pbg.	490	Trego, —, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1617
Stiffamore, L., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1582	Trickett, Rev. Jas., Westchester, Pa.....	Pha.	810
Stillson, J. B., Rochester, N. Y.....	Bal.	1571	Trinkle (2), Samuel, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	240
Stoddard, Rev. E. W., Angelica, N. Y.....	N. Y.	277	Trunkmuller, Rev. D. S.....	Gbg.	1676
Stoddard, Gideon, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	280	Tucker, Rev. J. J., S. Dedham, Mass.....	Bos.	469
Stotesbury (2), Richard G., Philada.....	Pha.	250	Turbitt, Rev. Jno., Crown Point, N. Y.....	Pha.	1210
Street, Rev. G. E., Wiscasset, Me.....	Bos.	377	Turnhill, Jos., M. D.....	Bal.	1599
Strim, S., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1581	Turner, Curtis, E., Westchester, Pa.....	Pha.	811
Strobel, Rev. P. A., Clarksville, N. J.....	Pha.	895	Tuxbury, Rev. Franklin, Exeter, N. H.....	Bos.	405
Strong, Rev. D. A., S. Deerfield, Mass.....	Bos.	1116	Twombly, Rev. A. S., Albany, N. Y.....	Bos.	1114
Strong, Rev. Jno. M., Clarkston, Mich.....	Det.	1219	Tyng, Alex. G., Peoria, Ill.....	Pha.	714
Strong, W. C., Brighton, Mass.....	Bos.	1167	Tyng, Jr., Rev. S. H., New York.....	Pha.	875
Strowbridge, Rev. G. E., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	620	Underwood, P. L., Chicago.....	Chi.	423
Stuart, Geo. Hry, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	589	Ustick, W. A., Washington, Ohio.....	Pha.	258
Sullivan, Edwin R., Delaware, Ohio.....	Cin.	557	VanAntwerp, Rev. D. D., Beaufort, N. C.....	N. Y.	997
Sullivan, Jno. C., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	226	Vance, D. C., Urbana, Ohio.....	Cin.	502
Supplee, Wm. Henry, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	245	VanMeter, Rev. W. C., New York.....	Chi.	618
Sutphen, Rev. M. C., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	801	VanSantvoord, Rev. C., Sangerettes, N. Y.....	Pha.	1408
Swindle, Jos. E.....	Bal.	1572	Varnum, A. C., Lowell, Mass.....	Bos.	744
Taggott, Alex., Conestoville, Pa.....	Pha.	838	Virgin, Rev. E. W., Natick, Mass.....	Bos.	1032
Tan, Geo. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	256	Vohlt, G. S., M. D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1597
Taylor, Rev. B. F., Brooklyn.....	N. Y.	1076	Votey, Rev. C. A., Phelps, N. Y.....	Gbg.	1598
Taylor H., Philadelphia.....	Bal.	1611	Waddle, J. B., Wheeling, W. Va.....	Pbg.	396
Taylor, J. S. S., Yonkers, N. Y.....	N. Y.	998			

Wald, Rev. Paul, Allentown, Pa.....	Pha.	1284	Wilcox, O. W., Springfield, Mass.....	Pha.	383
Waldron, Dr., Waterville, Me.....	Bos.	973	Wilder, Rev. Wm., Chester, Pa.....	Pha.	772
Walker, Rev. H. D., Abington, Mass.	Bos.	608	Wile (3), Rev. B. E., Pleasant Valley, New York.....	N. Y.	532
Walker, Rev. Jas., Detroit.....	Det.	700	Williams, Rev. E. F., Cambridge, Mass.	Bos.	466
Wallace, C. W., Coshocton, Ohio.....	Chi.	1063	Williams, J. J., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1734
Wallace, Rev. H.....	N. Y.	649	Williams, Rev. R. G., Richview, Ill.....	N. Y.	335
Wallace, Rev. Jas. E.....	St. L.	1269	Williams, Rev. R. H., Frederick, Md.	Bal.	1227
Walter R. J.....	Bal.	1822	Williams, Rev. T. J., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	823
Wanderley, Geo.....	Bal.	1823	Willing (3), Rev. M. E., New York.....	N. Y.	971
Ward, Jr., J. Wilson, Lukeville, Mass.	Bos.	1013	Wilson, F., Avondale, O.....	Chi.	1057
Ward, Jos., Pawtucket, R. I.....	Bos.	896	Wilson, Henry, Baltimore.....	Bal.	1783
Warren, Rev. H. V., Georgetown, O.....	Chi.	715	Wilson, Rev. H. R., Jr., Springfield, O.	Pha.	1005
Warren, Jas. T., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	808	Wilson, J., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	845
Washburn, Rev. A. C., Berlin, Ct.....	Pha.	650	Wilson (2), J. E., New Centerville, Pa.	Pha.	957
Wastell, Rev. Wm. P., Holly, Mich.....	Det.	1223	Wilson, Nath., Orono, Me.....	Bos.	1159
Waterhouse, Rev. L. F., Portsmouth, N. H.....	Bos.	454	Winslow, Rev. E. D., Ware, Mass.....	Bos.	578
Watkins, W. F., Mamaroneck, N. Y.....	Bal.	1688	Winterbottom, Wm., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1173
Watson, W. H.....	Gbg.	1893	Wishart, Capt. A., Washington, Pa.....	Pha.	570
Watts, Jas., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	796	Wolfe, Rev. F. B., Penn.....	N. Y.	1671
Webb, Rev. E. B., Jr., Boston.....	Bos.	476	Woodard, Rev. W. W., Saltsburg, Pa.	Pha.	684
Webster, Robert.....	Bal.	1824	Woods, Rev. B. F., Whiteland, Ind.....	Chi.	1142
Webster, Walter M., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	229	Woods, Rev. F., Monson, Mass.....	Pha.	1393
Weeks, Rev. Jos. D., Claremont, N. H.	Bos.	510	Woodward, E. A., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1657
Weidman, Rev. Jacob, Lebanon, Pa.....	Gbg.	1894	Woodston, Rev. B. E., Chambers, N. J.	Pha.	855
Wells, Rev. E. P.....	N. Y.	695	Worth, S. B., Conesville, Pa.....	Pha.	933
West, Geo. P., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1759	Wotring, Rev. F. A., Portage City, Wis.	Pha.	413
Westwood, Rev. Henry C., Baltimore.	Bal.	1229	Wright, Martin V., Frankfort, O.....	Pha.	1177
Weyman, Wm. P., Pittsburg.....	Pha.	909	Wright, Rev. W. J., Springfield, Mass.	N. Y.	647
Whaland, Robert W.....	Gbg.	1895	Wright, Rev. Wm., Monroeville, Pa.....	Pha.	1011
Whaley, Samuel.....	Gbg.	1825	Wyman, Phillips, J., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1800
Whipple, Rev. A. B., Lansingburg, N. Y.....	Pha.	1171	Yeaman (3), Thos. S., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	592
White (2), H. H., Princeton Theol. Sem.	Pha.	272	Young, Rev. H. H., Cincinnati.....	Chi.	1141
White, Rev. Jno., N. Woodstock, Ct.....	Bos.	1158	Young, Jno. B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1684
White, R. W.....	Bal.	1724	Young (2), Rev. J. Henry, Philad.....	Pha.	748
Whitehall, Jos., St. Clair, Ohio.....	Pha.	1205	Young, Robt. A., Conesville, Pa.....	Pha.	829
Whately, Jno. W., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1820	Young, R. G.....	Gbg.	1686
Whitney, Rev. Nelson, Sebec, Me.....	Bos.	1279	Young, R. M.....	Gbg.	1683
Wiest, Jno., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	828	Young, T.....	Bal.	1683
			Zimmerman (2), Rev. J., Frankfort, N. Y.	Pha.	1286

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Abbott, Rev. A. D., Reading, Mich.....	Pha.	2131	Abby, Rev. J. H., Jr., Philad.....	Pha.	2199
Abbott (2), Rev. J. J., Whitnsville, Ms.	Bos.	2040	Alden, Rev. J. F., Camden, N. Y.....	Pha.	2921
Abbott (2), Rev. J. S. C., New Haven.....	Pha.	3205	Alexander, Rev. W. J., Dallas, W. Va.	Pha.	2171
Ackerman, R. C., Spring Valley, N. Y.	Pha.	2770	Algo (2), J. C., McGrawville, N. Y.....	Pha.	3222
Adair, Rev. A., Mongaup Valley, N. Y.	Pha.	1726	Allers (2), Samuel T., Brooklyn.....	Rkn.	3461
Adams, Rev. A. C., Auburn, Me.....	Bos.	1457	Allen, A., Andover Theol. Sem., Ms.....	Bos.	1790
Adams, R. K., Akron, N. Y.....	Buf.	2786	Allen, Anthony, Bloomingburg, O.....	Pha.	2536
Adams, C. K., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Det.	3003	Allen, Rev. A. B. Adrian, Mich.....	Chi.	2618
Adams, Rev. E. E., Jr., Philad.....	Pha.	1663	Allen, F. P., Troy, N. Y.....	Pha.	3501
Adams (2), Rev. J. B., Pittston, Pa.....	Pha.	1436	Allen, Galen, Milford, Mass.....	Bos.	3010
Adams, J. B. W., Lafayette College, Pa.	Pha.	1959	Allen, Rev. Jno., Farmington, Me.....	Bos.	1437
Adams, Rev. Wm., Jr., New York.....	N. Y.	3299	Allen, Rev. J. R., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	2689
Adair, Rev. Samuel, Palmyra, N. Y.....	Pha.	3032	Allen, Rev. J. W., Tecumseh, Mich.....	Det.	3000
Aikman, Rev. W., Wilmington, Del.....	Pha.	2251	Allen, Rev. S. T., Amora, Ill.....	Chi.	2104
Ainsworth, G. A., Williamstown, Vt.....	Bos.	1388	Allen (2), Thos., Andover Theol. Sem.,	Bos.	1793
Albee, Henry L., Boston.....	Bos.	3652	Alling, Wm. S., Rochester, N. Y.....	Pha.	2320

Ames, L. J., M. D., Mt. Morris, N. Y. ....	But.	3554	Baldwin, Rev. N. B., D. D., Philad'a.....	Pha.	1800
Anderson, D. E., M. D., Schuylkill, Pa. ....	Pha.	2247	Ballou, E., Camp Chase, Ohio.....	Cin.	3034
Anderson, Rev. M. L., Millerburg, O. ....	Cin.	3397	Ballou, Rev. Geo. W., Naples, Me.....	Bos.	3357
Anderson, Rev. T. D., n. n., New York. ....	N. Y.	3297	Bancroft, C. F. P., Mt. Vernon, N. H. ....	Bos.	3160
Anderson, Wm., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2020	Baninger, Rev. R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., N. Y.		3294
Anderson, Rev. W. W., Chestertown, O. ....	Cin.	3576	Bantz, Gideon, Frederick, Md.....	Bal.	3945
Andrews, Rev. F. G., Keeney Settlement, N. Y.....	Pha.	3281	Barber, A. C., Lambertville, N. J.....	Pha.	2426
Andrews, Geo., Detroit.....	Det.	3413	Barber, Rev. D. M., Millersburg, Pa. ....	Pha.	3957
Andrews, M., Chilton, Pa.....	Pbg.	1816	Barber, G. W., Orange, Mass.....	Bos.	3098
Andrews, W. W., Cleveland.....	Cle.	2507	Barber, H. M. D., Washington.....	Wn.	2152
Angell, Henry B., New York.....	N. Y.	3205	Barber, Rev. R. N., W. Martinsburg, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3268
Anstee, Henry, Divinity School, W. Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2322	Barker, Rev. D. R., Mercer, Pa.....	Pbg.	1630
Anthony, Rev. G. N., Marlboro', Ms. ....	Bos.	2661	Barker, Rev. M., Pittsford, N. Y.....	Pha.	3026
Appleby, Rev. W. S., —, Vermont.....	Wn.	1894	Barker, Thos., Albany, N. Y.....	Alb.	3385
Appelrod, Rev. D., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	2091	Barnard, Rev. P. F., Williamstown, Vt. ....	Bos.	1722
Arnfield, W. W., Williamsburg, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2273	Barnes, Rev. A. P., Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	Chi.	1418
Arms, Chas. C., Hanover, N. H. ....	Bos.	2971	Barnes, Rev. G. S., Greenland, N. H. ....	Bos.	3197
Armstrong, Rev. R., Harrisville, O. ....	Pbg.	2679	Barnes, Rev. J. B., Rome, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1478
Ashley, Rev. B. E., Iowa City, Iowa.....	St. L.	3750	Barns, Rev. R. M., Madison, Indiana.....	Cin.	1746
Ashley (2), Rev. S. S., Northboro', Ms. ....	Bos.	1389	Barrett, Rev. Jno., Greenfield, Ohio.....	Cin.	1923
Ashmead, Dudley, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2224	Barrett, Solomon, M. D., Le Roy, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2400
Ashton (2), Fredk., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2309	Barrett, Wm., Gravesville, N. Y.....	But.	1851
Ashworth, Rev. J., Townsend's, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3851	Barrows, Rev. Prof. R. P., D. D., Andover Theol. Sem., Mass.....	Bos.	1784
Ashworth, Jno. P., Clappville, Mass. ....	Bos.	3176	Barrows, Lucius, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2526
Aston, Rev. H., Huntington, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	3159	Bartlett, Rev. Alex., Conant, Ohio, Cle. ....	Cle.	2834
Atkinson, Rev. Thos., Chicago.....	Pha.	1472	Bartlett, Rev. L., Coventry, Vt.....	Bos.	3256
Attwood, A. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2525	Bates, W. H., Hamilton College, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2793
Atwater, Rev. H. C., Alexandria, O.....	Cin.	3051	Bayle, Rev. J. E., Niles, Ohio.....	Cle.	3275
Aughley, Rev. J. H., VanAmsterdam, O. ....	Cin.	3406	Beach, Lewis, Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2136
Austin, Rev. Chas. H., Albion, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1531	Beacon, Rev. J. J., Euclidville, Pa. ....	Pbg.	3739
Austin, Rev. R. H., Pottsville, Pa.....	Pha.	2241	Beale, C. L., Augusta, Me.....	Bos.	2966
Aycock, Col. Beng., Paterson, N. J. ....	N. Y.	3248	Beale, Rev. S. H., Bucksport, Me.....	Bos.	3395
Ayers, —, M. D., Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Pha.	3797	Beaman, Rev. G. C., Orono, Iowa.....	St. L.	3754
Babcock (2), Orrin, Eden, N. Y. ....	But.	3428	Beaman, Rev. W. H., N. Hadley, Massachusetts.....	Bos.	3285
Bachelder, Rev. J. M., Alba, Iowa.....	St. L.	3752	Beard, Rev. A. F., Bath, Me.....	Bos.	2411
Bachus, Rev. A. L., Catton, N. Y.....	Buf.	3122	Beard, Rev. Geo. P., Northfield, Vt. ....	Bos.	2315
Bacon, A. C., Cleveland.....	Cle.	2827	Beardsley, Henry, Pomona.....	Pro.	1692
Bacon (2), Rev. Geo. B., Orange, N. J. ....	Pha.	2655	Beardsley, J. H., Bakersville, Ohio.....	Cin.	1950
Baehs, Rev. J. H., Warsaw, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2737	Beattie, Rev. C., Salisbury Mill, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2593
Bailey, A. S., Utica, N. Y.....	Pha.	3021	Beattie, Claudius, Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3465
Bailey, J. G., Hyde Park, Vt.....	Bos.	3191	Beaumont, J. G., Fairbairn, Minn. ....	St. P.	2195
Bailey, Rev. N. M., Henninger, N. H. ....	Bos.	3637	Becker, Chas. E., Bennettsburg, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3273
Bailey, Wm., M. D., Albany.....	Pha.	2725	Beggs, Rev. Jos., Leverington, Pa.....	Pha.	1485
Bain, Rev. J. W., Canonsburg, Pa.....	Pbg.	1382	Beggs, Rev. S. R., Plainfield, Ill.....	Chi.	.....
Bainbridge (2), Rev. W. E., Rochester, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2352	Bell, Rev. J. E., Wickford, R. I. ....	Bos.	2664
Baird, Rev. J. T., Cincinnati.....	Cin.	1749	Bell, Rev. J. R., Elizabeth, Indiana.....	Ind.	1549
Baird, Rev. W. F., Burlington, Iowa.....	Pha.	3615	Bell, Rev. P. G., Tarentum, Pa.....	Pbg.	1737
Baker, Rev. Azor, Denysville, Me.....	Bos.	3387	Bell, Rev. S., Warrenton, Me.....	Bos.	2376
Baker, Rev. A. S., Seneca Falls, N. Y. ....	But.	3358	Bell, Samuel, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	3162
Baker, Geo. W., Williamsburg, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2267	Bellville, Rev. Jacob, Holmesburg, Pa. ....	Pha.	2894
Baker, Isaac, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2278	Beman, Rev. I. L., Cortland, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2594
Baker (2), J. W. H., Bang Theol. Sem. ....	Bos.	1446	Benedict, Rev. Amos N., Norwich, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3261
Baker, Prof. A. B., Fairfield, N. Y.....	Pha.	3088	Benedict, Lyman E., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2009
Baker, Rev. Smith, Veazey, Me.....	Bos.	1878	Bennett, Rev. Chas. H., New York.....	N. Y.	3609
Baldwin, Chas., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2809	Bennett, D. P., Lebanon, Ohio.....	Cin.	3496
Baldwin, Geo. D., Boston.....	Pha.	2355	Bennett, Rev. Henry W., Adams, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3017
			Bennett, Rev. P. S., Appleton, Wis.....	Chi.	2094

Bout (2), Rev. Gilbert R., Enfield, Ms. ....	Pha.	1789	Bradford 2), Geo. W., Brooklyn, ..... Bkn.	2906	
Bentley, Rev. E. D., Williamstown, Ct. ....	Har.	3649	Bray, Rev. W. L., Aurora, Ill. ....	Chn.	2165
Benzinger, J. C., Mt. Pleasant, Md. ....	Bal.	2079	Brockbridge, Rev. E. M., Osborn		
Berry, A. S., Adrian, Michigan, ..... Det.		2773	Borrow, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3264
Best, Rev. Jacob, Stuyvesant, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	3137	Brockbridge, Rev. J. S., Bethel, Ct. ....	N. Y.	3135
Best, W. D., Freeport, Ill. ....	Chn.	2552	Brewster, Rev. J. M., Springdale, Me. ....	Bos.	1780
Bevridge, Rev. A. M., Troy, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2358	Bride, J. H., Baltimore, .....	Bal.	2908
Bickelike, Mrs. M. A., Chicago, .....	Chn.	.....	Bridgman, Rev. C. D'W., Albany, .....	Pha.	2348
Bielbower 2, A., Carlisle, Pa. ....	Pha.	2539	Bridgman, J. C., Northampton, Mass. ....	Pha.	2168
Bierbower, V., Carlisle, Pa. ....	Pha.	3156	Bridgman, S. E., Northampton, Mass. ....	Bos.	1951
Bigelow, A. T., M. D., Worcester, N. A. ....	Ad.	3392	Briggs, N. L., Gardner, Me. ....	Bos.	2910
Bigelow, Jno. B., Washington, ..... Wn.		2150	Brindle, Rev. Jas. A., Wilmington, Del. ....	Pha.	2503
Bingham, Rev. J. S., Compost, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3327	Broughston 4), Rev. Geo., Philad'a. ....	Pha.	2117
Binkley, Rev. G. H., Springfield, O. ....	Cin.	3947	Brunell, Rev. L. W., Mallet Creek, O. ....	Chn.	3152
Bishop, Rev. C. H., Baltimore, ..... Bal.		3449	Britton, Rev. J. B., Chillicothe, Ohio, ....	Cin.	3048
Bissell, Rev. C. H., Peppanock, Ct. ....	Pha.	2189	Brooks 2), Rev. C., Wardsboro', Vt. ....	Bos.	1012
Bissell, L. Parsons, Clinton, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2994	Brooks, Rev. D., Monticello, Minn. ....	Cin.	1332
Bixby, Rev. Wm., Skaneateles, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3325	Brooks, Rev. J. H., Washington, ..... Wn.		2487
Blackstone, Wm. E., Adams, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3526	Brooks, Sidney, Hatfield, Mass. ....	Bos.	2967
Blackwood, Rev. Wm., M. D., Philad'a. ....	Pha.	2419	Brooks, Rev. W. E., Bridgeport, Ct. ....	Pha.	2884
Blair, Rev. R., Plainville, Minn. ....	Chn.	1423	Brower, A. G., M. D., Utica, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2496
Blake, Rev. C. M., Philadelphia, ..... Cin.		3401	Brown, Rev. Addison, Lowell, Mass., N. Y. ....	Pha.	2930
Blake, Rev. D. H., Brooklyn, ..... Chn.		3516	Brown, Rev. Azro, Chicago, ..... Chn.		1420
Blake, Rev. H. B., Belchertown, Mass. ....	Bos.	1723	Brown, Rev. A. H., Garrettsville, O. ....	Phg.	1679
Blake, J. W., Cornuth, Me. ....	Bos.	3808	Brown 2), Rev. D. E., Flint, Mich. ....	Det.	2774
Blakeslee, Rev. G. H., Binghamton,			Brown, Rev. E. F., Georgetown, D. C. ....	Wn.	2146
N. Y. ....	Pha.	3502	Brown, H. E., Andover Theol. Sem., .....	Bos.	3291
Blakesly, Rev. W. E., Lambertville, N. J. ....	Pha.	2697	Brown, Rev. H. W., Almond, N. Y. ....	Bul.	3857
Bliss (2), Charles, Brooklyn, ..... Wn.		2144	Brown, Rev. J. N., Collamer, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3426
Bliss, S., Chicago, ..... Chn.		1426	Brown, Levi, Lambertville, N. J. ....	Pha.	2722
Blood, J. E., Pepperell, Mass. ....	Bos.	3828	Brown 2), M. A., Cleveland, ..... Chn.		3147
Boardman, G. S., Middlebury, Vt. ....	Bos.	1887	Brown, O. V., Delaware, O. ....	Cin.	3945
Boardman, Jno., Henry A., Philad'a. ....	Pha.	2548	Brown, Rev. R., Oswego, Ill. ....	Chn.	2010
Bogodius, Rev. S. T. M., Pine Plains, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	3371	Brown, Robt. M., Allegheny, Pa. ....	Phg.	1371
Bones, Rev. Harper, Harperfield, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3430	Brown, Rev. Selah, Sayanoch, N. Y. ....	Ad.	3393
Boies, Otis, M. D., Cleveland, ..... Chn.		2465	Brown, Rev. S. E., Berkham, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2115
Bolton, C. E., Amherst, Mass. ....	Bos.	3106	Brown, Rev. Wm. B., Newark, N. J. ....	Pha.	2782
Bonwell, Rev. J. W., Beaver, Pa. ....	Phg.	2682	Brown, Rev. W. F., Oxford, O. ....	Cin.	3990
Boods, Rev. W. H., New York, ..... N. Y.		3178	Brownell, T. F., New Bedford, Mass., .....	Bos.	3174
Boone, Wm. J., Princeton, N. J. ....	N. Y.	2932	Browning, Geo. S., Charleston, O. ....	Cin.	3952
Booth, Rev. Jno. F., Brooklyn, ..... Bkn.		2746	Browne, Rev. J. T. W., Middletn, Pa. ....	Phg.	2854
Booth 2), Rev. R. R., do., New York, ....	Pha.	1890	Brush, Wm. A., Brooklyn, ..... Bkn.		3337
Booth, Samuel, Brooklyn, ..... Bkn.		2397	Bryson, Rev. J. C., Harris, Pa. ....	Phg.	3596
Booth, Wm. C., Brooklyn, ..... Bkn.		2727	Buck, Rev. J. H., New Haven, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2424
Bosley, Joshua, Baltimore, ..... Bal.		2060	Buck 2), Rev. W. D., Lockport, N. Y. ....	Bul.	1855
Boswell, Rev. W. J., Carlisle, Pa. ....	Pha.	2964	Budington, Rev. W. L., do., Brooklyn, ....	Pha.	1909
Botsford, Chas. S., Brooklyn, ..... N. Y.		2839	Bull, Rev. R. E., do., Hamilton, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3355
Boudrye, Rev. L. N., New York, ..... Wn.		1684	Bull, Rev. J. M., Andover, N. Y. ....	Bul.	3985
Boughton, Rev. Peter, New York, ..... N. Y.		3566	Bullard, Rev. C. H., Hartford, Ct. ....	Pha.	2733
Bowen, Rev. C. M., Bethel, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2923	Bunker, Rev. W. T., Holmesburg 2, Pa. ....	Pha.	2395
Bower, Rev. E. D., Springfield, Ohio, ....	Cin.	3682	Burford, Chas., Boston, ..... Phg.		2336
Bowers, Chas. A., Clinton, Mass. ....	Bos.	3171	Burdick, Rev. C. R., Corfu, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2934
Bowyer, W. A., Baltimore, ..... Bal.		2982	Burdick, Rev. Henry D., Norfolk, Va. ....	N. Y.	3940
Boyd, Rev. Jas., Bethel, Me. ....	Bos.	3380	Burdick, J. P., New York, ..... N. Y.		2929
Boyd, Bro., Pennsville, Pa. ....	Phg.	3712	Burgess, Rev. J. J., Cahars, Me. ....	Bos.	3491
Boyd, —, Rome, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1480	Burgess, N. P., Portland, ..... Bos.		2173
Boynton, I. H., Andover Theol. Sem., .....	Bos.	1763	Burleigh, Rev. A. H., do., N. Y. ....	N. Y.	2928
Brace, Rev. Chas. L., New York, ..... N. Y.		2631	Burns, H. K., Milwaukee, ..... Pha.		3616
Brackett, Rev. N. W., Lewiston, Me., .....	Bos.	3253	Burns (1), Rev. D. S., Baltimore, ..... Bk.		2813

Burnett, E. S., Philadelphia	Pha.	2213	Chapin, J. S., Jamesville, Wis.	Chi.	3068
Burham, S., Pittsburg	Plg.	3352	Chapman, C. W., New Bedford, Mass.	Pha.	2423
Burns, Geo., Clinton, Pa.	Plg.	1364	Chapman, G. W., Brownhelm, Ohio	Che.	3148
Burr, H. A., Williamsburg, N. Y.	Bkn.	2271	Chapman, Rev. G. E., New England Village, Mass.	Bos.	1458
Burr, Walter H., Washington	Wn.	2482	Charpot, Rev. L. E., Stratford, Conn.	N. Y.	3303
Burr, Rev. W. N., W. Winfield, N. Y.	Pha.	3425	Chartres (2), Thos., Brooklyn	Cin.	3182
Burt, Jno. F., Millford Centre, O.	Cin.	1319	Chase, Rev. A. B., Reading Centre, N. Y.	Bnf.	3559
Burt, Rev. Sylvester, Beaver, Pa.	Plg.	2179	Chase, Rev. Edw., Portland	Pha.	2739
Burton, Rev. N. S., Akron, O.	Pha.	2557	Chase (3), G. S., Newton Theol. Sem., Bos.	2914	
Bush, Rev. E. G., Jamesville, N. Y.	Pha.	3324	Chase, Jno. D., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2749
Bushnell, Rev. H., Enterprise, Iowa	Cin.	1956	Chase, I. E., M. D., Haverhill, Mass.	Bos.	3172
Butler, Jno. M., Albany	Pha.	2325	Chase, J. K., Lowell, Mass.	Bos.	2704
Butter, B. R., Baltimore	Bal.	1233	Chase, Rev. L. N., Candia, N. H.	Bos.	3321
Buzzelle, G. B., Bangor Theol. Sem., Me.	Bos.	3654	Chase, Rev. Moses, Haverhill, Mass.	Bos.	3534
Caldwell, H. J., Warren, O.	Che.	3149	Chatham, Rev. Jos., Floris, Iowa	Chi.	3067
Caldwell, Rev. J. P., Florence, Pa.	Plg.	1636	Cheney, Loren, Jamesville, Wis.	Chi.	.....
Caldwell, Rev. L. B., Myrtle, N. Y.	Pha.	1640	Cheney, Rev. N. G., Concord, N. H.	Bos.	2387
Caldwell, P. T., Canonsville, Pa.	Plg.	1606	Cheshire, Rev. Jno. E., Philad.	Pha.	2632
Caldwell, Sam. B., Brooklyn	Pha.	1872	Child, Rev. Geo. H., Westboro, Mass.	Bos.	3816
Calloun, Rev. A., Temperanceville, Pa.	Plg.	1362	Childs, C. C., St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Bos.	2278
Calloun, Johnston, Hookstown, Pa.	Plg.	1381	Choate, Rufus, Washington	Wn.	2479
Callahan, Rev. D., Lynchburg, O.	Ind.	1303	Church, D. W., Vermontville, Mich.	Che.	3471
Campbell, A. F., N. Brunswick, N. J.	Pha.	3097	Church, E. E., Towsontown, Md.	Bal.	2980
Campbell, Alvin H., Brooklyn	Pha.	2988	Church, J. B., Albany	Pha.	3214
Campbell, Rev. Jno., Taberg, N. Y.	Pha.	2845	Clark, Rev. E. B., Chicopee, Mass.	Bos.	2760
Campbell, John D., Johnstown, N. Y.	Pha.	3063	Clark, Henry B., m. d., New Bedford, Ms.	Pha.	2424
Campbell, S. R., New York Mills, N. Y.	Pha.	3160	Clark, H., H.	Pha.	1903
Carnahan, Rev. J. Gordon, Troy, Pa.	Pha.	3312	Clark, Rev. J. L., Perth Centre, N. Y.	Pha.	3725
Carpenter, Rev. C. C., Worcester, Ms.	Bos.	3892	Clark, Rev. Jonas M., Ashburham, Ms.	Bos.	3498
Carpenter, Geo. W., Albany	Pha.	2323	Clark, Rev. L. F., Whitinsville, Mass.	Bos.	1656
Carpenter, Jno. H., Houston, Wis.	Chi.	3070	Clark, Rev. P. K., S. Deerfield, Mass.	Bos.	3879
Carr, Rev. Geo. W., Bow, N. H.	Bos.	1803	Clarke, Rev. H. K., m. d., Kingston, Pa.	Pha.	2286
Carr, Rev. J. M., St. Clairsville, O.	Plg.	1367	Clarke, Rev. W. R., Springfield, Mass.	Bos.	3101
Carter, Mrs. O. M., Olivet College, Mich.	Chi.	2546	Clayton (2), Wm. F., Haddonfield, N. J.	Pha.	2846
Carter, Rev. Prof. O. M., Olivet College, Mich.	Chi.	2547	Clements, Jesse B., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2895
Carson, Rev. D. W., M. Clenny, Pa.	Plg.	1814	Clendening, Rev. P. C., Savannah, Ill.	Cin.	1735
Carson, Rev. J. G., Clayville, Pa.	Plg.	1378	Clifford, J. C., Salisbury, N. H.	Bos.	1882
Carson, Thos. A., Geneva, N. Y.	Pha.	1447	Cluiker, Rev. Henry J., Troy, N. Y.	Pha.	2501
Carter, Rev. J. P., Baltimore	Bal.	2812	Cluzbe, Jay, Amsterdam, N. Y.	Pha.	3070
Carter (2), Walter S., Milwaukie	Chi.	3063	Claggett, Rev. E. B., Lynchboro, N. H.	Bos.	3244
Caruthers, Rev. J. E., Lynchburg, Pa.	Plg.	1614	Closson, Rev. J. T., Franklin, N. H.	Bos.	3821
Case, D. B., Oswego, Ill.	Chi.	2011	Clough (2), Hannibal, Oxford, O.	Cin.	1322
Case, H. G., Haverhill, Mass.	Bos.	3545	Clough, Mrs. H., College Corners, O.	Cin.	1919
Case, Rev. Rufus, Derry, N. H.	Bos.	1442	Coleman, E. P., Harrisburg, Pa.	Ilug.	3506
Caskey, G. H., Waukegan, Ill.	Chi.	1416	Cocheoff, S., Williamsburg, N. Y.	Bkn.	2274
Castle, Rev. J. H., W. Philad'a	Pha.	2211	Coe, W. H., Lima, N. Y.	Det.	2777
Cate, J. J., Northwood, N. H.	Bos.	3546	Coffey, Rev. Geo. H., Saugee Cos., N. Y.	Pha.	2336
Catlin, Rev. B. R., Mendon, N. H.	Bos.	2962	Coffin, Rev. Daniel, Yellow Springs, O.	Cin.	1398
Caton, M. J.	Wn.	2492	Coffin, S. J., Easton, Pa.	Pha.	2587
Caule, Jas. T., Baltimore	Bal.	2961	Coggin, Chas. H., Nashua, N. H.	Bos.	2969
Challant, Rev. G. W., Martinsville, O.	Plg.	2851	Coggins, Rev. Thos., Baltimore	Bal.	1232
Chamberlain, A. E., Cincinnati	Cin.	3904	Coit (2), Wm., Brooklyn	Wn.	2143
Chamberlain, C., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	Pha.	3309	Collburn, Robert, Albany	Alb.	3384
Chamberlain, Rev. J. M., Des Moines, Iowa	Bos.	3199	Collburn, Rev. Isaac, Baltimore	Bal.	2963
Chambers, Wm. L., Cuthage, N. Y.	Pha.	2114	Collburn, Rev. M., Gray, Me.	Bos.	1660
			Collburn, W. H., Hillsboro, Ohio	Cin.	1925
			Coleman, Rev. M., Ottawa, Ill.	Chi.	2906
			Coleman, Rev. Wm., Pittsburg	Plg.	1363



Coldgrove, Rev. C., Sardinia, N. Y.....	Buf.	2787	Cummings, Rev. C., Mt. Jackson, Pa.....	Plg.	1361
Collet, D., Xenia, Ohio.....	Ind.	1302	Cummings, Rev. H., Newport, N. H.....	Bos.	2316
Collins, Rev. H. B., Franklin, Ind.....	Ind.	1338	Cummings (2), Lewis C., M. D., Phila.....	Pha.	2266
Collyer, Henry M., Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2747	Cummings, W. A., De Kalb, Ohio.....	Cin.	3299
Colman, Rev. W. W., Lebanon, O.....	Cin.	2683	Cunningham, Rev. J., Gamesville, N. Y.....	Buf.	1850
Colton (2), Rev. E., Northfield, Ct.....	Pha.	2460	Cunningham, Rev. T. M., Philad'a.....	Pha.	2265
Colton, Rev. Jos., Connersville, Ind.....	Ind.	1337	Cunnington, Wm., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2527
Colton, Rev. T. G., Monson, Mass.....	Har.	2620	Curtis, E. R., Medford, Mass.....	Bos.	2526
Colver, Wm., Gettysburg, Pa.....	Bal.	2916	Curtis, Rev. E. C., Utica, N. Y.....	Pha.	2520
Combat, Rev. G., Hawley, N. Y.....	Pha.	2781	Curtis, Rev. Wm., M. Leon, N. Y.....	Pha.	1471
Comfort, Jno. E., M. D., Albany.....	Pha.	2324	Cushing, Rev. C. W., Troy, N. Y.....	Pha.	2282
Comstock, Rev. D. W., Fulton, Wis.....	Chi.	2671	Cushing, H. K., M. D., Cleveland.....	Chi.	2543
Conant, Rev. —, Knoxville, N. Y.....	Cin.	2779	Cushing, Rev. S. A., Wilbraham, Mass.....	Bos.	2458
Condit, W., Morristown, N. J.....	Pha.	3140	Cuthbertson, Rev. S., Cumberland, O.....	Plg.	2799
Condit, Rev. J. W., Salisbury, N. H.....	Bos.	1883	Cutler, Rev. Temple, Skowhegan, Me.....	Bos.	2243
Condit, Frederick, Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2897	Cutler, Rev. Chas., Framestown, N. H.....	Bos.	3242
Condit, Rev. W. C., Montezuma, Iowa.....	Cin.	1740	Cuyler, Rev. Theo. L., M. D., Brooklyn.....	Pha.	1971
Conklin, G. W., M. D., Nassau, N. Y.....	Alb.	2923	Dadman, Rev. J. W., Roxbury, Mass.....	Bos.	2389
Conkln, Rev. Robert H., Detroit.....	D. C.	3409	Dana, Rev. M. M. G., Winsted, Ct.....	Pha.	2133
Connelly (2), Rev. H., Newburg, N. Y.....	N. Y.	2692	Danforth (2), Rev. A. H., Milston, Pa.....	Pha.	1491
Converse, J. C., Boston.....	Pha.	1870	Danforth, Mrs. —, Chicago.....	Chi.	2640
Convay, Rev. H., Newburg, N. Y.....	N. Y.	2927	Dannels, Rev. W. H., St. Johns, N. B.....	Bos.	1781
Cookman (2), Rev. Ab., New York.....	N. Y.	1407	Danker, D., Baltimore.....	Bal.	1234
Cooper, Rev. E., Monroe, Ohio.....	Cin.	1915	Dardis (3), Frances, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1682
Cooper, Rev. Jos. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1643	Davenport, Jno. T., Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2629
Copeland, Rev. A. T., M. D., Cammellsville, N. Y.....	Pha.	2925	Davenport, Rev. Wm., Ottsfield, Me.....	Bos.	2549
Cordon, Rev. J. R., Oak Grove, Mich.....	Det.	3408	Davidson, Rev. Hugh, Elkton, Wis.....	Chi.	2661
Corey, Mrs. D., Anckburg.....	St. L.	1701	Davidson, Rev. Jno. A., Waukesha, Pa.....	Pha.	3141
Corey (2), Rev. C. H., Southbrook, N. H.....	N. Y.	2655	Davies, Jno. W., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2678
Corey, Rev. D. G., M. D., Utica, N. Y.....	Cin.	2708	Davis, Rev. Jas., Blairsville, Pa.....	Plg.	2186
Cornish, Virgil, New Britain, Ct.....	Pha.	2246	Davis (2), Rev. J. B., Bridesburg, Pa.....	Pha.	1486
Cornwell, Rev. J., Athens, Ohio.....	Cin.	1920	Davis, Paul A., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2298
Cosner, S. D., Frederickton, Ohio.....	Cin.	2679	Davis, Rev. Perley B., Sharon, Mass.....	Bos.	1463
Cowgill, G. W., Bushmill, Ill.....	Peo.	3849	Davis, S. S., Northfield, Ind.....	Ind.	2574
Cowing, Jas. R., Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2130	Davis, Rev. T. E., Auburn, N. Y.....	Wn.	2489
Cowles, J. A., M. D., Rome, N. Y.....	Pha.	3224	Day, Rev. Geo. T., Providence.....	Pha.	1720
Cox, Samuel, Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2745	Dayan, Rev. J. F., Carthage, N. Y.....	Pha.	2646
Coyle, Rev. Jno., Washington, N. J.....	Pha.	3158	Dean, Amos H., Albany.....	Pha.	2522
Coyner, J. M., Lebanon, Ind.....	Ind.	2579	De Forest, Rev. J. A., Concord, N. H.....	N. Y.	2653
Cradle, Jacob D., Campbellburg, Ind.....	Ind.	1946	De Golyer, Jos., Troy, N. Y.....	Pha.	2284
Craig, James, Utica, N. Y.....	Pha.	2923	De Haas, Rev. E. S., Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2992
Cradley, Jno. S., Bellair, Ohio.....	Plg.	2681	Diamond (2), Chris., Boston.....	Bos.	1861
Cramer, Rev. M. J., Cincinnati.....	Cin.	1921	Denison, Rev. A. C., Portland, Ct.....	N. Y.	2672
Crane, Rev. F. N., Norfolk, Va.....	N. Y.	2654	Denman, H. B., Dowagiac, Mich.....	Det.	3445
Crawford, Rev. H. E., Norristown, Pa.....	Pha.	2277	Dennis, Laban, Newark, N. J.....	Pha.	2781
Crawford, T. O., Middleport, Ohio.....	Pha.	2749	Dewey, Jas. R., Chicago.....	Chi.	2754
Cressy, Geo. N., Port Deposit, Md.....	Bal.	2672	Dewing, Rev. Thos. S., Elmira, N. Y.....	N. Y.	3567
Criswell, R. J., Calcutta, Ohio.....	Plg.	1603	Dewitt, Rev. A., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.....	Pha.	2410
Critchfield, Rev. N. B., New Lexington, Iowa, Pa.....	Plg.	1370	Dexter, R. H., Paxton, N. Y.....	Wn.	2156
Crocker, D. D., Cleveland.....	Chi.	2674	Dick, Rev. W. B., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.....	Plg.	2180
Crosby, Chas., Pymouth, Mass.....	Bos.	2644	Dickerson, Rev. J. L., Danville, Iowa.....	Chi.	1957
Crosfield, Rev. Geo., St. Ann's, C. W.....	Bof.	1873	Dickerson, Rev. J. S., Wilmington, Del.....	Wn.	2144
Crossman, Aaron T., Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2989	Dickey, J. M. C., Oxford, Pa.....	Pha.	2317
Crothers, Rev. S. D., Greenfield, O.....	Cin.	2897	Dickson, Rev. Wm., Calcutta, O.....	Cin.	1916
Crowell, D., Brooklyn.....	Bkn	2299	Dietrich, R. B., M. D., Washington.....	Wn.	2483
Culler, M. E., Penn'a College, Gettysburg.....	Pha.	1862	Dilks, Wm. S., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2212
Cullis, Rev. Wm. B., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	3447	Dilley (2), Rev. J., Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	St. L.	3755
			Dissot, Thos. H., Bohyan, O.....	Chi.	2839
			Dix, Jno. E., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2820

Dizer, J. F., E. Weymouth, Mass.....	Bos.	2067	Elmendorf, Jas. L. II., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3300
Dobbins, Rev. J. B., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2263	Emmons (3), Rev. H. V., Hallowell, Me.,	Bos.	2314
Dodd, Henry M., Cortland, N. Y.....	Pha.	2759	England, Rev. G. A., Chicago.....	Chi.	2160
Donaldson, Rev. A., Eldersridge, Pa.,	Phg.	1602	Ensworth, Mrs., Chicago.....	Chi.	2597
Doonittle, E. D., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.,	N. Y.	2650	Ereck, Caspar, Baltimore.....	Bal.	3448
Doonittle, Rev. T. S., Flatlands, N. Y.,	Pha.	2679	Erskine, Rev. Jno., Newburg, N. Y.,	Pha.	3292
Dooley, Rev. Alvan M., Lebanon, Ind.,	Ind.	2575	Erwin, Rev. J., Rome, N. Y.....	Pha.	3500
Dorr, Moses, Boston.....	Pha.	2357	Eshelman, S., Greenfield, O.....	Cin.	3055
Dorr, P., Penn'a College, Gettysburg.,	Pha.	1860	Estabrook, Prof. J., Ypsilanti, Mich.,	Det.	1830
Doty, Chas. F., Genesee, N. Y.....	Pha.	2796	Burris, Rev. W. T., D. D., N. Haven, Ct.,	N. Y.	2644
Doty, E. M., Springfield, O.....	Cin.	1750	Evans (2), A. S., Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Pha.	2225
Douglass (2), Chas., Bath, Me.....	Bos.	740	Evans, Rev. D. H., Palmyra, Mich.....	Det.	1837
Douglass, Rev. E. S., Bridgewater, Ms.,	Bos.	3188	Evans, Rev. J. G., Fairbury, Ill.....	Peo.	3775
Douglass, Isaac H., Jr., Utica, N. Y.,	Pha.	2112	Everest, Rev. A. E., Moores, N. Y.....	Pha.	3818
Douglass, Rev. R. D., Plattsburg, N. Y.,	Bos.	3286	Everett, Rev. Wm. P., Albany.....	Pha.	2723
Downey, Rev. G. D., Snelkirkville, N. Y.,	N. Y.	2640	Everts, F. C., Washington.....	Wn.	2149
Downs, Geo. E., Framestown, N. H.,	Bos.	3541	Ewing, Rev. R. C., Ashfield, Mass.....	Bos.	3200
Drake, Rev. J. W., Gettysburg, O.....	Cin.	3053	Eysenbach, Rev. Louis, Litz, Pa.....	Pha.	3642
Drake, W. L., Frederickton, O.....	Cin.	3681	Fairfield, Rev. Mano' W., Oberlin, O.,	Pha.	2465
Drew, Thos., Utica, New York.....	Pha.	7010	Fairlee, Rev. Wm., Evanson, Ill.....	Chi.	2099
Drum, Rev. J. H., Jr., Bristol, Pa.,	Pha.	2335	Farris (2), Rev. W. B., Washington, Pa.,	Phg.	1365
Drury, E. L., Worcester.....	Bos.	2766	Farriman, Amos W., Oswego, N. Y.,	Bul.	3121
Dudley, Rev. H. F. S., Trenton, N. Y.,	Pha.	3313	Favor, Chas. C., Boston.....	Bos.	3547
Dunfield, Rev. G. W., Adrian, Mich.,	Det.	1846	Farrington, Rev. Z. R., Holden, Me.,	Bos.	1725
Dunfield, Saml. W., Adrian, Mich.,	Chi.	1412	Farwell, Hon. Jno. Y., Chicago.....	Chi.	.....
Duncan, Rev. C. C. B., Bristol, O.....	Phg.	3480	Faulks, Rev. Jas. B., Stapleton, N. Y.,	Pha.	2517
Duncan, Rev. J. R., Cumberland, O.,	Phg.	2173	Fay, Rev. H. C., Northwood, N. H.,	Bos.	2700
Dunlap, A. S., Cross Roads, O.....	Pha.	2656	Fay, Rev. N. F., Montgomery, O.....	Wn.	2470
Dunlap, C., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2821	Fay, Rev. Osmer W., Chicago (Cong.)	.....	.....
Dunlap, Rev. Robt., Pottstown, Pa.,	Pha.	2230	Theol. Sem.,	Chi.	1414
Dunn, Rev. Jas. B., New York.....	N. Y.	2647	Fencher, Rev. J. B., Granville, W. Va.,	Phg.	3595
Dunn, Luke, Baltimore.....	Bal.	2808	Fellows, Rev. Geo., Milwaukee.....	Chi.	2106
Dunn, Rev. L. A., Fairfax, Va.....	Wn.	2842	Ferguson, Rev. A. H., Hudson, N. Y.,	N. Y.	2643
Dunzin, Rev. D. W. C., Hampton, N. H.,	Bos.	3283	Ferris, Rev. L. Z., Weymouth, Mass.,	Bos.	3175
Durham, Rev. H. C., Chelsea, Mass.,	N. Y.	2648	Field, Phineas, E., Charlemont, Mass.,	Bos.	3811
Duryea (2), Rev. Jos. T., New York.....	Pha.	1889	Fields, Rev. A. B., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.,	Phg.	2065
Dutch, E. J., Peoria.....	Peo.	1690	Fife, Rev. N. H. G., Connellyville, Pa.,	Phg.	3713
Dutcher, Rev. E. C., Graton, N. Scotia,	Pha.	2842	Fillmore, Rev. I. O., Syracuse.....	Pha.	3521
Dutcher, Jno. A., Milwaukee.....	Ind.	3794	Findlay, W. A., Allegheny, Pa.,	Phg.	2863
Dutton, Chas., Boston.....	Pha.	2384	Fisher (2), Rev. Geo., Galway, N. Y.,	Pha.	2435
Dysart, Rev. T. H., Urbana, O.....	Cin.	1751	Fisher, Rev. Jas. B., Utica, N. Y.,	Uta.	3115
Dysinger, Jno. C., Pennsylvania Col- lege, Gettysburg.....	Pha.	1859	Fisher, Rev. Jas. P., Westfield, N. Y.,	Pha.	1902
Eadie, Rev. J. W., Penningtonville, Pa.,	Pha.	2024	Fisk, Rev. P. B., Braint, Mass.....	Bos.	2018
Earle, J. H., Abington, Mass.....	Bos.	3656	Fiske, Rev. A. S., Minnesota.....	Wn.	2164
Eaton, Rev. S. J. M., Franklin, Pa.,	Phg.	2092	Fiske, Jno. O., Bath, Me.....	Bos.	2042
Eckey, Rev. J. H., Holm's Mills, O.,	Phg.	2858	Fitch, Dav., Brooklyn.....	Pha.	3008
Eddy, Rev. D. C., Jr., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2683	Fitts, Rev. J. H. W., Boylston, Mass.,	Bos.	2559
Edgar, Rev. Jno., Falls Village, Ct.,	Pha.	3093	Fitz (2), Samuel E., Chelsea, Mass.,	Bos.	3103
Edwards, Miss E. M., Augusta, Mich.,	Chi.	2604	Fletcher, Rev. J., Shelington, Ct.....	Pha.	2462
Edwards, Rev. J. H. W., Lebanon, N. H.,	Bos.	2457	Folsom, Rev. G. P., Genesee, N. Y.,	Buf.	2781
Eells, Rev. Jas. D. D., Brooklyn.....	Pha.	1776	Folsom, J. G., Winchester, Mass.....	Bos.	1895
Ehridge, Rev. A., Detroit.....	Det.	1840	Fote, Rev. E. J., Syracuse.....	Pha.	3163
Ellierson, Rev. O., Portlandville, N. Y.,	Pha.	3061	Fowler, John Irving, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	3221
Ellinwood, Rev. Frank E., Rochester, Pa.,	Pha.	1892	Ford, Henry, Utica, N. Y.....	Uta.	3096
Elliott, Rev. J. F., Redebury, Ct.....	Pha.	1666	Ford, Nathaniel, M. D., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2119
Elliott, W. M., Sinking Springs, O.....	Cin.	1318	Fordham, Chas. W., Patchogue, N. Y.,	Bkn.	3329
Ellis, Rev. J. M., Cleveland.....	Chi.	2688	Forsyth, Rev.,—Burskirk's Bridge, N. Y.,	Pha.	1875
Ellsworth, Rev. A. A., Milford, Mass.,	Bos.	2566	Foss, Chas., Abbott, Me.....	Bos.	3499
			Foster (2), A. O. W., Springfield, Mass.,	Wn.	1893

Foster, D. R., Princeton, N. J.	Pha.	2022	Gillett, H. A., Valparaiso, Ind.	Chi.	1361
Foster, Jas. Y., New York	Pha.	2269	Gillett, Philip G., Peoria, Ill.	Pro.	1689
Foster, Rev. Boswell, Chicopee, Mass.	Pha.	3157	Gladden, Rev. W., Morristama, N. Y.	N. Y.	2641
Foulks, Jas., Marietta, Pa.	Wm.	2472	Gladwin, Rev. Wm. J., Embula, Iowa, St. L.	3440	
Fowler 2d, Bernard, Brooklyn	Bkn.	2756	Glasgow, E. B., Allentown, Pa.	Pha.	3287
Fowler, J. W., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2900	Glenn, S. M., Allegheny, Pa.	Phg.	2864
Fowler, Rev. P. H., 10th, Iowa	Pha.	2497	Godfrey, Rev. A. C., Dover, Me.	Bos.	1874
Fox, Rev. C. S., Addison, N. Y.	Bul.	3552	Godfrey, Lewis, Binghamton, N. Y.	Pha.	3268
Fox, Rev. H., Fabus, N. Y.	Pha.	3922	Godfrey, Rev. R. B., Newtown, N. Y.	N. Y.	2640
Fox, Rev. Louis R., Burlington, N. J.	Pha.	2503	Godwin, W. F., Philadelphia	Pha.	2280
Francis, Cyrus W., New Haven, Conn.	Pha.	3164	Goodale, A. B., M. D., New York	Wm.	2167
Francisco, Jos., New York	N. Y.	3698	Goodman 2d, Jas. R., M. D., Philadelphia	Pha.	2446
Frankland, Benjamin, Cincinnati	Cin.	1516	Goodrich, Rev. W. H., Cleveland	Chi.	2542
Franklin, D. D., M. D., Cincinnati, O.	Chi.	2836	Gosnell, M. T., Baltimore	Bal.	2967
Fraser, Rev. G., Wintersville, Ohio	Pha.	3154	Gould, Rev. Albert, Rock Bottom, Ms.	Bos.	2965
Frazier, S. R., St. Clairsville, Ohio	Cin.	1755	Grall, Wm., Philadelphia	Pha.	2202
French 2d, Rev. C. P., Buckhannon, W. Va.	Phg.	1613	Graham, Rev. Jas. B., Morristown, O.	Phg.	2900
French 3d, Jas., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2135	Graham, Rev. J. F., Spartanburg, Ill.	Phg.	2267
French, J. D. W., Boston, Mass.	Bos.	1669	Graham, Rev. Loyd Y., Somerset, Pa.	Pha.	2225
French, J. F., Haverhill, Mass.	Bos.	3189	Graham, Robert, Philadelphia	Pha.	2261
French, S. I., Andover Theol. Sem.	Bos.	1782	Grant, Rev. Henry M., E. Canaan, Ct.	N. Y.	2206
Fribley, Rev. J. W., New Philad'a, O.	Cin.	1741	Grant, S., Hastings	Pha.	2537
Frink, Rev. D. T., Medbourne, C. E.	Pha.	3540	Graves 2d, Rev. A. T., Plainfield, N. J.	Pha.	3306
Fritz, Rev. J. G., Pine Grove, Pa.	Pha.	3453	Graves, Prof. Jackson, Dryden, N. Y.	Pha.	1858
Frost, Rev. Louis P., Rushford, N. Y.	Bul.	1849	Graves, Nelson A., Abden, N. Y.	Bul.	1774
Fulford, Rev. D., Norwax, N. Y.	Pha.	2414	Greene, A. M., N. Andover Depot, Ms.	Pha.	2621
Fuller, Rev. A., Hallowell, Me.	Bos.	1765	Greeg, Rev. A. M., Ixamston, Ill.	Chi.	2996
Fuller, Rev. C. D., Troy, N. H.	Bos.	3539	Greeg, Rev. W. B., Philadelphia	Pha.	1497
Fuller, Rev. S. R., Rome, N. Y.	Pha.	3428	Greeg, Wm. H., Wilmington, Del.	Pro.	3423
Gallbreath, Rev. R. C., Gowanstown, Md.	Bal.	2819	Gregory, Rev. D. S., Troy, N. Y.	Pha.	2339
Gallagher, Jas., M. D., High Hill, O.	Phg.	2857	Gridley, J. J., Ypsilanti, Mich.	Bul.	1838
Gally, Merrit, Rochester, N. Y.	Pha.	3294	Gridley, T. T., Marshall, Mich.	Chi.	1421
Gammell, A. M., Warren, R. I.	Pha.	2928	Griffin, A., M. D., Albany	Pha.	2985
Gardner, Rev. Austin, Springfield, Ms.	Pha.	3527	Griffin, Rev. Jas. H., Cornish, N. H.	Bos.	3659
Gardner, Rev. L. M., Curwensville, Pa.	Pha.	2217	Grimes, Jas. M., Owego, N. Y.	Pha.	2052
Gardner, Rev. — Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.	Pha.	1874	Grimes, Rev. W. M., Cochr., O.	Phg.	1621
Garland, Rev. J. M., Winslow, Me.	N. Y.	2642	Grissold, Leonard, Dryden, N. Y.	Pha.	1474
Garner, Harrison E., W. Philadelphia	Pha.	3215	Groyer, N. W., Bethel, Me.	Bos.	3245
Garrettson, F. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.	Har.	3210	Gulford, E., New Hampton, N. H.	Bos.	1662
Garvin, J. P., M. D., Kendallville, Ind.	Chi.	2838	Gunsalus, Rev. W. A., Granville, O.	Cin.	3680
Gary, Rev. Thos. B., Columbia, Ind.	Ind.	1297	Gwin, Edwin, Boston	Wm.	2145
Gassard, Rev. T. M., Prewitt, Wis.	Ind.	1395	Hagen, Rev. —, Allentown, Pa.	Pha.	1779
Gaston, Rev. Wm., Smith's Ferry, Pa.	Phg.	3726	Hague, Wm. W., Albany	Bkn.	2298
Gates, A. W., New Haven, Ct.	Pha.	3913	Haight, Thos., New York	Wm.	2158
Gates, Rev. H. N., Barkhamstead, Ct.	Pha.	3520	Haines, Jas., Albia, Iowa	St. L.	3733
Gates, Jas. H., St. Paul, Minn.	St. P.	2196	Haines, Rev. Selden, Middle Granville, N. Y.	Pha.	1897
Gates, Rev. Nathani'l, Bedford, Pa.	Pha.	1810	Hair, Rev. G. M., Cambridge City, Ind.	Ind.	3219
Gates, Rev. N. R., Elkinsville, Pa.	Pha.	3271	Hale, Edw., W. Philadelphia (Episc.) Trinity School	Pha.	1492
Gault, Geo., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2748	Haley, Saml. G., T. Andover, N. H.	Bos.	2979
Gibbs, Rev. Jonathan C., Philadelphia	N. Y.	3639	Hall, Rev. T., Chatsworth, Ill.	Pro.	3774
Gibson, Rev. O. L., Newark, N. Y.	Bul.	3125	Hall 2d, Rev. Geo. A., Troy	Pha.	1904
Gibson, Rev. R., Charlebl. Minn.	Chi.	.....	Hall, Jas., Jefferson, Me.	Bos.	1434
Gifford, Rev. T. O., Jamestown, N. Y.	Pha.	3296	Hall, Jr., Jefferson, New York	Pha.	1706
Gilbert, Rev. A. L., M. D., N. Colerain, N. Y.	Bul.	3856	Hall 2d, J. E., Wotton, Mass.	Pha.	2795
Gilbert 2d, Rev. Wm. H., Granby, Ct.	Pha.	2490	Hall, Rev. Saml., Roxborough, Pa.	Pha.	2219
Gilchrist, Wm. A., Glenwood, Ind.	Ind.	1941	Hall, Rev. S. H., Owego, N. Y.	Pha.	1973
Gill, Rev. W. I., Essex, Ct.	Har.	3849	Haltzman 2d, Rev. D. E., Marquette, Ill.	Chi.	2998

Hamer, Thos., Utica .....	Pha.	3011	Herring, Rev. C. M., Dover, Me.....	Bos.	1459
Hamilton, Geo., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2084	Herron, Rev. J. C., Locust Hill, Pa....	Phg.	1583
Hamilton, Rev. S. L., Wethersfield, Ill.	Cin.	1736	Heydrick (3), E. M., Brooklyn, N. Y....	Bkn.	2138
Hammond, J. C., Amherst, Mass.....	Bos.	3102	Hildard (2), R. F., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2270
Hammond, Rev. J. R., N. Village, N. Y.	N. Y.	2305	Hickman, Rev. W. W., Pennsville, Pa.	Phg.	3711
Hammond, S. M., New Village, N. Y.	N. Y.	2393	Hickox, Geo. A., Saline, Mich.....	Det.	1216
Hammond, W. W., Cambridge, Mass.	Bos.	2972	Higbee, Rev. Chas., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2202
Hancock, Rev. Chas., Albany, Ill.....	Chi.	2611	Hildreth, Milo, Northboro', Mass.....	Bos.	2245
Hanna, Rev. Thos., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1709	Hill, Geo., Dryden, N. Y.....	Pha.	1473
Hanson, C. V., Waterville, Me.....	Bos.	3813	Hill,* Rev. J. Bancroft, Temple, N. H.	Bos.	1760
Hanson, G. C., Williamsburg, N. Y....	Bkn.	2123	Hill, Rev. M. F., Constableville, N. Y.	Pha.	2416
Harding, Rev. H. F., Machias, Me.....	Bos.	3653	Hills, C. D., Westfield, Mass.....	Bos.	2975
Harding, Rev. J. W., Longmeadow, Ms.	Pha.	2059	Hine, Rev. O. D., Lebanon, Ct.....	Pha.	2534
Hardy, Rev. J. B., Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	St. L.	3749	Hinman, G. E., Holland Patent, N. Y.	Pha.	2946
Harkness, Jas. E., Cincinnati, N. Y.	N. Y.	3702	Hinman, Rev. S., E. Homer, N. Y.....	Pha.	2843
Harley, M. P., Sultzor's Store, Pa.....	Pha.	2220	Hinson, Rev. J. M., Bridesburg, Pa....	Pha.	2339
Harlow, Rev. R. W., Brownsville, Va.	Bos.	3660	Hitchcock, Rev. C. B., Chelsea, Vt....	Bos.	1764
Harmon (2), Rev. B. F., Pleasant Bidge, O.....	Cin.	3042	Hitchcock, Prof. E., Amherst College,	Bos.	2768
Harned (2), Jos. E., M. D., Philada'ia....	Pha.	2264	Hitchcock, G. N., Newton Corner, Ms.	Bos.	3241
Harpending (2), O. G., Bennington, Vt.	N. Y.	3574	Hitchcock, Rev. H. C., N. Amherst, O.	Cle.	2833
Harrington, Wm., N. Adams, Mich.....	Det.	3414	Hitchcock, Rev. M. H., Westminster, Massachusetts .....	Bos.	2309
Harris (4), Jas. M., M. D., Philada'ia....	Pha.	2227	Hitchcock, Rev. O. B., Chelsea, Mass.	Bos.	1764
Harris, Maj. J. R., Vicksburg.....	St. L.	1703	Hobart, Rev. C., Prescott, Wis.....	Ind.	1304
Hart, Samuel E., Adrian, Mich.....	Det.	2771	Hodge, Rev. F. B., Oxford, Pa.....	Pha.	2524
Hart, Wm. Edgar, Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3338	Hodgkins, D., New Market, N. H.....	Bos.	3322
Hartshorn, Rev. V. J., Bangor, Me.....	Bos.	1438	Hogarth, Rev. Wm., Detroit.....	Det.	1845
Hartsonb, Rev. L., Cincinnati, N. Y.	Pha.	2053	Hogdonn, Rev. R., Corning, N. Y....	Buf.	3127
Harvey, Rev. C., Sandwich, Ill.....	Chi.	3082	Hogg, Jas., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2970
Hascall, Rev. W. M., Mansfield, Pa....	Buf.	3556	Hollbrook, Rev. C. F., W. Boylston, Ms.	Bos.	1961
Haskell, S. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Bkn.	2401	Holecomb, Jr., C., Hartford, Ct.....	Pha.	3108
Haskell, Rev. T. N., E. Boston, Mass.	Pha.	2327	Holcombe, A. H., Lambertville, N. J.	Pha.	3012
Hatfield, Rev. R. M., D. D., Brooklyn.	Pha.	1495	Holden, Jas. C., New York.....	Pha.	2338
Haviland, O., Salisbury, Ct.....	N. Y.	2033	Holliday, Rev. J. T., W. Union, O.....	Ind.	1301
Hawes (2), Rev. Edw., Waterville, Me.	Bos.	1450	Hollister, Martin F., Ithaca, N. Y....	Uta.	3114
Hawkins, I. Clarence, Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3328	Hollister, Rev. P. H., Brookfield, Ct..	Pha.	2874
Hawks, Rev. Jno., Rockville, Ind.....	Ind.	1251	Holman, Rev. G. W., Radnor, Pa.....	Pha.	1711
Hawks, Rev. T. H., D. D., Cleveland.	Cle.	2375	Holman, Rev. S. L., Bookmanville, N. Y.	Pha.	1704
Hay, Rev. A. J., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2206	Holmes (2), H. M., Andover Theol. Sem.	Bos.	1804
Hayden, Rev. H. C., W. Meriden, Ct..	N. Y.	1966	Holmes, Rev. J. M., Jersey City, N. J.	N. Y.	2034
Hayes, Thos., M. D., Savannah, O.....	Cin.	3302	Holstein, Geo. W., M. D., Bridgeport, Pa.	Pha.	2506
Haynes, Rev. Z. S., S. Royalton, Vt....	Bos.	2767	Hood, J., Carlisle, Pa.....	Pha.	2538
Hayt, Jr., S. A., Princeton Theol. Sem.	Pha.	2009	Hooker, Rev. H. B., D. D., Boston.....	Bos.	2564
Hayward, A. Homer, Lowell, N. Y....	Uta.	3777	Hooper, Jas. E., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2823
Hayward, Rev. W. H., Lowell, Mass....	Bos.	1653	Hoop, Peter E., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2263
Hazard, A. C., Great Bend, Pa.....	Wn.	2162	Hopkins, J. R., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2120
Hazlewood, F. T., Boston.....	Bos.	2976	Hopkins, Rev. S. M., Belfast, N. Y....	Buf.	3690
Headley, Rev. P. C., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1635	Hopkins, Rev. T. M., Bloomington, Ind.	Ind.	1341
Headley, Col. Sand. F., Washington....	Pha.	1667	Hopley, Rev. Samuel, Windham, Ct..	Har.	3622
Headley, Jas. F., Genesee Grove, Ill....	Chi.	2551	Horton, H. B., M. D., Eden, N. Y....	Buf.	3129
Healey, Rev. J. W., Milwaukee.....	Chi.	2111	Hosford, F., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2142
Heart, V. C., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	2013	Hosford,* Miss Frances, Olivet, Mich.	Chi.	2607
Heck, Lewis, Baltimore.....	Bal.	2814	Hough, Rev. J. W., Williston, Vt.....	Bos.	2308
Henderson, Rev. S. M., Downing's, Pa.	Phg.	2440	Houghton (2), H. C., Jamaica Plain, Ms.	Bos.	3288
Henry, Rev. J. Addison, Philada'ia....	Pha.	2289	Houghton, Rev. J. C., Still River, Ms.	Bos.	3322
Henry, Wm. M., Starkey, N. Y.....	N. Y.	2036	Houston, Rev. A. Y., Library, Pa.....	Phg.	1629
Henson, Jos., Brooklyn.....	N. Y.	2035	Houston, Thomas, Penna.....	Wn.	2486
Henson, Rev. P. S., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1489	Hovey, Rev. H. C., Northampton, Ms.	Bos.	2230
Herbert, Rev. C. D., Newburyport, Ms.	Bos.	3247	Howard, Stephen, Amherst, N. S.....	Pha.	2876

Howbert, Rev. A. R., Bellefontaine, O.	Pha.	2223	Johnson, Chas. C., Buffalo, N. Y.	Buf.	2782
Howlett, Rev. J. R., Washington, Wm.	Wn.	2143	Johnson, Rev. Geo. H., Somerset, Pa.	Bal.	3443
Hubbard, Rev. C. H., Bennington, Vt.	Pha.	2433	Johnson, Rev. Herriek, Pittsburg, Mo.	Phg.	2003
Hubbard (2), Rev. G. B., Aurora, Ill.	Chi.	3074	Johnson, Homer, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio	Cle.	2686
Hubbard (2), G. W., N. Charleston, N. H.	Bos.	1658	Johnson, Lewis M., Pittsfield, Mass.	Pha.	3207
Hubbard, Rev. J., Biddeford, Me.	Bos.	2343	Johnson, R. G., Hyde P., N. Y.	Pha.	1470
Hulbrell, Rev. H. S., Amherst, Mass.	Bos.	2666	Johnson, Rev. S., Chenango Forks, N. Y.	Bur.	1777
Hulbard, H., Olivet College, Mich.	Chi.	2349	Johnson, Silas, Osceola, Iowa	Chi.	2645
Hughes, Melancthon, Londonville, O.	Ind.	1397	Johnson, Rev. Thos. S., Oxford, Wis.	Pha.	2558
Hughes, Rev. T. E., Springdale, O.	Phg.	3755	Johnston, Geo., Carlisle, Pa.	Pha.	2875
Hughes, Rev. Watson, W. Newton, Pa.	Phg.	3748	Johnston, Rev. Geo. N., Knoxville, Ill.	Peo.	2944
Hulland, Rev. Merritt, Sandy Hill, Pa.	Pha.	2412	Johnston, Thos. S., Newark, N. J.	Pha.	2531
Hull, Rev. J. F., New Carlisle, Ohio	Cin.	3954	Johnston, Rev. W. O., Philadelphia	Pha.	2259
Humphreys, Correll, Albany	Pha.	2297	Jones, Rev. D. W., Greencastle, Ind.	Chi.	3069
Hunt, Edwin, S. Sudbury, Mass.	Bos.	3251	Jones, Rev. D. W., Evanston, Ill.	Chi.	2101
Hunt, J. B., M. D., Cleveland	Cle.	2828	Jones, Rev. E. L., Greenville, Ohio	Cin.	3674
Hunt, Rev. L. B., Aurora, Ind.	Cin.	1511	Jones, Henry C., M. D., New York	N. Y.	1969
Hunt, Rev. S., Albion, N. Y.	Bur.	1773	Jones, Horatio Gates, Philadelphia	Pha.	3265
Hunt, T. Dwight, Waterville, N. Y.	Pha.	3625	Jones (2), J. B., M. D., Belvidere, Ill.	Chi.	2545
Hurd, Rev. Prof. C., Buffalo	Bul.	1854	Jones, Rev. J. F., Allegheny City, Pa.	Phg.	2848
Hurd, Rev. Prof. L., Lockport, N. Y.	Pha.	2429	Jones, Jesse H., Williamsburg, N. Y.	Bkn.	2118
Hutbart, Chas. A., Genesee, N. Y.	Pha.	2797	Jones, Martin P., Philadelphia	Pha.	2344
Hutbart, C. S., M. D., Springfield, Mass.	Pha.	2727	Jones, Rev. N., Yellow Springs, O.	Cin.	3678
Hussy, Rev. Jno., Lockland, Ohio	Cin.	1934	Jones, Thos. B., Buckman, Pa.	Phg.	3350
Hutchinson, H. M., Springfield, Mass.	Pha.	2729	Jones, Rev. W. J., Iowa Falls, Iowa	Cin.	1921
Hutchinson, Rev. Jno. F., Ogden, Ind.	Ind.	1295	Jones, Rev. Wm., Lowville, N. Y.	Pha.	2411
Hutchinson, R. N., Lambertville, N. J.	Pha.	2721	Jones (3), W., Bidkar, Brooklyn	Bkn.	2139
Hutchinson, J. H., Columbia City, Ia.	Chi.	3060	Jones, Rev. W. M., Rochester, N. Y.	Pha.	1505
Hyde, Chas. M., Brimfield, Mass.	Bos.	3658	Joy, Rev. Wellington, Brockton, N. Y.	Pha.	3477
Hyde, Rev. N. A., Indianapolis	Ind.	1942	Judd, Rev. H., Hudson, Michigan	Cle.	3146
Hyder, Rev. Ira B., Dryden, N. Y.	Pha.	2980	Junkin, Rev. A. C., W. Grayton, Pa.	Phg.	3598
Ingersoll, J. E., Cleveland	Cle.	2830	Junkin, Rev. Geo., M. D., Philadelphia	Pha.	2629
Irwin (2), Rev. Robert, B. D., Phila.	Pha.	2589	Junkin, J. G., M. D., Wyandot, O.	Ind.	1306
Irwin, Rev. G. W., Ligon, Ill.	Peo.	3588	Kedzie, Rev. A. S., Somerset, Mich.	Det.	3608
Irwin, Rev. Jos. L., Shelbyville, Ind.	Ind.	2577	Kedzie, George, Dearfield, Michigan	Det.	3609
Irwin, Numan, Cherry Tree, Pa.	Phg.	2860	Kedzie, Wm., Dearfield, Michigan	Det.	3610
Irwin, Rev. Robert, Muncie, Indiana	Ind.	1547	Keizer, L. R., Baltimore	Bal.	2081
Ives (3), Stephen, Batavia, N. Y.	Pha.	1671	Kelley, Edward A., Philadelphia	Pha.	2221
Jackson, H. P., Colyarville, Ohio	Cin.	1745	Kellogg, A. W., Milwaukee	Chi.	3964
Jacobs (2), B. F., Chicago	Chi.	2107	Kellogg, Martin, Whitehall, N. J.	Wn.	2480
Jacobs, Rev. E. T., Meredith, N. Y.	N. Y.	2392	Kellogg, Rev. S. G., Clement, N. H.	Bos.	3376
Jacobs, H. E., Penn's College, Gettysburg	Pha.	1863	Kelly, Rev. Jno., McConnellsville, Pa.	Phg.	1817
James, Rev. R. S., M. D., Philadelphia	Pha.	2428	Kelly, Rev. M. B., Valle Ridge, Ill.	Chi.	2108
James, Wm., Baltimore	Bal.	2069	Kelso, Rev. Jas., Monroeville, Pa.	Phg.	3692
Jamison, Wm., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2898	Kelsey, Rev. H. S., Granby, Mass.	Bos.	2560
Jamison, Rev. E. H., Marion, Iowa	St. L.	3748	Kemp, B. A., Evanston, Ill.	Chi.	2015
Jamison, Rev. J. M., Bloomingdale, O.	Phg.	3717	Kemp, N. P., Boston	Pha.	3708
Jamison, Rev. Samuel, Elizabeth, Pa.	Phg.	3603	Kendall, Jonas C., Dunstable, Mass.	Bos.	3810
Janney, R. M., Baltimore	Bal.	2822	Kendal, Rev. M. S., Chambersburg, Pa.	Phg.	2955
Jaques, Rev. Parker, Farmington, Me.	Bos.	3283	Kennedy, Rev. J. P., Newman's Mills, Pa.	Phg.	2859
Jethers, D. W., Westchester, Pa.	Pha.	2391	Kennedy, Rev. S. V., Blairsville, Pa.	Phg.	3730
Jethers, Rev. W. H., Bellefontaine, O.	Phg.	1673	Kennedy, Rev. T. S., Jamestown, Pa.	Phg.	1374
Jenkins, L. C., New Bedford, Mass.	Bos.	3289	Kennedy, Wm. W., Cairo, Ill.	Chi.	2543
Jenks, Rev. Geo. H., Wellsboro, Pa.	Pha.	2925	Kent, T. D., Washington	Wn.	2148
Jewell, Rev. F. F., Adams, N. Y.	Pha.	3528	Kerxon, Rev. S. F., N. Bay, N. Y.	Pha.	2922
Jewell, Rev. W. F., Oldtown, Me.	Bos.	1884	Koetzle, Rev. Theo., Cincinnati	Cin.	1911
Jewett, Thos., Rindge, N. H.	Bos.	2310	Kerfoot, Rev. R. T., Dayton, O.	Cin.	3949
Johnson, Amos H., Middleton, Mass.	Bos.	2328	Kerr, Rev. Thos., M. D., Rockford, Ill.	Chi.	2109
Johnson, Rev. A. P., And. Theol. Sem., Bos.	Bos.	1791			

Ketchum, Ebenezer P., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2896	Legate, Rev. O. M., Rome, N. Y.....	Pha.	1861
Kimball, B. N., Milo, Me. ....	Wn.	2191	Lehr, Rev. J. O., Pine Grove, Pa.....	Pha.	3454
Kimball (2), Rev. J. P., Edmouth, Ms. Bos.		1779	Leighton, J. W., New Market, N. H. Bos.		3314
Kimball, Jas. Sherman, Boston.....	Bos.	3503	Leeper, Robt., Hookstown, Pa. ....	Phg.	3351
Kimball, J. W., Boston .....	Cin.	3889	Leonard, Rev. G. E., Elyria, O. ....	Cin.	3037
King, Fred. A., Providence.....	Pha.	3618	Leonard, Rev. Wm. J., Rochester.....	Pha.	2563
King, Rev. J. D., Red Bank, N. J.....	Pha.	3238	Lesley, Rev. C., Williamsport, Md. ....	Bal.	3444
King, Richard, Baltimore.....	Bal.	2965	Leslie, I. T., Newton Lower Falls, Ms. Bos.		3815
King, Rev. S. W., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3464	Lester, Rev. T. R., Martinsville, Ind. ....	Ind.	3057
King, W. C., Adrian, Mich. ....	Det.	2772	Lester, Rev. W. H. W., Alexander, Pa. Phg.		2141
King, W. J., Providence.....	Pha.	1871	Leuty, Rev. Wm., Lagoner, Ind. ....	Chi.	2608
King, W. O., Oberlin, O. ....	Cle.	3276	Leybourne, R. A., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2815
Kingsbury (2), W. C., Boonville, N. Y. Pha.		1642	Levy, Rev. A. J., Cincinnati.....	Pha.	3310
Kingsbury, Rev. W. H., Poultot, Vt. Bos.		3196	Lewis, Elijah, Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2272
Kingsley, Rev. J. C., Worthington, O. Cle.		3274	Lewis, Rev. V. A., Troy .....	Pha.	2283
Kirkland, S. P., Callensburg, Pa. ....	Phg.	1694	Litchfield, Rev. G. A., Wanchendon, Ms. Bos.		2454
Kirk (2), Rev. E. N., n. n., Boston.....	Bos.	1453	Littell, Rev. D. S., Clekey, Pa. ....	Phg.	2678
Kirkby, Wm., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3331	Littell, Rev. C. E., Fairhaven, Vt.....	Pha.	3515
Kirtledge, Rev. A. E., San Francisco. Bos.		3379	Little, Rev. J. S., Folehyale, Vt.....	Bos.	3649
Kitzmiller, Rev. J. H., Hagerstown, Md. Bal.		3446	Little, Jun. W., n. n., Concord, N. H. Bos.		3538
Kline, Rev. J. A., Cincinnati .....	Cin.	1324	Little, T. D., Salisbury, N. H. ....	Bos.	3543
Kling, Wm. H., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3579	Little, Wm. M., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2126
Knight, Robt., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3583	Littlewood, Rev. T., Westchester, N. Y. Pha.		3272
Knight S. H., Hamilton College, N. Y. Pha.		2920	Livermore, Rev. S. T., Lowville, N. Y. Bal.		3450
Knoft, Rev. J. B., Wayland, N. H. ....	Bul.	3854	Lloyd, J. S., New York .....	Wn.	2481
Knoft, Rev. J. H., Warner, N. H. ....	Bos.	3618	Lodwell, Rev. E., Bridgeport, Ct. ....	Pha.	2372
Knowles, Rev. J. H., Batavia, N. Y. ....	Bul.	1832	Locke, Frank D., Gowanda, N. Y.....	Pha.	2523
Knowlton, Rev. A. W., New York .....	Pha.	3165	Logan, Rev. S. C., Valparaiso, Ind. ....	Pha.	2619
Knox, Rev. Jno. D., Rochester, Pa.....	Phg.	2169	Longley, Rev. M. M., Washington, Ms. Bos.		1455
Knox, Rev. W. E., Rome, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3429	Longstreth, Rev. S. S., Oxford, O. ....	Cin.	1928
Koons, Rev. L. M., Pottsville, Pa.....	Pha.	3015	Loomis (2), Rev. Ebn., Littleton, Ms. Bos.		1464
Kriny, Rev. J. D., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2406	Loop, Rev. DeW. C., Rochester .....	Pha.	2299
Kumler, Rev. J. P. E., Oxford, O. ....	Cin.	1325	Lord, C. A., Portland .....	Bos.	2390
Kyle, Rev. Jas. Bangor, Me. ....	Bos.	3191	Lore, Rev. D. D., Buffalo .....	Bul.	1848
LaCroix, Prof. J. P. E., Delaware, O. ....	Cin.	1926	Lore, J. W., Buffalo .....	Pha.	2429
Lake, Rev. G. S., Pufferton, Mich. ....	Cin.	1747	Louisbery, Rev. Edw., Philadelphia. Pha.		2620
Lamkin, Rev. H., Leonard Hollow, Pa. Bul.		3858	Lowe, Rev. Wm. DeLoss, Milwaukee. Wn.		3636
Landis, Rev. J. L., Pott-town, Pa.....	Pha.	2215	Lowell, Rev. A. S., Weatherfield, Ct. N. Y.		1968
Lane, Rev. J. D., E. Bethany, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3027	Lowes, Prof. J. A., S. Salem, O. ....	Cin.	1924
Lane, Rev. J. P., E. Weymouth, Ms. Bos.		2660	Lowrie (2), M. B., Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	Phg.	2185
Lathrop, Rev. C. G., Berlin, Wis. ....	Chi.	2095	Lowrie, Rev. J. M., n. n., Ft. Wayne, Ind. Pha.		3798
Lathrop (2), Rev. H. D., Springfield, O. Cin.		1314	Lowry, Rev. I. N., Lima, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3029
Law, J. W., Whately, Mass.....	Bos.	2769	Lowry, Rev. Thos., Stratford, C. W. ....	Det.	3606
Lawrence (2), Arthur, Boston.....	Bos.	1789	Loyd, Rev. J. E., Louisville .....	Cin.	1931
Lawrence, Rev. Jno., Oxford, O. ....	Cin.	1962	Luce, Rev. Israel, Waterbury, Vt.....	Bos.	2911
Lawrence, L. L., Burlington, Vt. ....	Bos.	3254	Luckey, Robt. J., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2907
Lawrence, Rev. Thos., Putnam, N. Y. Pha.		1270	Ludlum, Chas. H., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2990
Lawrence, Wm. A., Pepperell, Mass. ....	Bos.	3287	Lung, Rev. Saml., Yorkville, Wis. ....	Chi.	2609
Lawson, J. B., Lawsonham, Pa. ....	Phg.	1373	Lunt, Rev. Abraham, Waldoboro', Me. Bos.		2915
Lea, Rev. R., Pittsburg.....	Phg.	1812	Luse, Lester, M. B., Batby, O. ....	Cle.	3141
Leake, Rev. Thos., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	2016	Lyford, Rev. C. P., Rome, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2047
Learned, Wm. C., Buffalo .....	Bul.	2785	Lyle, A. E., San Francisco .....	Pha.	3213
Leas, D. P., Mt. Union, Pa. ....	Pha.	2499	Lyle, Rev. Jno., Trenton .....	Pha.	3304
Leason (2), Rev. T. S., Brookville, Pa. Phg.		1366	Lyon, Rev. J. H., Pittsburg.....	Phg.	1610
Leavitt, B. F., Lowell.....	Bos.	2703	Lytle, Rev. David, Troy, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2281
Leavitt, Rev. H. C., W. Bolton, Vt. ....	Bos.	2450	Lytle, Rev. Jas. P., New Concord, O. Phg.		2954
LeCromer, Rev. G., Providence, Pa. ....	Pha.	2666	Mactaland, Jos., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	1873
Lee, Rev. J. B., Boyum, N. Y.....	Pha.	2917	Mack, Rev. J. A., Plainfield, Ill.....	Chi.	3077
Leete, Rev. T. A., Longmenlow, Ms. Bos.		1411	Malcom, W. D., Springfield, Vt.....	Bos.	3190

Melliden, Rich. T., Baltimore, Md. ....	Bal.	1232	Mc Gee, Thos. B., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2128
Melloy, Rev. Richard A., Philada. ....	Phi.	1188	McGilbert, Rev. J. N., Saratoga, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	1965
Melroy, Chas. P., Philadelphia ....	Phi.	1899	McGinnis, Rev. —, Cleveland, Ohio ....	Cle.	2400
Melroy, Rev. C. E., Westfield, N. Y. ....	Bul.	3686	McGowan, J. A., Easton, Pa. ....	Phi.	3133
Mendeville, C. E., Middleton, Ct. ....	Phi.	3086	McHarris, Jas., m. c., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	Phi.	3100
Menville, Rev. Wm. E., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	Phi.	2317	McHenry, Rev. D. S., York, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2501
Mandy, Rev. E. N., Utica, N. Y. ....	U. S.	3106	McHenry, Rev. Wm., Havana, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	3705
Manning, Rev. Wm., Bath, N. Y. ....	Phi.	3317	McHvane, Rev. C. J., m. c., Cincinnati, Bkn.	Bkn.	2268
Manwell, Rev. E. F., S. Bridgeton, Me. ....	Bos.	1111	McKee, Jno., Hamilton, Ohio, ....	Chi.	1961
March, Rev. Daniel, m. c., Philadelphia, Pa.	Phi.	1490	McKee, W. M., Bellefontaine, Ohio, ....	Phi.	3016
March, Henry, m. c., Albany, N. Y. ....	Wm.	2161	McKinney, Rev. E., Bedford, Ind. ....	Ind.	1790
Markham, Rev. W. F., Alder Creek, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2107	McLaren, Rev. W. S., Catskill, N. Y. ....	Phi.	3923
Markle, Rev. S. M., Oxford, Ohio, ....	Chi.	1914	McLaughlin, Rev. Geo. W., Philada. ....	Phi.	2201
Marke, Wm. M., Portland, Me. ....	Bos.	1791	McLean, Rev. D. M., R. Allegheny, Pa. ....	Phi.	1813
Marley, Rev. J. F., Cincinnati, Ohio, ....	Phi.	1748	McLean, Rev. S. A., W. Alexander, Pa. ....	Phi.	2177
Marshall, Alfred, Montague, Mass. ....	Bos.	1661	McLeod, Geo. J., m. c., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	Phi.	2627
Marsh, Rev. J., Bath, N. Y. ....	Bul.	3693	McLeod (3), Rev. H., Brentwood, N. H. ....	Bos.	1147
Marshall, Rev. M. R., Buxton Centre, Me. ....	Bos.	2992	McMahon, C. W., Plymouth, Mass. ....	Bos.	1651
Marshall, Isaac, Baltimore, Md. ....	Bal.	2821	McMichael, Rev. J. B., Belle Brook, O. ....	Phi.	3182
Marshall, Rev. W. K., Berlin, Ohio, ....	Phi.	1999	McMullen, D. A., Geneva, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2798
Martin, J. A., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2140	McMillan, Rev. W. H., Little York, Ill. ....	Chi.	2308
Mattitude, Rev. Thos. E. W., Philada. ....	Phi.	1476	McNair, Rev. G. T., Troy, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2794
Mayer, Rev. Chas. S., Helton, N. Y. ....	Trv.	2718	McNelis, R. G. S., New Haven, Ct. ....	Phi.	3911
Maryatt, D. P., Mansfield, Pa. ....	Phi.	3966	McVay, Rev. Homer, Reynoldsburg, O. ....	Chi.	1758
Mason, Andrew, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2124	McVean, Rev. D. C., Franklinville, N. Y. ....	Phi.	3724
Mason, Rev. C. C., Hallowell, Me. ....	Bos.	2073	Mead (2), Rev. A. P., Rockford, Ill. ....	Chi.	2110
Mason, Rev. J. W., Lebanon, Ohio, ....	Chi.	1736	Mead, Rev. Hiram, S. Holley, Mass. ....	Bos.	2667
Mast, Rev. Isaac, Roxborough, Pa. ....	Phi.	1631	Meads, Rev. J. B. D., Pittsburg, Pa. ....	Phi.	2961
Mathews, C. H., Doylestown, Pa. ....	Phi.	2519	Mead, Jno., Easton, Pa. ....	Phi.	3131
Matlack, Rev. R. C., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	Phi.	1187	Mendenhall, J. W., Delaware, Ohio, ....	Chi.	1912
Mattox, Rev. G. N., Prosperity, Pa. ....	Phi.	3351	Meneer, Robert, Florence, Pa. ....	Phi.	2977
Maxwell, Abraham, Bang Theol. Sem., Bos.	Bos.	2919	Mercant, G. T., Troy, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2502
Maxwell, Morris, Fremtown, N. J. ....	Phi.	2345	Merriman, C. H., Westminster, Mass. ....	Bos.	5333
McAlister, Rev. J. R., Abdo, Ill. ....	Phi.	2933	Merrifield, Rev. E. T., Fayetteville, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	1967
McAlister, Rev. Wm., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2138	Merriman, Rev. T. M., Lansing, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2330
McAuley, Rev. Isaac, St. Johnsbury, Vt. ....	Bos.	2236	Messer, G. H., N. Cambridge, Mass. ....	Bos.	2977
McAuley (2), Rev. Alex. G., Philada. ....	Phi.	1632	Metcalf, E. W., Barton, Me. ....	Bos.	3197
McCampbell, G. M., Jeffersonville, Ind. ....	Ind.	1919	Metcalf, Rev. Jno. L., Housburg, Vt. ....	Bos.	2315
McCartell, J. M., Frankfort Springs, Pa. ....	Phi.	1620	Michels, C. L., Franklin, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	1965
McCauley, Clay, Chambersburg, Pa. ....	Phi.	2993	Miller, Rev. D. M., Alliance, Ohio, ....	Phi.	1665
McClelland, Rev. A. C., Pittsburg, Pa. ....	Phi.	1811	Miller, F. K., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2141
McClelland, Rev. J. F., Evanston, Ill. ....	Chi.	2033	Miller, Isaac L., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2122
McCline, Jos. H., Albany, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2350	Miller, Rev. J. D., Evanston, Ill. ....	Chi.	2092
McCline, N. C., ... ..	Phi.	3737	Miller, Rev. J. J., Charleston, Four Corners, N. V. ....	Phi.	1618
McCormell, Rev. W. A., Keene, Ohio, ....	Phi.	1375	Miller, Rev. J. V. B., Indianapolis, Ind. ....	Ind.	1945
McCard, Rev. Jno. D., Penn., Ohio, ....	Cle.	3175	Miller, Prof. L. D., Little Falls, N. Y. ....	Phi.	3887
McCormack, G. T., Pittsburg, Pa. ....	Phi.	2198	Miller, Rev. S., Jonesville, Wis. ....	Chi.	1617
McCoy, Henry, S. Boston, Mass. ....	Bos.	2662	Milne, Peter, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	3133
McCough (2), Rev. J. B., Pottsville, Pa. ....	Phi.	1633	Milner, D. C., Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, ....	Wg.	3120
McCune, Rev. J. W., N. Mills, Pa. ....	Phi.	1815	Miney, Rev. E. G., Whitewater, Wm. ....	Wd.	3639
McDonald, Jr., Jno., Pottsville, Pa. ....	Phi.	2413	Minton, H. M., Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2131
McDonald, Rev. Wm., Providence, R. I. ....	Bos.	2237	Mitchell, Rev. Jno., Farmington, Me. ....	Bos.	1657
McDowall (2), Rev. O. M., Pittsburg, Pa. ....	Phi.	2390	Mitchell, Rev. J. D., m. c., Washington, Pa.	Phi.	1166
McElroy, Jno. E., Albany, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2326	Mitchell, Rev. Thos. G., Mahan, Me. ....	Bos.	3647
McFarland, D. H., Flushing, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	1966	Mockatt, Rev. W. M., Akron, N. Y. ....	Phi.	2735
McFarland, Jno., Wanslow, Me. ....	N. Y.	3369	Monroy, Rev. —, New York, N. Y. ....	Phi.	1901
McGaw, Rev. J. A. P., Biggsville, Ill. ....	Chi.	1411	Montfort, Rev. C. A., Greenburg, Ill. ....	Chi.	2542
			Montfort, Rev. F. P., Greensburg, Ind. ....	Ind.	1298

Montfort, J. A., Connersville, Iowa.....	Cin.	1954	Norton, Chas. A., Bangor Theol. Sem., Bos.	2914
Monteith, Jr., Rev. Jno., Cleveland.....	Cle.	2379	Norton, H. M., Philipsburg, N. J.....	Pha.
Moody, D. L., Chicago.....	Chi.	1427	Noyes, E. M., Newark, N. J.....	Pha.
Mooney (2), Rev. Arthur, Troy.....	Pha.	2304	Noyes, Rev. H. V., Pittsburg.....	Pbg.
Moore, Rev. James D., Clinton, Ct.....	Pha.	1708	Ogden, Rev. J. G., Portville, N. Y.....	Buf.
Moore, Levi, M. D., Albany.....	Pha.	2724	Oleott, Rev. J. B., Chicago.....	Chi.
Morand, Augustus, Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2129	Orange, Rev. S. J.....	St. L.
Morehouse, Rev. H. L., Rochester.....	Pha.	2351	Ormsby, M. P., Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	Chi.
Morrell, Rev. I. F., Penn's Grove, N. J.....	Pha.	2530	Osgood, B. W., Keene, N. H.....	Bos.
Morey (2), Rev. A. B., Franklin, Ind.....	Ind.	1299	Owen, Rev. A., Lynn, Mass.....	Bos.
Morey, H. M., Princeton Theol. Sem.....	Pha.	1449	Owen, Rev. Griffith, Baltimore.....	Bal.
Morgan, Rev. H. H., Waukesha, Wis.....	Chi.	2012	Owen, Miss. N., Centreville, Mich.....	Cin.
Morgan, Rev. W. F., Rural Valley, Pa.....	Pbg.	1384	Paddock, Robt., N. Bay, N. Y.....	Pha.
Morgeau, Rev. C., N. Ipswich, N. H.....	Bos.	2761	Paddock (2), Rev. W. F., Philad'na.....	Pha.
Morley (2), J. H., Andover Theol. Sem.....	Bos.	1624	Pago, E. B., Atkinson, Mo.....	Bos.
Morrill, Rev. P. P., Gardner, Me.....	Bos.	2968	Page, Rev. M. B., Belvidere, Ill.....	Chi.
Morris, Rev. G. K., Clarkston, N. J.....	Pha.	3723	Page, Rev. S. B., Cleveland.....	Cle.
Morris, Rev. Henry, Fort Jervis, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1919	Paine, Rev. J. L., Fayette, Iowa.....	Chi.
Morris, Lewis, Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3580	Palmer, A. D., Newton Theol. Sem.....	Bos.
Morris, Rev. S. D., Portville, N. Y.....	Buf.	3091	Park, Geo. M., Readfield, Me.....	Bos.
Morrison, Rev. J. B., Waukegan, Ill.....	Chi.	1415	Park, W. E., Andover Theol. Sem., Ms.	Bos.
Morrow, S. B., St. Paul.....	St. P.	2192	Parker, B. K., Red Bank, N. J.....	Pha.
Morse, Garrett S., Triangle, N. Y.....	Pha.	3925	Parker, Rev. C. C., Waterbury, Vt.....	Bos.
Morton, Rev. A. D., Maysville, N. Y.....	Buf.	1772	Parker (2), Henry F., Reading, Mass.....	Bos.
Morton, Rev. R. S., Hookstown, Pa.....	Pbg.	2001	Parker, Rev. Jno., Rochester.....	Buf.
Moses, L. B., Washington.....	Wn.	2154	Parker, J. F., M. D., Vermont.....	Wn.
Mott, Saml. C. L., Sing Sing, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1908	Parker (2), S. J., M. D., Ithaca, N. Y.....	Pha.
Mowry, Rev. Havelah, Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3180	Parker (2), Rev. W. W., Cambridge, Ms.	Bos.
Munger, Rev. E. H., Taberg, N. Y.....	Pha.	2741	Parkhurst, H. A., Baltimore.....	Bal.
Murphy, Rev. E. D., Avon, Ct.....	Pha.	1697	Parkinson, M. A., Island Creek, O.....	Pbg.
Murphy, Rev. Jno. R., Salem, N. J.....	Pha.	2637	Parkinson, Rev. Royal, Randolph, Vt.	Bos.
Murphy, Rev. T. C., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2297	Parnelee, Rev. J. H., Kenosha, Wis.....	Chi.
Murray, Rev. C. D., New York.....	N. Y.	1907	Parrott, Rev. Geo., Monroe, O.....	Cin.
Musser, Jno., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2075	Parry, Rev. P. B., Pocomton, Ill.....	Chi.
Myers, Henry S., Princeton, N. J.....	Pha.	2294	Parsons, Rev. E. G., Derry, N. H.....	Bos.
Myers (2), Rev. P. J. H., Brooklyn.....	Pha.	1805	Parsons, Rev. Jno., Medina, N. Y.....	Pha.
Nason, Rev. J. H., Smyrna, N. Y.....	N. Y.	3301	Parsons, J. I., Grand Blanc, Mich.....	Det.
Naylor, Rev. A. R., Chester, Ill.....	Cin.	1737	Parsons, Rev. Levi, Mt. Morris, N. Y.....	Buf.
Neale, Rev. Rollin H., D. D., Boston.....	Bos.	1452	Parsons, Rev. S., Somerville, N. J.....	Pha.
Neeldes, J. A., Port Deposit, Md.....	Bal.	2071	Partridge, Asa, W. Medway, Mass.....	Bos.
Neill, Rev. Henry, Genesee, N. Y.....	Pha.	2637	Parvin (2), Rev. R. J., Chelton Hills, Pa.	Pha.
Nelson, H. F., Walnut Hills, O.....	Cin.	1922	Patterson, Edward, New York.....	Pha.
Newbold, Rev. W. A., Wilmington, Del.....	Pha.	2194	Patterson, Jno., Green Point, N. Y.....	Bkn.
Newcomb, Albert S., Albany.....	Pha.	3226	Patterson (3), Jno., Philadelphia.....	Pha.
Newcomb, Chas., Boston.....	Bos.	2244	Patterson, Rev. Robt., D. D., Chicago.....	Pha.
Newcomb, O. W., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2751	Patterson, Rev. Saml., Deersville, O.....	Pbg.
Newhouse, Rev. J. E., Crown Point, Ind.....	Ind.	1948	Pattson, W., Ypsilanti, Mich.....	Det.
Newman, Rev. E. S., Attien, N. Y.....	Pha.	2738	Pattson, Rev. Jas. L., Clarkfield, O.....	Pha.
Newton, Rev. O. H., Delaware, O.....	Cin.	1940	Patton (3), Rev. Wm. D., Philad'na.....	Pha.
Nichols, H. F. C., Haverhill, Mass.....	Bos.	3829	Paul, Jr., Hosen, Cleveland.....	Cle.
Nichols, Rev. C. L., Princeton, Me.....	Bos.	3167	Payson, Rev. Chas. H., New York.....	Pha.
Nichols, Rev. Starr, Chicago.....	Chi.	1428	Peach, Rev. E. N., Cleveland.....	Pbg.
Nichols, Rev. W. H., Monson, Mass.....	Bos.	5490	Pearce, Jno., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.
Nichols, Rev. W. J., Lewiston, N. Y.....	Buf.	2779	Pearl, Chas. S., Delham, Me.....	Bos.
Nicholson (2), Rev. C. F., E. Boston, Ms.	Bos.	2663	Pearl, Rev. Cyril, S. Freeport, Me.....	Bos.
Noble, Rev. C., Wilbraham, Mass.....	Bos.	1445	Pearson, Rev. F. C., W. Philadelphia.....	Pha.
Noble, Rev. T. K., Winthrop, Me.....	Bos.	1655	Peanson, Rev. J. B., Plymouth Hollow, Conn.....	Pha.
Noek, J. A. W., Phila Divinity School.....	Pha.	2321	Pearson, S. W., Bangor Theol. Sem.....	Bos.
Norris, Rev. W. H., Brooklyn.....	Cin.	3903		



Pense, Rev. J. J., Binghamton, N. Y.,	Pha.	3410	Pratt, Rev. J. H., Athens, Ohio,	Con.	3402
Peck, Juno, A., Baltimore,	Bal.	2848	Pratt, Rev. P. S., Dorset, Vt.,	Pha.	3426
Peck, Rev. Luther, Scranton, Pa.,	Pha.	2804	Pray, Jos. M., Brooklyn,	Bkn.	2402
Peck, Wm., Cold Spring, N. Y.,	N. Y.	3097	Prenton, J. M. D., Galway, N. Y.,	Pha.	2596
Peet, Rev. S. D., Chelsea, Mass.,	Bos.	4721	Primer (2), Rev. Isaac, Brooklyn,	Bkn.	2324
Peloholm, Rev. F. N., Oakham, Mass.,	Bos.	4664	Prindler, J. A., Florence, Pa.,	Phg.	2674
Perrigine, Rev. J. S.,	Minnesota.	4429	Purks, Rev. J. M. W., Canapton, N. H.,	Bos.	2043
Perry, Rev. Jos., Philadelphia,	Pha.	3373	Pycroft, Thos. S., Boston,	Bos.	1808
Peters, Rev. Geo. A., Venango co., Pa.,	Buf.	1856	Quigley, Rev. Geo., Marcus Hook, Pa.,	Pha.	2401
Peters, J. W., Delaware, Ohio,	Con.	4936	Quincy, Prof. E. T., Dartmouth Col.,	Bos.	2763
Peters, Miss.,	Chicago.	4124	Rail-berk, E., Walnut Hills, Ohio,	Con.	4939
Pettibone, A. W., Athol, N. Y.,	Buf.	2778	Ramey, A. G., Waukegan, Ill.,	Con.	2541
Pettinelli, Rev. J. H., Westbrook, Ct.,	Pha.	2049	Ramey, Mrs. J. A., Three Rivers, Mich.,	Con.	2087
Petty, Rev. A. L., High Hill, Ohio,	Phg.	2840	Ramey, Rev. J. A., Three Rivers, Mich.,	Con.	2088
Phelps, Rev. G. O., Ontario, N. Y.,	Pha.	2234	Ratt, Rev. G. P., Wmونا, Minn.,	Con.	4419
Phillips, Rev. J. M., Pittsfield, Mass.,	N. Y.	4744	Ralston, W. W., Princeton Theol. Sem.,	Pha.	4450
Pickett, Rev. Cyrus, Wentworth, N. H.,	Bos.	4388	Ransford, J. H., Atkinson, Me.,	Bos.	3826
Pierce, Jr., Rev. Geo., Lowell,	Bos.	3664	Ransford, Rev. S. L., Northville, Mich.,	Det.	3440
Pierce, Juno, M. B., Brooklyn,	Bkn.	3584	Randall, Capt. Jos. L.,	N. Y.	3565
Pierce, E. M. W., Randolph, Vt.,	Bos.	3494	Randers, Rev. W. N., W. Chatham, N. Y.,	Pha.	3797
Pierce, Rev. W. G., Elmwood, Ill.,	Phg.	2950	Rankin, Rev. J. G., Bayington, Pa.,	Phg.	1623
Pierston, Isaac, Hartford,	Hart.	3239	Ranks, Rev. Swanton, Cumberland, Me.,	Bos.	3875
Pierston, Rev. J., New Hudson, Mich.,	Det.	1841	Ransom, Rev. W. H., Troy,	Pha.	2468
Pierston, Rev. Juno, Milford, Michigan,	Det.	3905	Raser, Edwin, Brooklyn,	Bkn.	2095
Pierston, S. B., Batavia, N. Y.,	Buf.	4779	Ray, Rev. B. F., Hartford, Vt.,	Bos.	2698
Pirkerton, Rev. B. F., Berlin, Ill.,	Con.	2544	Ramer, D. P., Cleveland,	Con.	2677
Pitts, T. H., Eppan, Ohio,	Phg.	3728	Rausser, Rev. J. R., Maysville, Ky.,	Con.	4399
Place, Ephraim, Brooklyn,	Bkn.	2432	Reddes, G. Albert, Philadelphia,	Pha.	3466
Platt, Rev. J. M., Zanesville, Ohio,	Phg.	3733	Redford, Rev. H. S., Woodfield, N. Y.,	Pha.	4788
Plumbe, Prof. J. C., Ypsilanti, Mich.,	Det.	2775	Reding, Thos., Philadelphia,	Pha.	2435
Plumley, Rev.,	Cleveland.	2544	Reed (2), J., Jacob, M. D., Philadela.,	Pha.	2260
Poerner (2), Rev. Juno B., Lebanon, Pa.,	Pha.	2668	Reed, Rev. J. C., Indianapolis,	Ind.	4943
Poerner (2), Geo. W., Newark, N. J.,	Pha.	2497	Reed, Rev. Juno S., Philadelphia,	Pha.	2293
Poinds, M. A., Carlisle, Pa.,	Pha.	2597	Reed, L. C., Franklin Mills, Ohio,	Con.	3442
Pollock, Henry C., Philadelphia,	Pha.	2241	Reed, Wm. V., M. D., Philadelphia,	Pha.	2214
Pollock, Rev. R. H., Cincinnati,	Pha.	2371	Reed, J. M., Pottsburg,	Phg.	1625
Pollock, Samuel, Tarboro, Pa.,	Phg.	1674	Reid, Rev. W. H., W. Barnet, Vt.,	Pha.	1695
Pollock, Rev. W. F., Jr., Florence, Pa.,	Phg.	2675	Repp, Rev. Henry, Ripon, Wis.,	St. P.	3431
Pond, Moses W., Boston,	Bos.	1897	Reynolds, Chas. O., Hunter, N. Y.,	N. Y.	3703
Pope, Jr., W. P., Binghamton, N. Y.,	Pha.	3967	Reynolds, Rev. H. J., Ludlow, Ohio,	Phg.	3734
Porter, Rev. Byron, Shelocta, Pa.,	Phg.	3694	Reynolds (2), Rev. J. F., Chestnut Hill,	Pha.	1634
Porter, Rev. Geo. W., Lockport, N. Y.,	Buf.	2784	Rhodes, Juno, Brooklyn,	Bkn.	3844
Porter, H. L., Dayville, Mass.,	Bos.	3473	Rhodes, Rev. J. G., Pottsville, Pa.,	Pha.	3452
Post, Rev. C. B., Orono, N. Y.,	Pha.	3778	Rice, Rev. M. M., Booneville, N. Y.,	Pha.	4481
Potter, Rev. A. K. S., Berwick, Me.,	Bos.	2307	Rick, Rev. J. D., Minneapolis, Minn.,	St. P.	2494
Potter, Chas., Ohio College, Mich.,	Chi.	2348	Richards, C. H., Andover, Theol.		
Potter, Gabriel, Sumnerford, Ohio,	Con.	3898	Sem., Mass.,	Pha.	3464
Potter, Juno, S., Newton Corner, Mass.,	Bos.	3494	Richards (2), Frank, Baltimore,	Pha.	4787
Potter, Josiah, Niles, Mich.,	Con.	3974	Richardson, Rev. D. W., Kellough, Ct.,	Bos.	3463
Powell, G. M., Washington,	Wn.	2466	Richardson, Wm., Haver, N. H.,	Bos.	3378
Powell (2), W. R., Princeton Theol. Sem.,	Phg.	1681	Richardson, W., Sterling, Mass.,	Bos.	2670
Power, Miss. E. J., Centerville, Mich.,	Con.	1744	Richs, W. M., Harshaville, Pa.,	Phg.	1624
Powers, Rev. H., Springfield, Mass.,	Pha.	1786	Rehout, J. J., Florence, Pa.,	Phg.	2676
Powell, Jas. Nelson, N. H.,	Bos.	2240	Righter, Chas. A., Brooklyn,	Bkn.	2744
Pratt, Rev. A. F., Bradford, Vt.,	Bos.	3620	Riley (2), F. W., Chipperville, Mass.,	Phg.	2947
Pratt, A. S., Washington,	Wn.	2477	Rine, Rev. D. J. K., Washington, Pa.,	Pha.	3006
Pratt (2), Prof. D. J., Fredonia, N. Y.,	Buf.	4774	Ritchey, Rev. H., Winona, Ill.,	Phg.	3590
Pratt, Geo. H., Bangor Theol. Sem.,	Bos.	2943	Ritter (2), J. Rush, Philadelphia,	Pha.	2569
Pratt, Juno, E., Brooklyn,	Pha.	3009	Robb, Rev. W. H., Xenia, Ohio,	Con.	4324

Robbins, Rev. Frank L., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1483	Sawyer, Rev. W. C., Harvard, Mass.....	Bos.	2568
Robbins, Rev. L., Milo, Ill.....	St. L.	3439	Sawyer, Rev. W. H., Huntington, O.....	Pha.	2498
Robert, C., New York.....	N. Y.	3791	Saye (2), Rev. J. H., Norwich, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1400
Robert, Rev. J., Lockport, Ill.....	Chi.	1425	Saylor, S. H., Vicksburg.....	St. L.	1700
Roberts, A. D., Syracuse, N. Y.....	Pha.	2296	Schaaf (2), Rev. P., n.p., New York.....	Bal.	2819
Roberts, Rev. Bolyillo, Rochester, N. Y.....	Pha.	3263	Schilling, Rev. I. G., Clarksburg, Va.....	Wn.	3840
Roberts, Rev. J. F., Newton, Iowa.....	St. L.	3751	Schluembach, Lieut. Fred., Philad'a.....	Pha.	1718
Roberts, Rev. J. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1477	Shock, Rev. J. F., Decatur, Ill.....	St. L.	3747
Roberts, Rev. Robert, Aeton, Ind.....	Ind.	1296	Schonnaker, M. D., Troy.....	Pha.	2332
Roberts, Rev. Thos. E., Troy, N. H.....	Bos.	2391	Seefeld, Winsor, Penn Yan, N. Y.....	Pha.	2800
Robertson, Rev. D. A., Patriot, Iowa.....	Cin.	1758	Scott, Rev. A., Savannah, O.....	Cin.	3901
Robertson, Rev. G. H., Troy.....	Pha.	2045	Seovel, Rev. Ezra, New Haven, N. Y.....	Pha.	3366
Robertson, Rev. J. E., Monroe, Ohio.....	Cin.	1953	Seovel, Rev. S. P., Springfield, O.....	Cin.	3677
Robertson, Rev. R. B., Cincinnati.....	Pha.	3228	Seubles, Mrs. D. O., St. Louis.....	St. L.	3758
Robinson, Rev. J. H., Delhi, N. Y.....	Pha.	2948	Sedgwick, Rev. G. C., Martin's Ferry, O.....	Cin.	1310
Robinson, Rev. J. M., Cincinnati.....	Cin.	1732	Seelye, Rev. L. C., Springfield, Mass.....	Pha.	2726
Robinson, Rev. R. S., Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	Chi.	.....	Seelye, Rev. Prof., Amherst College.....	Bos.	2665
Robinson, Rev. Thos. H., Harrisburg, Hbg.	Hbg.	3507	Selring, Rev. A., Mellenville, N. Y.....	Pha.	3090
Robinson, Rev. Wesley, Newark.....	N. Y.	1752	Serp, T. L., Penn'a College, Gettysb'g.....	Pha.	1858
Robinson, Wm., Middletown, Ct.....	Pha.	3984	Sellock, Rev. L., Pittstown, N. Y.....	N. Y.	1720
Robinson, Rev. W. J., Wheatland, N. Y.....	Pha.	2636	Severance, Rev. M. L., Bosawen, N. H.....	Bos.	3375
Robinson, Rev. W. M., Greene, N. Y.....	Pha.	3269	Severance, R. A., m. d., Bellevue, O.....	Cle.	3144
Rockwell, F. M., Chicago.....	Chi.	2097	Seymour, Jas. L., Utica.....	Uta.	3117
Rockwell, Rev. J. B., n. d., Brooklyn.....	Pha.	1641	Shadlow, Jno. C., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3334
Rockwood, Rev. J. M., New England Village, Mass.....	Bos.	3496	Shaffer, Danl., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2053
Rockwood, Rev. L. B., Boston.....	Pha.	3709	Shannon, O. J., Fairwater, Wis.....	Det.	3416
Rodgers, Rev. E., Cincinnati, N. Y.....	Pha.	2555	Sharp, Rev. J. M. C., Palestine, Ind.....	Ind.	1390
Rodgers, Homer, Sudbury, Mass.....	Bos.	1762	Shatpe, Rev. E. C., Atwater, Pa.....	Pbg.	1626
Rodgers, Thos. L., Hoosick, N. Y.....	Pha.	3091	Shatts, Rev. D. W., Madison, N. Y.....	Uta.	3776
Roe, Rev. Jno. P., Troy.....	Pha.	2359	Shaw, Rev. L. L., Gardiner, Me.....	Bos.	1440
Rood, H. J., Brookfield, Vt.....	Bos.	1358	Shaw, Wesley, Baltimore.....	Bal.	2807
Root, O. S., m. d., Pittsfield, Mass.....	Bos.	3882	Shaw, Rev. W. P., Belle Centre, O.....	Cin.	1515
Rose, Rev. R. S., Oswego, N. Y.....	Pha.	3363	Shenier, Geo. L., Philadelphia.....	Wn.	2157
Roundy, Chas. A., Boston.....	N. Y.	1731	Sheldon, Rev. L. H., Westford, Mass.....	Bos.	2988
Rounds, Chas. C., Cleveland.....	Cle.	3150	Shelley (2), Alanson, Detroit.....	Det.	1842
Rugg, Carlos A., Perryburg, N. Y.....	Bul.	3535	Shelling, Rev. Chas., Leroy, N. Y.....	Pha.	2408
Rush, Rev. Z. C., Athens, O.....	Cin.	1292	Sherrard, Rev. J. H., Curtilsville, Pa.....	Phg.	1608
Russell, Rev. A. B., Methuen, Me.....	Bos.	1796	Shier, Rev. Wm. H., Chelsea, Mich.....	Pha.	2218
Russell, Rev. W. P., Memphis, Mich.....	Det.	3612	Shiner, Abt., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2805
Rust, H. N., Springfield, Mass.....	Pha.	2730	Shinn, Rev. Geo. W., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2329
Sacks (1), E. C., Beardstown, Ill.....	St. L.	3746	Shinn, Rev. Jno., Sinking Springs, O.....	Cin.	1313
Safford, Rev. H. G., Amesbury, Mass.....	Bos.	1695	Shobert, Levi, Easton, Pa.....	Pha.	3132
Safford (2), Rev. Jno., Bellevue, O.....	Bal.	2816	Shore, Rev. Benj., Dryden, N. Y.....	Pha.	2533
Salsbury, Rev. A. B., E. Otto, N. Y.....	Bul.	3687	Shute, Ebenezer, Boston.....	Bos.	3807
Salmon (2), Edw. P., Plymouth, O.....	Bal.	2817	Sigsby, Wm., m. d., Knox, N. Y.....	Alb.	2694
Salter, Rev. C. C., Minneapolis, Minn.....	St. P.	1353	Silvers, Israel E., Lambertville, N. J.....	Pha.	2724
Sammis, Hen. C., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3926	Silvers, Wm. F., Lambertville, N. J.....	Pha.	2228
Sample, Rev. S. L., Elizabeth, Pa.....	Pbg.	2172	Simcs, Snyder B., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2792
Sampson, Wm. F., Doyer, Me.....	Bos.	2699	Simons, Peter B., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	2274
Samborn, Rev. A. J., Irasburg, Vt.....	Bos.	3195	Simonson, Rev. Wm. H., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2757
Sanborn, Rev. G. E., Mt. Vernon, N. H.....	Bos.	1070	Simpkins, Rev. J. N., Alexander, N. Y.....	Bul.	2780
Sanborne, Rev. P. F. W., Bloomf'd, N. Y.....	Bul.	2782	Simpson, Chas. M., Ithaca, N. Y.....	Uta.	3113
Sanderson, Geo., S. Deerfield, Mass.....	Bos.	3881	Skillman, Rev. W. J., Tecumseh, Mich.....	Cin.	3405
Sandford, H. P., Medway, Mass.....	Bos.	3194	Slack, Rev. Jno., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3710
Satchwell, Rev. H. P., Monson, Mass.....	Bos.	3382	Slaight, W. C., Jersey City, N. J.....	N. Y.	3942
Sawtelle, Rev. E. N., Saratoga, N. Y.....	Pha.	2226	Sloan (3), Rev. I. O., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	1460
Sawyer, Rev. H. E., Concord, N. H.....	Pha.	3107	Sloan, Sumel, Rochester.....	Pha.	2319
Sawyer, Rev. Jno., Mexico, N. Y.....	Wn.	859	Small (2), Rev. Edw., Mercor, Pa.....	Pbg.	1769
			Smedley, R. C., m. d., West Chester, Pa.....	Pha.	2825

Smiley, Rev. Geo. W., D. D., Philad'a. ....	Pha.	2252	Steen, Wm. S., W., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	2290
Smith, Alfred, Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3181	Stelly, J. W., Cambridge City, Ind. ....	Ind.	3218
Smith, Andrew, St. Catharine's, C. W. ....	Bnf.	3859	Stewart (3), Rev. Wm., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	2342
Smith, Andrew, Wegos, O. ....	Plg.	2680	Stevens, C. S., Cleveland .....	Cle.	2831
Smith, A. J., Bangor Theol. Sem. ....	Bos.	2765	Stevens, Rev. E. J., Holderness, N. H. ....	Bos.	3377
Smith, Rev. B., Muncie, Ind. ....	Ind.	3790	Stevens, Henry M., Blue Hill, Me. ....	Bos.	3243
Smith, Rev. C. W., Connellsville, Pa. ....	Plg.	2819	Stevens, Rev. Henry R., Gaudball, Ct. ....	Bos.	3258
Smith, Rev. D., Naldesville, Ind. ....	Ind.	3789	Stevens, W. A., Granville, Ohio .....	Cm.	1938
Smith, Daniel B., Oberlin, O. ....	Cle.	2811	Stevenson, Jno. B., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	3562
Smith (2), Elba, Albany .....	Alb.	2692	Stevenson, Rev. J. M., do., New York .....	Pha.	3563
Smith, Rev. Elgah J., Vicksburg .....	St. L.	1264	Stewart, Geo. H., Waterford, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2333
Smith, E. Martin, Meredith, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3969	Stuebel, Rev. R. H., Racine, Wis. ....	Chi.	2540
Smith, Rev. G. A., Rutland, Wis. ....	Chi.	2193	Styer, Rev. T. S., Harmer, Ohio .....	Cm.	1955
Smith, Rev. G. Moore, Rocky Hill, Ct. ....	Pha.	1778	Stockwell, A., do., El Paso, Ill. ....	Poo.	3773
Smith, Geo. P., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	2461	Stockwell (2), Rev. G. S., Springfield, Ms. ....	Bos.	1461
Smith, Rev. G. S., Wayne, Me. ....	Bos.	1761	Stoddard, Rev. H. M., Ryanston, Ill. ....	Chi.	2192
Smith, Rev. H., Dutchess Co., N. Y. ....	N. Y.	1909	Stoddart, Jno. A., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	2634
Smith, H. A., Eskdavia, Ill. ....	Chi.	3965	Stoner, Judge Bellamy, Cincinnati .....	Cm.	3205
Smith, H. P., Boston .....	Bos.	1413	Story, Jos., Boston .....	Bos.	1459
Smith, J. E., Sheffield, Mass. ....	Bos.	2705	Stowe, Rev. G., Oakville, Mich. ....	Det.	3411
Smith, Rev. J. F., Franklin, Ind. ....	Ind.	1335	Sturmer, W., Boston .....	Wn.	2478
Smith, Rev. J. Hyatt, Philadelphia .....	Pha.	2295	Strong, Rev. J. M., Chicago .....	Ind.	3795
Smith, Rev. J. L., Ontonagon, Mich. ....	Plg.	2488	Strout, Rev. L. D., Portland .....	Bos.	3544
Smith, J. M., Baltimore .....	Bal.	2096	Struthers, Jno., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	2380
Smith, Hon. J. V. C., do., New York .....	N. Y.	1728	Struthers, Wm., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	2345
Smith (2), Rev. J. W., D. D., Philad'a. ....	Pha.	1482	Stuart David, Liverpool, Eng. ....	Pha.	2341
Smith, T., Jefferson, Salem, N. J. ....	Pha.	2628	Stuart (2), Rev. H., Philadelphia .....	Pha.	1867
Smith, Wm. A., Ticonderoga, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3372	Stuart, Rev. H. G., Providence .....	Pha.	1896
Smock, Jacob, Acton, Ind. ....	Ind.	1348	Stuart, Jos. C., Manchester, Eng. ....	Pha.	2804
Snow, F. H., Andover Theol. Sem., Ms. ....	Bos.	3170	Stubbs, Rev. R. S., E. Salisbury, Mass. ....	Bos.	2978
Snyder, C. C., Evanston, Ill. ....	Chi.	2014	Sturgis, Jr., Russell, Boston .....	Bos.	1795
Snyder, Jno., Lambertville, N. J. ....	Pha.	2229	Sulzer, Wm. S., Bristol, Pa. ....	Pha.	2615
Snyder, Rev. J. W., Java, N. Y. ....	Bnf.	3561	Summy, O. D., Washington .....	Wn.	2199
Sower, Rev. J. L., Crown Point, Ind. ....	Ind.	1947	Small, Rev. E., Merce, Pa. ....	Plg.	1819
Spargrove, Rev. G. M., Texas, Pa. ....	Plg.	1615	Sutton, Rev. Jos. S., Brighton, Mich. ....	Det.	3412
Spess (3), Rev. G. S., D. D., Dayton, O. ....	Cm.	1929	Suydam, Rev. J., Howard, Philad'a. ....	Pha.	2292
Spence, E. A., Andover Theol. Sem. ....	Bos.	1782	Swain, Rev. Jno. S., Bloomfield, N. J. ....	N. Y.	1491
Spencer, Rev. D., Pl. Pleasant, Pa. ....	Pha.	2731	Swain, Rev. M. F., Newark, N. J. ....	N. Y.	1517
Spencer (2), Rev. Dwight, Brooklyn .....	N. Y.	2391	Swain, Rev. S. B., do., Cambridge, Ms. ....	Bos.	1695
Spencer, Rev. F. A., Perryville, Ct. ....	Pha.	2923	Swain, H. C., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2121
Spencer, W. H., Hamilton College .....	Pha.	2878	Swan, A. M., Washington .....	Wn.	2153
Spicer, J. B., New York Mills, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3159	Swanstrom, Jno. P., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3457
Spoor, Rev. O. H., Vermonty, Mich. ....	Cle.	3474	Swartz (2), Rev. C. W., Marlboro', O. ....	Plg.	1818
Sprague, Miss Sarah A., St. Louis .....	St. L.	3757	Swozy (2), Orry R., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2986
Staley (2), Rev. E. H., Valparaiso, Ind. ....	Ind.	2573	Syenberger, Rev. J. A., Nashville, O. ....	Cm.	3398
Stanbrough, Rev. R. M., Mannheim Centre, N. Y. ....	Bnf.	1710	Tait (2), A. H., Nelson, N. H. ....	Bos.	2456
Staples, Mark, Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2981	Taggart, Jno. J., Pittsburg .....	Plg.	2956
Starks, G. L., M. D., Cleveland .....	Cm.	1960	Tait, Rev. T. B., Leon, Ohio .....	Cle.	3277
Starks, Israel, Rockport, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2300	Talbot (2), J., Wm., Jersey City .....	Pha.	1799
Starr, Rev. L. B., N. Clarkston, N. Y. ....	Bnf.	3560	Taplin, Rev. C. P., Worcester, Vt. ....	Bos.	3323
Starratt, Rev. J. H., Jefferson co., Pa. ....	Plg.	2870	Tatell, Chas. D., Marlboro', N. H. ....	Bos.	3886
Start, Jos., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3326	Tatlox, Rev. M. H., Amherst Mass. ....	Bos.	3163
Sted (2), A. J., Williamsburg, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2125	Tatlock, Rev. Jno., S. Adams, Mass. ....	Bos.	2588
Stearns, A., Jamaica Plain, Mass. ....	Bos.	2762	Taylor, Rev. Alfred, Bristol Pa. ....	Pha.	3298
Stearns (3), J. N., Williamsburg, N. Y. ....	Bkn.	2403	Taylor, Rev. B. F., New York .....	N. Y.	1716
Stedbins, Henry H., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2987	Taylor, Charles, Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	3327
Steele, Rev. G. M., Fitchburg, Mass. ....	Bos.	3246	Taylor, Rev. E. D., Chariton, Ohio .....	Cle.	2832
Steele, Rev. J. C., Allegheny, Pa. ....	Plg.	1627	Taylor, F. E., Wilmington, Del. ....	Pha.	3422
			Taylor, Geo. C., Brooklyn .....	Bkn.	2991

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Taylor, Henry H., Albany, .....	Pha.	2690	Torigh, Jr., Wm., Knoxville, Tenn. ....	Cin.	5896	
Taylor, H. J., New Bedford, Mass. ....	Pha.	2422	Torrence (2), H. W., Rochester, Pa. ....	Pha.	2631	
Taylor, Rev. J. C., Sweden, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	1715	Torrey, Rev. D. B., Ithaca, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1836	
Taylor, J. Miner, Brooklyn, .....	Bkn.	2754	Torrey (2), Herbert Grey, Brooklyn, ..	Wn.	2159	
Taylor, Rev. J. Rice, Tecumseh, Mich. ....	Pha.	2524	Torrey, Rev. O., McGrayville, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3153	
Taylor, Rev. J. W., Madison, Ind. ....	Cin.	1739	Tough, Wm., Troy, .....	Try.	2714	
Taylor, Rev. O. S., Simsbury, Ct. ....	Pha.	2028	Tousey, Rev. Thos., Palmyra, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3033	
Taylor, Rev. T. E., Petaluma, Cal. ....	N. Y.	2651	Townsend, D. H., Townsendville, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3852	
Taylor, Wm., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	2434	Townsend, D. W., Parnassus, Pa. ....	Phg.	1601	
Taylor, Rev. W. G., Beaver, Pa. ....	Phg.	2142	Townsend (2), Rev. G. H., Fairfax, Va. ....	Pha.	2430	
Taylor, Rev. W. M., Mt. Jackson, Pa. ....	Phg.	1677	Tozer, Hiram, Newburyport, Mass. ....	Bos.	3532	
Teatne, Rev. W., Covington, Ky. ....	Cin.	1937	Tracy, Daniel, Brooklyn, .....	Bkn.	2133	
Teed (2), Rev. David, Marengo, Ill. ....	Pha.	2099	Tracy, Rev. Allen, Hillsdale, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2844	
Tentworth, Rev. W. P., Arkport, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3227	Treat, A. O., Boston, .....	Pha.	2125	
Telford, Rev. ....	Pha.	3267	Tremain, S. F., m. d., Rome, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3225	
Temple, Rev. C. H., E. Templeton, Ms. ....	Bos.	3492	Trimble, Rev. W. J., Martinsburg, O. ....	Cin.	1312	
Ten Brock (2), Prof. A., Ann Arbor, Det.	Pha.	1224	Tripp, Rev. R. H., Hillsdale, Mich. ....	Cin.	3035	
Tennes, Henry M., Vineland, N. J. ....	Pha.	3321	Trull, Charles, Brooklyn, .....	Wn.	2165	
Tenney, Rev. S. W., Northgrove, Me. ....	Pha.	1972	Trumbull, S. S., Washington, .....	Wn.	2147	
Terry, Byron, Norwich, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3262	Tucker, Rev. G. E., Durham, Me. ....	Bos.	1719	
Terry, Rev. D. M., Rome, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2734	Tucker, James J., Boston, .....	Bos.	3542	
Thacher, R. W., Albany, .....	Alb.	3386	Tucker, Thomas B., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	2802	
Thatcher, Rev. S. T., Beverly, Mass., N. Y.	N. Y.	1713	Tucker, W. J., Andover Theol. Sem., ..	Bos.	1798	
Thayer, Rev. C. C., Chicago, .....	Chi.	3311	Turner, Rev. E. P., Morris, Ill. ....	Chi.	3062	
Thayer, H. C., South Paris, Me. ....	Bos.	3259	Turner, J. J., m. d., Lovering, Ohio, ..	Cin.	3075	
Thayer, Rev. P. B., Garland, Me. ....	Bos.	3523	Turner, Rev. W. C., Newburg, O. ....	Cle.	2829	
Thayer, Rev. W. W., St. Johnsbury, Vt. ....	Bos.	3889	Tuttle, E. N., Syracuse, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2295	
Thickston, Rev. J. P., Minnesota, .....	Chi.	2017	Tuttle, Rev. J. K., Watouoc, N. Y. ....	Bnf.	3855	
Thomas (2), Rev. A. G., Philadelphia, ....	Pha.	2427	Tuttle, Rev. W. S., Leroy, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2736	
Thomas, Chas. H., New York, .....	Pha.	2233	Twozdy, Rev. A. S., Albany, .....	Pha.	2349	
Thomas, Rev. Jos. C., Chicago, .....	Cin.	3100	Tyler, Henry, Amherst, Mass. ....	Bos.	3165	
Thomas, Lindlow, Brooklyn, .....	Bkn.	2400	Tyng, Alex. G., Peoria, .....	Peo.	1691	
Thomas, Rich. N., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	2790	Tyson, Robert, Baltimore, .....	Bal.	2904	
Thomas, Rev. S. W., Philadelphia, .....	Pha.	2200	Tye, Rev. David M., Argyle, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1733	
Thomas, Rev. W. V., Waynesfield, O. ....	Cin.	1320	Van Allen 2 J., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2675	
Thompson, Alex. S., Penna. ....	Wn.	2474	Van Buren, Edmund R., Brooklyn, ..	Bkn.	2008	
Thompson, Henry R., Boston, .....	Pha.	2385	Van Buren, H., Chicago, .....	Chi.	2018	
Thompson, Rev. Josiah, Chilton, Pa., ..	Phg.	1678	Van Santvoord, Rev. Staats, New	Baltimore, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2592
Thompson, Rev. J. C., Fitchville, O., ..	Wn.	2171	Van Wagener, Wm. M., New Brun-	wick Theol. Sem., N. J. ....	Pha.	2259
Thompson, Rev. J. J., Hamilton, O., ..	Cin.	1757	Vincent, Rev. Marvin R., Troy, .....	N. Y.	2331	
Thompson, Rev. J. P., n. d., New York, ....	Pha.	2926	Valentine, N., Mechanics Falls, Me., ..	Bos.	3823	
Thompson (3), Rev. O. C., Detroit, .....	Det.	1843	Vossburg, Juno, Albany, .....	Alb.	2691	
Thompson, Jr., O. C., Detroit, .....	Det.	2062	Votey, Rev. Chas. A., Phelps, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3518	
Thornton, Albert H., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ....	Bnf.	1857	Vrooman, Rev. J., Victory Mills, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3311	
Throckston, Rev. T. T., Hastings, Min. St. P.	St. P.	1554	Vrooman, J. P., Palmyra, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3139	
Thurston, Ebenezer, Uta, .....	Uta.	2711	Wade (2), M. E., N. Hope, Pa. ....	Cin.	1754	
Thurston, Rev. J. R., Newburyport, Ms. ....	Bos.	2451	Waddle, Rev. Benj., Kenton, Ohio, .....	Phg.	1672	
Tilbotts, D. W., Brunswick, Me. ....	Bos.	2312	Wait, Thos., Springfield, Mass. ....	Pha.	3134	
Tilbotts, Rev. Jno., Hamilton, Mass., ..	Pha.	2659	Wakeman, Rev. Joel, Almond, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3972	
Tiffany, Rev. W. H., Charlton, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3624	Wakeman (2), R., Port Deposit, Md., ..	Bal.	2670	
Tinker, Rev. Ezra, Danbury, N. Y. ....	Pha.	3111	Walcott, W. S., New York Mills, N. Y. ....	Pha.	2516	
Tinker, Rev. J. E., Willoughby, O., .....	Pha.	3278	Walker, Aaron, Lowell, .....	Bos.	3570	
Trisler (2), Rev. W. L., Little Falls, N. Y. ....	Pha.	1479	Walker, Rev. Chas. B., Liverpool, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	3790	
Tobey (2), E. S., Boston, .....	Bos.	1451	Walker, Hon. E. C., Detroit, .....	Det.	1844	
Toles, Rev. R. G., New York, .....	N. Y.	1712	Walker, H. F., Portland, .....	Pha.	2749	
Tollmus, Rev. Fred., Cleveland, .....	Cle.	2506	Walker, Rev. Joshua, Tyrone, Pa. ....	Pha.	3223	
Tompkins (2), James, Galesburg, Ill., ..	Peo.	2949				

Walker, Rev. J. G., Philadelphia	Phy	2939	Widmer, Rev. F., Jonesville, N. Y.	Pha	3305
Walkershaw, Rev. J. D., Manor Dale, Pa.	Phg.	2904	Wilcox, Rev. A. J., Boston, N. Y.	Bul.	3123
Wallace, Rev. C. W., Manchester, N. H.	Bos.	2455	Wild, Rev. E. P., Brookfield, Vt.	Bos.	3248
Walter, Rev. R., Mapton, Ill.	Peo.	3778	Wildier, P. A., Wm., Chester, Pa.	Pha	3116
Walters, Widmer, Philadelphias	Pha.	3394	Wilkin, J. S., M. P., Middleport, N. Y.	Bul.	3450
Ward, Rev. R. C., St. Charles, Ill.	Chi.	2550	Willard, Rev. A. F., Brooklyn	N. Y.	1497
Ward, Elton, Fiedonia, N. Y.	Bul.	3125	Willey, A. F., Auckburg	St. L.	1762
Ward, Fletcher, New Salem, N. Y.	Pha.	3362	Williams, 2d, Rev. E. E., Whitnass's, Ms.	Bos.	2561
Ward, Geo. S., M. P., Newark	Pha.	2210	Williams, E. M., New Haven, Ct.	Pha.	2742
Ward, Rev. Jno. C., Frankfurt, N. Y.	Pha.	2732	Williams, E. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	S. Y.	3696
Ward, Jos., Pawtucket, R. I.	Bos.	3020	Williams, Rev. F. F., Keenebunk, Me.	Bos.	3655
Ward, Rev. M. L., Newark	Pha.	2789	Williams, Geo. N., Pohnya, N. Y.	Bul.	3121
Warner, Rev. H., Fairfax, Va.	Pha.	3522	Williams, Geo. W., Washington	Pha.	2476
Warner, Rev. P., Bradford, Ill.	Peo.	3868	Williams, Rev. H. G., Woodbury, N. J.	Pha.	3722
Warren, Rev. H. W., Westfield, Mass.	Bos.	3047	Williams, Jno., Utra	Vta.	2709
Warren, Rev. Israel P., Boston	Bos.	2563	Williams, J. K., Charlotte, Vt.	Bos.	2791
Warren, Thos. J. C., Brooklyn	Bkn.	3382	Williams, Rev. J. R., Bloomingdale, O.	Phg.	3731
Waters, Asa A.	St. L.	1267	Williams, W. G., Northampton, Ms.	Pha.	3210
Watkins, H. J., Penna, Col., Gettysburg	Pha.	1847	Willoughby, Rev. B. F., Verona, N. Y.	Pha.	2532
Watkins, Rev. W. F., Brooklyn	N. Y.	1493	Williamson, Rev. J. A., Johnston, N. Y.	Pha.	3062
Watsons, Rev. C. P., Covington, Pa.	Pha.	3235	Williamson, Rev. M. K., Greenfield, O.	Pha.	2803
Watson, L. B., Concord, N. H.	N. Y.	1494	Willing, Rev. M. E., New York	N. Y.	1496
Wauoh, Wm. B., Baltimore	Bal.	2974	Wilson, A. L., Princeton Theol. Sem.	Pha.	2948
Waysar, Geo. W., Baltimore	Bal.	2976	Wilson, Rev. B. F., Hadfield, N. J.	Pha.	2847
Weaver, Rev. F. A., Memphis	St. L.	1265	Wilson, Rev. G. C., Wintoport, Me.	Bos.	3525
Webster, Rev. J., Eagle Point, Ill.	Chi.	1778	Wilson, Henry R., Princeton, N. J.	Pha.	3364
Webb, Rev. Edw., Cogswell, N. Y.	N. Y.	3573	Wilson, Jno., M. P., Albany	Pha.	2086
Weeks, Rev. Jos. D., Claremont, N. H.	Bos.	2241	Wilson, Rev. R. W., Bloomingburg, O.	Pha.	2575
Wehli, Rev. Moses C., Hartford, Conn.	Har.	3621	Winans, Geo. E. A., M. P., Canada	Wn.	2475
Wellar, August, Newcaste, Pa.	Phg.	1568	Winn, Nicholas, Brooklyn	Bkn.	3681
Wells, E. T., Delaware, O.	Chi.	1913	Winslow, F. W., Andover Theol. Sem.	Bos.	3168
Wells, Rev. M. S., Greene, N. Y.	Pha.	3270	Wisard, Rev. S. E., Fennsich, Mich.	Det.	2999
Wells, Rev. E. J., Jr., Fultonville, N. Y.	Alb.	2995	Woldgenuth, Rev. W., Sayona, N. Y.	Bul.	3604
Wells, 2d, Rev. S. Phelps, St. Louis	Pha.	1385	Wolf, Rev. B. F., Pittsburg	N. Y.	1495
Wellsley, M. D., Oxford, O.	Chi.	1263	Wolf, Rev. D. W., Meyersstown, Pa.	Bal.	3447
West, Jno. H., Brooklyn	Pha.	3007	Wood, Rev. A., Meriden, N. H.	Bos.	3099
Westervelt, Rev. W. L., Burlington, Io.	Chi.	1422	Wood, Rev. A. J., Larnak, Ill.	Chi.	1911
Westgate, H. S., Mass.	Wn.	2484	Wood, Frank A., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2137
Westlake, Rev. W. B., Burlington, Pa.	Pha.	3109	Wood, Rev. Jno., Edinburg, Pa.	Pha.	2248
Weston, Rev. D. Worcester	Bos.	2242	Wood, Rev. L. L., Burlington, Vt.	Pha.	3240
Weston, Rev. H. G., Jr., New York	N. Y.	1493	Woodford, Jno. B., Windsor, Ct.	Hat.	3298
Westwood, Rev. Henry C., Elliott's Mills, Md.	Bal.	2973	Woodruff, Rev. E., Butler, Pa.	Phg.	1628
Whedon, Rev. H., Wilkesboro, Pa.	Phg.	2352	Woodruff, Rev. Geo. W., Brooklyn	Bkn.	3446
Whitblin, Alex., Philadelphia	Pha.	1634	Woods, F. W., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2398
Whitaker, N. F., Middletown, Ct.	Pha.	3085	Woods, Rev. Geo. C., Lysander, N. Y.	Pha.	2249
White, Rev. A., Granby, Ct.	Har.	3545	Woods, Thos. W., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2732
Whitehall, Jas., St. Clair, O.	Chi.	1917	Woolyorth, A. S., Boston	Pha.	2434
Whiting, L. S., Whitesville, Mass.	Bos.	2378	Worden, Jas. A., Xenia, O.	Pha.	2630
Whitman, W. H., Whitesville, Mass.	Wn.	2987	Wornton, Rev. Denis, Philadelphia	Pha.	2635
Whitney, Rev. N. J., S. S., Me.	Bos.	3297	Wright, A. H., Bangor Theol. Sem.	Bos.	2412
Whitlock, Prof. W. E., Delaware, O.	Chi.	1927	Wright, Ben. H., Philadelphia	Pha.	1699
Whitney, B. S., Troy	Pha.	2285	Wright, J. E., Andover, Theol. Sem.	Bos.	1796
Whitney, Henry M., New Haven, Ct.	Pha.	2713	Wright, Saml., Brooklyn	Bkn.	2493
Whittemberger, R. V. J., Akron, Ind.	Ind.	3771	Wright, Sidas P., M. P., Troy	Pha.	2500
Whitton, Rev. C., Danversville, Me.	Bos.	3574	Wright, Rev. Wm., Pottstown, Pa.	Pha.	1496
Whittier, Edw., A. Newton, N. H.	Pha.	1898	Wycliff, Rev. J. D., Elmwood, Ill.	Peo.	2942
Whittr, Rev. J. B., Plum Grove, Pa.	Phg.	3179	Wyoth, Rev. W. A., New Way, O.	Chi.	1918
Wicks, F. W., R., Clinton, N. Y.	Pha.	2095	Yarson, G. C., S. Berwick, Me.	Bos.	2562
			Young, J., Robt. A., Coatsville, Pa.	Pha.	3741

Young, Rev. R. F., Haddonfield, N. J.	Pha.	1970	Zautzinger, Alf. M. D., Philadelphia...	Pha.	2626
Young, Stephen B., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	2405	Zeigler, E., Baltimore.....	Bal.	2062
Young, Rev. Wm., Findlay, O.....	Cin.	1742	Zimmerman, Rev. J., Floyd, N. Y.....	Wn.	2473

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Abbott, Rev. J. S. C., New Haven, Ct.	Pha.	4737	Barrett, L. G., Newton Theol. Sem....	Bos.	4171
Abbott, Mrs. J. S. C., New Haven, Ct.	Pha.	4738	Bartlett, Jno. P., Andover Theol. Sem.	Bos.	4172
Adams, Rev. R., Port Republic, N. J.	Pha.	4143	Baron, Rev. J. L., Woodstock, Vt.....	Bos.	5039
Adams, Rev. S., Fort Howard, Wis.....	Mil.	4720	Barrows, Rev. Prof. E. P., D. D., Ando-		
Adams, Rev. Wm., D. D., New York....	Pha.	4690	ver Theol. Sem., Mass.....	Bos.	4513
Adams, W. A., New York.....	Pha.	4739	Bartels, Rev. Jno., Camden Mills, Ill.	Pen.	3591
Aiken, Miss Lizzie.....	Pro.	4338	Bartlett, E. N., Anderson, N. Y.....	Bkn.	3835
Alabaster, Rev. J., Havana, N. Y.....	Buf.	4538	Bartlett, Rev. L., Morrisville, Vt.....	Bos.	4247
Albright, Rev. S. L., Toledo, O.....	Cin.	4411	Bartlett, Theodore, Northampton,		
Aldrich, Rev. Justus, Wales, Mass.....	Bos.	4805	Massachusetts.....	Bos.	4494
Allen, Albert, Providence.....	Pha.	4758	Barton, Rev. Henry B., Brooklyn.....	N. Y.	3951
Allen (2), Rev. A. M., Forestville, Ct.	Har.	4082	Bass, Rev. J. G., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4066
Allen, F. B., Andover Theol. Sem., Ms.	Bos.	4516	Boston, Wm. F., Hamilton, N. Y.....	Uta.	4777
Allen, Rev. J. J., Depauville, N. Y....	Uta.	4376	Bayne, W. H., Salem, Ohio.....	Pha.	4432
Allen, Rev. J. R., Evanston, Ill.....	Chi.	4726	Beach, E., Darwin, Battle Creek, Mich.	Det.	3977
Allen, Saml. F., Providence.....	Pha.	4795	Bends, F. A., Northampton, Mass.....	Bos.	4295
Allison, Rev. J., Buffalo.....	Buf.	4810	Beam, Cyrus B., D. D., Dover, N. H....	Wn.	4787
Ammons, M. W., Monroe, O.....	Pha.	4927	Beatty, C., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4065
Anderson, Rev. A. N. W., Bridgewater, Ms.	Bos.	4765	Beatty, Rev. Robert, Rockford, Ill....	Chi.	.....
Anderson, Rev. S., Mt. Lebanon, Pa.	Pkg.	4045	Beaumont, J. G.....	St. P.	2195
Andrews (2), Elijah, Honesatonic, Ms.	Har.	4300	Beebe, Rev. A. G., Manitowoc, Wis....	Mil.	4997
Angier, Rev. M. B., Sturbridge, Ms....	Bos.	4402	Belden, Rev. W. W., Woonsocket, R. I.	Bos.	5022
Armstrong, Rev. P. C., Boston.....	Bos.	4020	Beldum, Rev. W. R., Auburn, N. Y....	Buf.	4212
Arnold, W. A., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4747	Bennett, B. P., Lebanon, Ohio.....	Cin.	4998
Ashworth, Jno. P., Vineland, N. J....	Pha.	4217	Benson, C. H., Chicago.....	Pha.	3805
Atkinson, Rev. G. H., Portland, Oreg.	Pha.	5092	Bigelow, Geo. W., Framingham, Mass.	Bos.	4096
Attwood, Warren, Willimantic, Ct....	Har.	3850	Bigelow, Oth., Baldwinville, N. Y....	Uta.	4000
Atwater, W. O., Middletown, Ct.....	Har.	4313	Bissell, Rev. C. H., Popponock, Ct....	N. Y.	4570
Austin, Henry B., Monroe, Mich.....	Det.	4280	Blackburn, Rev. M. S., Hammonds-		
Austin, Rev. S. J., Oxford, Mass.....	Bos.	4821	ville, Ohio.....	Pkg.	4653
Axtell, S. J., Newton Theol. Sem....	Bos.	4106	Blair, Rev. W. H., Centerville, Mich.	Det.	3614
Ayer, Rev. F. D., Milford, N. H.....	Bos.	5056	Blake, Rev. S. A., W. Hadfax, Vt.....	Bos.	4508
Ayers, Miss M. D., Chicago.....	Chi.	4118	Bondman, Rev. S. W., Auburn, N. Y.	Pha.	4689
Bachiler, Rev. Jno.....	Pro.	3866	Bogue, H. P. V., New York.....	Pha.	4579
Bachus, Rev. Jas. W., Lowell.....	Bos.	4887	Bolles, Rev. S.....	St. P.	2194
Badgley, Rev. O., Bowmansville, N. V.	Buf.	4539	Bonney, J. W., Farmington, Me.....	Bos.	4715
Bailey, Frank, Gorham, Me.....	Bos.	4713	Booth, Wm. C., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4435
Bailey, I. P., Auburn, N. Y.....	Uta.	4002	Bower, Rev. A., Wrentham, Ill.....	Pro.	3770
Bailey, Rev. J. A., Schuylerville, Pa.	Pkg.	4016	Bowler, Rev. S. L., Orono, Me.....	Bos.	4100
Baker, Rev. Jno. E., Greenwich, N. Y.	Pha.	4596	Boyd, J. F., Connellsville, Pa.....	Pkg.	3358
Baker, Prof. J. R., Colliamer, Pa.....	Pha.	4043	Boyd, Rev. R. B., Harrisville, Pa.....	Pkg.	4057
Balf, Rev. F., Wheeling.....	Pkg.	4650	Brackett, N. C., Phillips, Me.....	Bos.	4097
Bamerdt, Rev. Geo. C., Leicester, Vt.	Bos.	4881	Bradley, Frank H., New Haven, Ct....	Pha.	4360
Bangs (2), C. C., Clinton, N. Y.....	Uta.	3781	Bradley, Hiram, Hartwick, N. Y.....	Pha.	4600
Barber, Gaylord, Barkhamstead, Ct.	Pha.	4042	Bradley, Rev. Wm., Webster, N. Y....	Buf.	4545
Barclay, Rev. H. A., Davenport, Iowa.	Pha.	4270	Brayton, J. M. K., Westernville, N. Y.	Uta.	4372
Barclay, Jas., Hoffman's Ferry, N. Y.	Pha.	4372	Brockbill, H. E., Boiling Springs, Pa.	Pkg.	4905
Barkdull, Rev. T. N., Perrysburg, O....	Cin.	4415	Briant, Rev. S., Ingersoll, N. Y.....	N. Y.	4489
Baker, Rev. A. J., Somerset Mills, Me.	Bos.	3876	Briggs, Rev. T. P., Whittingham, Vt.	Bos.	4246
Barker (2), Thomas, Albany.....	Alb.	3385	Brighton, Rev. Alt., Kuckwood, N. Y.	Pha.	4387
Barnes, Rev. D. E., Attica, Ind.....	Ind.	4473	Bristol, Edw., Buffalo.....	Buf.	3991
Barnes, Rev. W. A., Baltimore.....	Bal.	4980	Bronson, Rev. J. A., D. D., Washington, Pa.	Pkg.	4049

Brooks, Rev. C. W., Neevah, Wis.....	Mil.	4626	Church, Rev. P., n. d., New York.....	Pha.	4614
Brown, A., Cleveland.....	Cho.	3932	Churchill, R., Newton Lower Falls, Ms.	Bos.	1027
Brown, Charles, Shirley Center, Mass.	Bos.	4107	Chapp, Herbert C., Cambridge, Mass.	Bos.	4153
Brown (2), Rev. B., Oswego, Ill.....	Chi.	4556	Clark, Rev. Bishop D. W., Cincinnati	Cin.	4094
Brown, Rev. Sewall, E. Wmthrop, Me.	Bos.	4227	Clark, Rev. Ira D., Northampton, Ms.	Bos.	5018
Brown, Rev. S. E., Herkimer, N. Y.....	Pha.	4796	Clark (2), Rev. Jas. B., Yarmouth, Ms.	Bos.	4495
Brown, Rev. Wm. N., Lisbon, Iowa.....	St. L.	4119	Clark, Jno. M., Green Oak, Mich.....	Det.	5611
Bryant, Rev. Geo. W., Lashon, N. H.....	N. Y.	4159	Clarke, J. M., Baltimore.....	Bal.	4979
Buehman, Rev. W. H., Elverston, Ill.	Peo.	3585	Clarke, Mass. Kate, Chicago.....	Chi.	5078
Buckles, Rev. L. C., Rockville, Ind.....	Ind.	4470	Clough, A. B., Danville, Michigan....	Det.	4200
Buddington, W. G., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	1808	Coburn, E. P., Harrisburg.....	Pha.	4962
Buell, Rev. Frank, San Francisco.....	N. Y.	4866	Cochran, A. B. M. D., Sturgis, Mich.....	N. Y.	4858
Bullard, Rev. Asa, Boston.....	Bos.	4238	Coffin, Wm. J., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4434
Bullard, Rev. Henry, Wayland, Mass.	Bos.	4241	Collins (2), Robert, Albany.....	Alb.	3784
Bullhuch, Rev. J. J., Newcastle, Me.....	Bos.	4828	Cole, Moses.....	St. P.	2498
Bullock, Isaac, New York.....	Wn.	4789	Coleman, Rev. Jas. W., Danen, Chi.....	Bkn.	4070
Bunker, A., Newton Theol. Sem.....	Bos.	4087	Coleman, Jno. A., Providence.....	Pha.	4753
Burgess, H. H., Portland.....	Pha.	4257	Coleman, Rev. Thos. K., Brooklyn....	Bkn.	4755
Burke, Wm., Babylon, N. Y.....	N. Y.	4569	Coleman, Wm. W., Providence.....	Pha.	4754
Burnell, Miss M. E., Milwaukee.....	St. L.	4135	Colton, H. V., Antwerp, N. Y.....	Uta.	3994
Burns, Rev. J. H., Oxford, Ohio.....	Cin.	4412	Cook, C. B., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Det.	3982
Burns, Rev. W. S., Lockington, Ohio.	Cin.	4007	Cook, Rev. S., McChesneyville, O.....	Cin.	4017
Burr, Rev. J. T., Gambier, Ohio.....	Cin.	4116	Cooley, Rev. D. H., Appleton, Wis.....	Mil.	4719
Burton, (2) Frank E., Boston.....	Bos.	4103	Cooley, Rev. W. C.....	Peo.	3872
Bushnell, Rev. E., Fremont, Ohio.....	Cho.	3927	Cooper, Rev. D. C., Cedarville, O.....	Cin.	4414
Butler, Chas. S., Boston.....	Pha.	5088	Cooper, Henry, New York.....	Pha.	4574
Byington, Geo. P., New York.....	N. Y.	4683	Cooper, Rev. J. H., Rel. Pres. Theol. Sem., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4358
Cam, Stephen, E. Weymouth, Mass.....	Bos.	4024	Copp, J. M., n. d., Portville, N. Y.....	Buf.	4543
Cathom, Johnston, Hookstown, Pa.....	Plg.	3359	Corwin, C. C., Monmouth, Ill.....	Peo.	3787
Calking, L. W., Mason, Mich.....	Det.	4190	Coult, Rev. A. C., Marboro', N. H.....	Bos.	4023
Calkins, Rev. Wolcott, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4354	Cowing, Jas. R., Brooklyn.....	Pha.	4801
Calhe, Rev. J., Delavan, Wis.....	Mil.	4320	Cowles, E. S., Coventry, Vt.....	Bos.	4824
Campbell, A. M.....	N. Y.	4877	Cowley, Rev. O. W., Henry, Ill.....	Peo.	4339
Campbell, Rev. D. R., St. Chairsville, O.	Plg.	4836	Crafts, Rev. F. A., N. Bridgewater, Ms.	Bos.	4098
Campbell, R. E., Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Det.	4187	Cragg, H. B., Chicago.....	Chi.	4255
Campbell, W. W., Busti, N. Y.....	Buf.	4211	Craighend, Rev. J. G., New York.....	N. Y.	4856
Capen, Rev. Jno. S. Willingham, Mass.	Bos.	3880	Crane, Rev. A. R., Hallowell, Me.....	Bos.	4518
Caplin, Rev. W. M., Eaton Rapids, Mich.	Det.	4201	Crane, Rev. E. N., New York.....	N. Y.	4869
Capwell, Franklin W., Linden, N. Y.....	Buf.	4208	Crane, Rev. J., Middletown, N. Y.....	N. Y.	3562
Carpenter, Rev. Geo., Middleboro', Ms.	Bos.	4292	Crane, Rev. T. F., Roseville, N. J.....	Wn.	4785
Carpenter, Willard D., Yonkers, N. Y.	Pha.	4366	Crane, Rev. Wm., Harlem, N. Y.....	Pha.	4695
Carroll, George K., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4151	Crumb, Rev. J. H., Traverso City, Mich.	Det.	3983
Caruthers, Rev. Jno., Indiana co., Pa.	Plg.	4059	Cull, Rev. Alex. Henry, Franklin, Vt.	Pha.	4428
Carver, Rev. S., Pitcher, N. Y.....	Pha.	4352	Cummings, Rev. S. S. W. Thompson Ct. Ho.	Pha.	4083
Caswell, E. W., Dion, N. Y.....	Pha.	4797	Curriden, Rev. D. D., Hagerstown, Md.	Pha.	4924
Chamberlain, A. E., Cincinnati.....	Cin.	3210	Curtis, Rev. Lucius, Colechester, Ct.....	Har.	4307
Chamberlain, Chas. W., Providence.....	Pha.	4790	Cutler, Rev. E., Conway, Mass.....	Bos.	4520
Chamberlain, J. D., S Framingham, Ms.	Bos.	4096	Cyr, Rev. Narcisse, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	5095
Chamberlaine, Rev. O. S., Portville, N. Y.	Buf.	4542	Daily, Rev. D., Goshen, O.....	Cin.	4417
Chandler, Rev. A., Stratford, Vt.....	Bos.	4501	Daley (2) Rev. Jas. A., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4143
Chapin, H. B., Chicago.....	Chi.	4111	Damon, Rev. A., Hartwick, N. Y.....	Pha.	4601
Chaplin, Herman W., Newton, Mass.	Bos.	4152	Danforth, Rev. A. H., Milestown, Pa.	Pha.	4371
Chase, C. T., American Union Com'n.	Wn.	4786	Darby, Francis, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4719
Chase, G. S., Chester, Mass.....	Bos.	4510	Davies, Rev. E. L., Battle Creek, Mich.	Det.	4196
Chase, Rev. H. L., N. Carver, Mass.....	Bos.	4797	Davis, D. J., Utica.....	Pha.	3782
Chase, J. D., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4445	Davis, Jno. M., Portsmouth, N. H.....	Bos.	4037
Chase, L. G., London, N. H.....	Bos.	4097	Davis, Rev. T. D., Parkersville, Ill.....	St. L.	3764
Cheney, Rev. O. B., n. d., Lewiston, Me.	Bos.	4716	Davy, Jos. M., Hartford.....	Har.	4984
Christ, Rev. Benj., Millersville, Pa.....	Pha.	4639			

Day, Rev. H. M., Upper Alton, Ill. ....	St. L.	4939	Farnham, A. W., New York.....	Pha.	5053
Dean, Benj. A., Shrewsbury, Mass.....	Pha.	4572	Farrington, Rev. W. F., Bridgewater, Ms.	Bos.	5034
Dean, Hiram S., Milton, Ct. ....	Har.	3848	Farrington, Z. R., Holden, Me.....	Bos.	4099
Dean, Rev. Nelson, Sandwich, Ill. ....	Chi.	3981	Farwell, Hon. Jno. V., Chicago.....	Pha.	4483
DeForest, Jr., M. M., Middlebury, Ct. Har.		3847	Fay, Rev. Solomon P., Boston.....	Bos.	4886
DeJano, Rev. Saml., Stratford, Vt. ....	Bos.	4028	Ferris, Edwin, New York.....	Pha.	4359
DeMond, G. C. Chas., Boston.....	Bos.	3883	Fessenden, Rev. T. K., Farmington, Ct.	Har.	4304
Dennis, I. S., Newark.....	Pha.	4688	Findlay, Rev. W. T., Xenia, O.....	Cin.	5000
DeWitt, Rev. A., Hoosic Falls, N. Y. ....	Pha.	4361	Finney, Robt., Milton, Pa.....	Pha.	4351
Diamond, W., New York.....	Pha.	4353	Fish, Rev. J. W., Fox Lake, Wis.....	Mil.	3640
Dickeman, Rev. G. A., Seymour, Ct. ....	Har.	4314	Fisher, Rev. Robt., Piermont, N. Y. ....	Pha.	4635
Dickerman, Rev. L., Weymouth, Ms. ....	Bos.	4249	Fitch, Saml. A., Delhi, N. Y.....	Vta.	4001
Dinsmore, Rev. A. A., Neopoh, Wis.....	Mil.	4528	Fitch, S. W., M. G., Oneida, N. Y.....	Vta.	3995
Dinsmore, Rev. C. M., Newport, N. H. ....	Bos.	5069	Fitch, Rev. —, New York Mills, N. Y. ....	Vta.	4590
Dinsmore, Rev. J. W., Prairie du Sac, Wis.	Mil.	4317	Fitz, S. E., Chelsea, Mass.....	Bos.	4527
Dinsmore (2), W. H., Silver Springs, Pa. ....	Hlg.	3598	Fletcher, J. F., Hollis, N. H.....	Bos.	4704
Dodge, Austin, Newburyport, Mass.....	Bos.	4228	Ford, Rev. F. F., Newark, N. Y.....	Har.	4305
Doe, Rev. F. B., Appleton, Wis. ....	Mil.	4718	Ford, Rev. H. P., Rocky Hill, Ct. ....	Har.	4311
Donaldson, Rev. I. W., Blissfield, Mich. ....	Det.	4186	Foster, Rev. Amos, Charlemon, Ms. ....	Bos.	4245
Doolittle, Rev. W. A., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4448	Foster, Rev. Jno. O., Chicago.....	Chi.	4260
Dougherty, Jas. G., Providence.....	Pha.	4757	Foster, R. A., Warrensburg, Mo.....	St. L.	4129
Dow, Rev. W. W., Portsmouth, N. H. ....	Bos.	4388	Foster, R. H., Rushville, Ind.....	Mil.	3925
Downey, Rev. G. D., Sunchair's'se, N. Y. ....	N. Y.	4488	Francis, Rev. C. W., New Haven, Ct. ....	Har.	4670
Downs, C. G., New York.....	Pha.	5054	Fraser, Rev. Jas. J., Milroy, Ind.....	Phg.	4835
Drew, J. G., Lewistown, Mo.....	Bos.	4532	French, G. H., Theford, Va.....	Bos.	4955
Drury, Jas. B., W. Roxbury, Mass.....	Bos.	4023	French, Jno., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4074
Dryden, J. L., Monmouth, Ill.....	Phg.	3863	French, J. D. W., Roxbury, Mass.....	Bos.	4525
Dudley, Rev. J. L., Middletown, Ct. ....	Har.	4396	Fritz, Rev. S. H., Butler, Pa.....	Phg.	4644
Dukes, Jas. M., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4896	Frost, Rev. G. W., Cambridgeport, Ms.	Bos.	5048
Duncan, Chas., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4447	Frost, Rev. L. P., Evans' Centre, N. Y. ....	Bul.	4544
Duncan, R. L., Sunbeam, Ill.....	Phg.	4332	Fuller, Rev. A., Hallowell, Me.....	Bos.	4519
Dunbarrow, Rev. Saml., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4154	Fuller, Rev. C. D., Burlington, Vt. ....	Bos.	4330
Duryea, Rev. Jos. T., New York.....	N. Y.	4783	Fuller, Rev. O. P., Centerville, R. I. ....	Bos.	4958
Dutton, Rev. A. T., Shirley, Mass.....	Bos.	4396	Fulton, Rev. J. P., New Berry, Pa.....	Phg.	4642
Dutton, Horace, Auburndale, Mass.....	Bos.	4509	Fulton, Rev. Wm., Manayunk, Pa.....	N. Y.	4570
Duy, C. M., Upper Alton, Ill. ....	St. L.	4933	Furber, Rev. D. L., Newton Centre, Mass.	Bos.	4885
Dwight, Rev. Jas. H., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4442	Furber, Rev. Franklin, Greenfield, Ms.	Bos.	4899
Dyer, H. F., Buffalo.....	Pha.	5093	Gage, Rev. L. L., S. Alabama, N. Y. ....	Bul.	3860
Eaton, Edw. D., Lancaster, Wis. ....	Mil.	4466	Gale (2), Rev. Solomon, Tolland, Ct. ....	Har.	4312
Ebden, Rev. Jos., Centerville, N. Y. ....	Bul.	3988	Gallagher, Rev. F. K., Hillsdale, Mich.	Pha.	5056
Eddy, Rev. C., White's Corner, N. Y. ....	Bul.	4540	Gamgee, Rev. S. P., Holtsville, N. Y. ....	Cin.	5093
Eddy, Rev. Z., D. C., Northampton, Ms. ....	Bos.	4391	Gammell, Hon. A. M., Providence.....	N. Y.	4844
Eddy (2), Rev. H. W., Winstead, Ct. ....	Bos.	4503	Gardner, Rev. G. W., Charlestown, Ms.	Bos.	5014
Edmunds, Rev. C., Boston.....	Bos.	5072	Garroll, Rev. A. V., Cambridge City, Ind.	Ind.	3956
Edwards, Rev. H. B., Norwich, O. ....	Cin.	5098	Gay, H. G., Newton Theol. Sem.....	Bos.	4089
Eggleston, Rev. N. H., Stockbridge, Ms. ....	Bos.	4824	Gay, Rev. A. A., Lafayette, Ind.....	Cin.	4421
Eller, Wm. T., Worcester.....	Bos.	5065	Geer, Rev. Heman, Lindenville, O.....	Chy.	3473
Elwood, J. M., Middletown, Ct. ....	Har.	4392	Gibson, Rev. R., Chatfield, Minn.....	St. L.	4929
Ensign, Chas. L., Canaan, Ct. ....	Har.	4975	Giddings, S. M., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4439
Ensign, Mrs. F. G., Kenosha, Wis.....	St. L.	4136	Gill, Rev. J., Plainfield, Vt.....	Bos.	4189
Ens-worth, H. B., Andover Theol. Sem. ....	Bos.	4529	Gillan, W. H., Fort Smith, Ark.....	St. L.	4125
Entwistle, Rev. —, Olean, N. Y. ....	Pha.	4880	Gillette, H. A., Valparaiso, Ind.....	Chi.	3900
Erskine, Rev. W. H., Bloomington, Ind. ....	Phg.	4347	Given, Rev. Jas., Burdell, Pa.....	Phg.	3337
Eshbach, E. B., Baltimore.....	Bal.	3921	Gladwin, Rev. A., New York.....	Wm.	3804
Evans, T. C., Boston.....	Pha.	4750	Gleason, C. H., Marlboro', N. H. ....	Bos.	4256
Evans, Rev. T. J., Blountville, N. Y. ....	Pha.	5023	Glidden, Rev. K. B., Etheld, Ct. ....	Har.	4665
Evans, W. A., Athens, Me.....	Bos.	4493	Gibbion, Rev. N. D., Scoudis, Mich.....	Det.	3980
Farris, Rev. W. B., Henry, Ill.....	Phg.	3796	Gloucester, Rev. J. M., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4971
			Godshall, Rev. S., Guthrieville, Pa.....	Pha.	4944



Gold, S. W., M. D., N. Cornwall, Ct.....	Har.	4668	Hitchen, Rev. Geo., Essex, Michigan, St. L.	4138	
Goodwin, C. G., New York.....	Pha.	5065	Hobbs, Rev. H. A., Chelms, Ill.....	4613	
Goodwin, Rev. E. P., Columbus, O.....	Pha.	4949	Hodgkins, Daniel, New Market, N. H. Bos.	4621	
Gordon, Rev. H. J., Haverhill, Mass.....	Bos.	3774	Hodgman, Rev. Thos. M., York, N. Y. Pha.	4205	
Gordon, Jos. C., Monmouth, Ill.....	Peo.	4340	Hollman, E. A., Richw., Ohio.....	Wn.	4788
Gould, Philetus, Leroy, Mich.....	Det.	3976	Holbrook, E. W., Albany.....	Ad.	3186
Graves, Rev. Horace, Dover, Me.....	Det.	4240	Holeman, J. F., Johnsonville, Ohio, St. L.	4634	
Graves, Rev. H., Troy.....	Pha.	4361	Holdridge, A. D., St. Albans, Vt.....	Bos.	4219
Graves, Rev. W. P., Washington, Ill. Peo.		4649	Holloway, Rev. A. H., South's Mills, Pennsylvania.....	St. L.	3763
Greene, Rev. A. L., Pultney, N. Y.....	Buf.	3993	Homes, Rev. M. W., Keokuk, N. Y.....	Pha.	4993
Gridley, O. L., Buffalo.....	Wn.	3843	Hopkins, Rev. V. L., Westfield, N. Y. Buf.	5089	
Grossvenor, Rev. C. P., Canterbury, Ct. Har.		3846	Horton, Rev. A. A., Cherry Creek, N. Y. Buf.	4641	
Grundy, Rev. E. S., Columbus, Wis.....	Mil.	4549	Hotchkiss, Arthur E., Providence.....	Pha.	4784
Gutz, Rev. J. H., New Braintree, Ms. Bos.		4400	Hotchkiss, Rev. E., Tyre, N. Y.....	Buf.	4213
Guetman, Rev. J. G., Pittsburg.....	Pbg.	4184	Houghton, H. C., Jamaica Plain, Ms. Bos.	5035	
Gustin, Charles M., Windham, Me.....	Bos.	4230	Howe, Harris W., Guilford, N. Y.....	Pha.	4455
Guyburger, R. H., Sumbam, Ill.....	Peo.	3865	Howe, Rev. Horace C., Florence, Ms. Bos.	4251	
Hall, Rev. A. H., Bucksport, Me.....	Bos.	4397	Howe, Rev. E. F., S. Canaan, Ct.....	Har.	4076
Hall, Jas., Jefferson, Me.....	Bos.	4094	Howe, J. M., Lowell.....	Bos.	4088
Hall, Rev. Jno. H., Danville, N. Y.....	Vta.	4691	Howes, Rev. E. J., Sylvanus, Mich.....	Det.	5007
Hall, Jonathan, New York.....	Pha.	4659	Howland, Rev. H. O., Girard, Pa.....	Pha.	5064
Hall, Rev. J. B., Johnsonville, N. Y.....	Try.	2716	Hoyt, Rev. James, Orange, N. J.....	Pha.	5050
Hall, Rev. Samuel H., Ind., New York.....	N. Y.	4158	Hoyt, Hon. J. B., Stamford, Ct.....	N. Y.	4156
Halliday, Rev. H. M., Andover, Mass. Bos.		18 4	Hubbard, J. P., Westley, R. I.....	Pha.	4800
Hally, S. G., New Market, N. H.....	Bos.	5019	Hulbert, E. L., Hamilton, N. Y.....	Vta.	4380
Hamerton, T., Boston.....	Bos.	4292	Humphrey, Miss H. Otter, Chicago.....	Chi.	4266
Hanna, —, Hamilton, N. Y.....	Vta.	4585	Hunt, Rev. A. S., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4772
Hardenbrook, Miss E., Ft. Leaven- worth, Kan.....	St. L.	4938	Hunt, S. F., Springfield, Ohio.....	Chi.	4450
Hardy, J., Edward, Louisville.....	Chi.	4010	Hunt, J. Jr., S. M., Chicago.....	Chi.	4279
Harpending, O. G., N. Bennington, Vt. N. Y.		4165	Hurd, Rev. Fayette, Union City, Mich. Cle.		3935
Harris, Charles, Peoria.....	Peo.	4925	Hurd, Herman, Johnsonville, N. Y.....	Try.	2717
Harris, Rev. E., Kingston, Pa.....	Pha.	4534	Hurlbut, T. L., Gibard, Ind.....	Chi.	4008
Harris, J. W., Hamilton, N. Y.....	Vta.	4592	Hurlin, Rev. Chas., Brownfield, Me. Bos.		4565
Harrison, Rev. Geo. J., Milton, Ct.....	Har.	4310	Hurlin, Rev. Wm., Cham, Me.....	Bos.	4500
Hart, Rev. Buckitt, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4206	Hutchings, Rev. R. G., Folsburg, Ms. Bos.		4709
Hart, Henry L., Uxbridge.....	Vta.	4796	Hutchinson, Rev. J. C., Townsend, Ms. Bos.		4890
Hartley, Rev. Eric S., New York.....	Pha.	5042	Hutton, Wm., New York.....	N. Y.	4685
Hartley, Rev. W. S., Eaton, Ohio.....	Chi.	4426	Hvale, Rev. E. P., S. Coventry, Ct.....	Har.	4671
Hartwood, Rev. G. H., Elvira, Ohio.....	Chi.	4560	Ingalls, Miss Emma L., Chicago.....	Chi.	4292
Harwood, Geo. W., Detroit.....	Det.	4287	Ingraham, H. C. M., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4456
Haskell, Rev. T. N., E. Boston, Mass. Bos.		5016	Irish, M., Gorham, Me.....	Bos.	4827
Hastings, Rev. Thos. S., New York.....	N. Y.	4487	Irish, T. P., Gardard, Me.....	Bos.	4897
Hathaway, J. W., Chicago.....	Chi.	4722	Irvine, Rev. Robert, D. D., Philad'a.....	Pha.	5080
Hutton, Jos. M., Morning Sun, Ohio.....	Chi.	4427	Ivson, Rev. G. W., Larson, Ill.....	Peo.	3388
Haverhale, S. G., Keokuk City, Ill. St. L.		4128	Ives, Stephen, Batavia, N. Y.....	Wn.	4800
Hawes, Rev. Edw., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4080	Jack, Rev. H. D., Nronza, Ind.....	Chi.	5009
Hawkins, Rev. L., Palatine, Ill.....	Chi.	3979	Jackson, Jno. C., Boston.....	Bos.	4619
Hemlock, H. B., Chariton, Iowa.....	St. L.	4652	Jacobs, B. F., Ind., Chicago.....	Ind.	3788
Heath, Rev. M. S., Paul.....	St. P.	2900	Jacobus, Rev. L., Bangor, Me.....	Bos.	4969
Henderson, Rev. J. R., Wauwaton, O.....	Chi.	4006	James, Wm., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4441
Henson, Rev. Jos., Brooklyn.....	N. Y.	3964	James, Rev. W. L., Kingston, N. A. N. Y.		4864
Heydock, D. M., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4961	James, Jas., Grotton Centre, Mass., N. Y.		4486
Hill, Rev. George E., Saxonsville, Mass. Bos.		4521	James, Rev. Bishop E. S., D. D., N. Y.		4111
Hill, W., Jno. D., M. D., Buffalo.....	Buf.	3992	Jacobs, Rich. D., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4763
Hill, Rev. A., German Valley, N. J. Pha.		4598	Jenks, Rev. G. M., Htsen, N. Y.....	Buf.	4436
Hills, Rev. J. W., E. Troy, Pa.....	Pha.	4429	Jessup, Rev. Smd., Donsville, N. Y. Bos.		4148
Hilton, Joshua, Beldvidere, N. J.....	Pha.	5087	Jessup, Morris K., New York.....	N. Y.	4482
Hitchcock, Rev. J. C., Ovid, N. Y.....	Buf.	4637	Jewett, Thos., Rutledge, N. Har.....	Bos.	4521

Johnson, Eli, Cincinnati.....	Cin.	3913	Libby, Gideon, Saco, Me.....	Pha.	4355
Johnson, Rev. W. C., Vernonia, N.Y.	Buf.	3862	Lightbody, Rev. T., N. Baltimore, Mich.	Det.	4194
Johnson (2), Rev. W. W., Galesburg, Mich.	Cle.	3934	Lisle, W. M., Newton Theol. Sem.,	Bos.	4090
Johnston, Jno. T., New York.....	N. Y.	4855	Little, Rev. L., Danbury, N. H.....	Bos.	4512
Jones, Rev. D. J., Kingston Centre, O.	Cin.	4408	Livermore, A., Cambridge, Mass.....	Bos.	4101
Jones, Rev. Dav. W.....	St. L.	4166	Lobdell, Rev. Francis, Bridgeport, Ct.	Har.	4303
Jones, Horatio Gates, Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4142	Locke, W., Edwin, New York.....	N. Y.	4684
Jones, L. H., Cincinnati.....	Cin.	4424	Locke, W. H., Sewickley, Pa.....	Phg.	4838
Jones, Thos. R., Birmingham, Pa.....	Phg.	4180	Lockhart, W. E., Hamilton, N. Y.....	Uta.	3998
Jones, W. B., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4063	Longley, J. G., S. Deerfield, Mass.....	Bos.	3891
Jones, Rev. W., Iowa Falls, Iowa.....	Pha.	4490	Longley, Rev. M. M., Washington, Ms.	Bos.	4394
Jones, W. D., Boston.....	Bos.	4243	Loomis, Rev. Hen., Manchester, Ct.....	Har.	4501
Joy, F. R.....	Peo.	4345	Lorimer, Rev. J. G., Derby, Vt.....	Bos.	5047
Joy, Wellington, Brockton, N. Y.....	Buf.	3987	Lorimer, Rev. Wm., Antrim, O.....	Cin.	4014
Junkin, Rev. Geo., D. D., Philada.....	Pha.	3973	Lounsberry, Rev. H., Cold Spring, N.Y.	N. Y.	4155
Keefer, Rev. S. H., P. O., Calais, Me.....	Bos.	4825	Love (2), Robt., Brodhead, Wis.....	Pha.	4040
Keely, Rev. Danl., Uwehlan, Pa.....	Pha.	4159	Love, Rev. Wm. DeLoss, Milwaukee.....	Pha.	4515
Keiry, Wm., Lacon, Ill.....	Peo.	3871	Lowe, Rev. Geo. W., Unadilla, Mich.	Det.	4193
Kellogg, Wm. A., E. Scott, N. Y.....	Pha.	4365	Lowrie, Rev. N. S., Conneautville, Pa.	Phg.	4648
Kendall, Rev. Chas., Amherst, Mass.....	Bos.	3820	Loyd, Geo. B., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4060
Kendall, Rev. J. F., Ballywinny's, N.Y.	Uta.	3780	Lyon, Rev. C. W., New York.....	Pha.	4743
Kennedy, Rev. S. T., Blairsville, Pa.....	Phg.	4840	Macarty, And. J., Philadelphia.....	Pha.	4548
Kerr, Rev. Saml., Harrisville, Pa.....	Phg.	4056	Malcom, Rev. C. H., Newport, R. I.....	Bos.	5070
Kessler, N., Westfield, N. Y.....	Buf.	3986	Mandell, Rev. Wm. A., Lumburg, Ms.	Bos.	4173
Kessler, Rev. R., Pleasant Mount, Pa.	Pha.	4533	Mann, Charles H., Boston.....	Bos.	4891
Kelton, Rev. W. H., W. Watery's, Me.	Bos.	4888	March, Rev. J. C., New Concord, O.....	Cin.	4013
Kimball, Miss Josephine, St. Louis.....	St. L.	4912	Marden, (2) Rev. Geo. N., Bangor, Me.	Bos.	4105
King (2), Rev. C. A., Bath, Me.....	Mil.	4552	Marlay, Rev. J. F., Pleasant Hill, Iowa.	St. L.	3914
King, Rev. G. M. P. E., Providence, R. I.	Bos.	4406	Marsh, C. A. J., N. Craftsbury, Vt.....	Bos.	4102
King, Harvey J., Troy.....	Wn.	3844	Marshall, Rev. L. M., Dayton, Pa.....	Phg.	3742
King, Tuthill, Chicago.....	Bal.	3924	Martin, Rev. H. C., Sycamore, Ill.....	Chi.	4113
Kirkby (2), Francis G., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3837	Martin, Rev. H. L., Sycamore, Ill.....	Chi.	4114
Kirkby, Wm., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	3836	Martin, Rev. H. W., Concord, N. H.....	Bos.	4712
Kitchel, C. L., Chicago.....	Pha.	4067	Martin (2), James A., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4064
Kitchel, Rev. H. D., D. D., Chicago.....	Chi.	4463	Martin, Rev. J. W., Sandwich, Ill.....	Chi.	4112
Kittredge, Rev. A. E., New York.....	Pha.	4571	Martin, Rev. N. H., Millbury, Mass.....	Bos.	4242
Kittredge, Wm. P., New York.....	Pha.	4578	Mason, Rev. J. W., Waynesville, O.....	Cin.	5007
Klepper, Rev. J. W., Spring Valley, Min.	Chi.	4268	Mason, S. A., Marlboro', N. H.....	Pha.	4996
Knowlton, S., Worcester.....	Bos.	3893	Mather, Rev. S. P., Shullsburg, Wis.....	Mil.	4550
Knox, Rev. C. E., Montclair, N. J.....	Pha.	4581	Matthews, Rev. J., Monmouth, Ill.....	Peo.	4328
Koetzle, Rev. T. J., Chicago.....	Chi.	4117	Matthews (2), Rev. R. C., Victoria, Ill.	Peo.	3594
Laird, Rev. Jas., Jewett City, Ct.....	Har.	4664	Mattice, Rev. H., Kookuk, Iowa.....	St. L.	4941
Lammer (2), Jas., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4446	Mayer, H. C., Brookline, Mass.....	Bos.	4038
Lansing, Rev. L. L., Malden, Ill.....	Chi.	4108	McChoe (2), Rev. C. C., Chicago.....	Cin.	4147
Lathrop, Rev. E., D. D., New York.....	N. Y.	3948	McCauley, Clay, Chicago.....	Chi.	4263
Lathrop, Henry E., Providence.....	Pha.	4752	McClain, Rev. J. F., Hillsborough, Ind.	Ind.	4468
Lattimer, J. C., Cambridge, Mass.....	Bos.	4031	McClanahan, Rev. W. S., Monmouth.	Peo.	3586
Latson, Joel, Eaton Rapids, Mich.....	Det.	4203	McChery, Rev. T. M.....	St. P.	2602
Lawrence (3), Arthur, Boston.....	Bos.	4244	McConnell, S. D., N. Alexandria, Pa.	Phg.	4643
Lawson, Rev. Jas., Platteville, Wis.....	Mil.	4467	McCormick, Alex., Memphis.....	St. L.	4932
Lee, Rev. Alfred, D. D., Wilmington, Del.	Pha.	4140	McCully, Rev. C. G., Midtown, Me.....	Bos.	4896
Lee, Rev. Geo. D., Hillsdale, Mich.....	N. Y.	4160	McGhee, Thos. B., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4803
Lee, Rev. S. H., N. Bridgewater, Ms.....	Bos.	5015	McHenry, Jno. A., Wabash, Ind.....	Phg.	4177
Leever, Rev. H. W., Newberry, O.....	Cin.	4012	McHume, Geo. H., Peoria.....	Peo.	3772
Leonard, Rev. A. P., Sardis, Pa.....	Phg.	4839	McKay, W., Millbury, Mass.....	Bkn.	4073
Lostrade, Rev. J. P., New York.....	Pha.	4950	McKenna, —, M. D., Washington, Pa.	Phg.	4641
Lewis, C. P. V., Berkshire, Vt.....	Bos.	4389	McKinstry, Willard, Fredonia, N. Y.....	Buf.	3984
Lewis, E. E., Andover Theol. Sem., Ms.	Bos.	4507	McLano, Rev. C. F., Mechanics' Co., Iowa.	Chi.	.....
Libby, Rev. A., Bath, Me.....	Bos.	5058	McLaren, Rev. W. E., Peoria.....	Pha.	4146

McLaughlin, Jno. D., Oberlin, O.....	Chi.	3928	Noble (2), C., Wilbraham, Mass.....	Bos.	4093
McLaury, J. F., Delhi, N. Y.....	Uta.	4378	Noble, Rev. T. K., Wintthrop, Me.....	Bos.	4234
McLean, Rev. C. T., Mechanics'v, Io. Chi.	4120	Norcross, Rev. Flavins V., Union, Me.....	Wn.	3802	
McLean, Rev. J. K., Framingham, Ms.	Bos.	4034	Norton, Rev. J. D., Cleveland.....	N. Y.	3930
McLeod, Rev. H., Brentwood, N. H.....	Pha.	5098	Norwood, Rev. F., Phillipsburg, Mo.....	Bos.	5046
McMillan, And. T., Providence.....	Pha.	4782	Nutting, E. G., Florence, Mass.....	Bos.	4218
Mechlin, Rev. G. W., Dayton, Pa.....	Pbg.	3743	Oakely, C. P., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4809
Meech, Rev. W. W., Louisville.....	St. L.	4943	Ogden, Willis L., Brooklyn.....	Bkn.	4802
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Wood, Rev. F. M., Carlisle Station, O. Cin.	4425	Yates, J. F., Galeua, Ill..... Chi.	4464
Woodend, Rev. W. W., Saftsborg, Pa. Phg.	4833	Young, Rev. Alex. H., S. Salem, Ohio. Cin.	4460
Woodruff, N. W., Theresa, N. Y..... Pha.	5060	Young, Geo., Starkville, N. Y..... Pha.	4602
Woods, Rev. L., Cumberland, Ohio..... Cin.	4018	Young, Priestly, Worcester..... Bos.	4493
Worrell, Rev. B. G., Prairie City, Ill. Peo.	4603	Youngman, B. C., Mifflinburg, Pa..... Pha.	3556

## CORRECTIONS.

A very few names are not in their exact alphabetical position.

Page 630.— For Baron, Rev. J. L., read Le Baron, Rev. J.

## ADDITIONS.

## YEAR 1862.

Osborne, Rev. Cyrus P., Exeter, N. H. Bos.	...	Safford, Henry, Boston..... Bos.	...
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## YEAR 1863.

Abbott, Rev. J. J., Whitinsville, Ms... Bos.	...	Story, Joseph, Boston..... Bos.	264
Chandler, Rev. A., Lempster, N. H.... Bos.	...	Toley, E. S., Boston..... Bos.	378
Duffield, Jr., Rev. Geo., Adrian, Mich. Gbg.	...	Wilbs, Geo. F..... Pha.	...
Rowland, Jr., L. P., Boston..... Bos.	...		

## YEAR 1864.

Aydes, Rev. R., Hadley, Mass..... Bos.	2767	Ioomis, Rev. A. G., Bethlehem, Ct... Bos.	1695
Clark, F. G., Frametstown, N. H..... Bos.	...	Land, C. N., Northampton, Mass..... Bos.	2765
Cole, Rev. M., Gray, Me..... Bos.	1660	Miles, Rev. J. B., Charlestown, Mass. Bos.	...
Crocker, J. B., Yarmouth, Mass..... Bos.	1657	Monjean, C., New Ipswich, N. H..... Bos.	2761
Cruikshanks, Rev. Jas., Spencer, Ms. Bos.	...	Newell, Rev. C. H., E. Templeton, Ms. Bos.	3492
Faywell, Rev. Asa, Haverhill, Mass.... Bos.	1720	Stowe, Rev. T., New Bedford, Mass. Bos.	...
Haines, Rev. T. V., Centre Ossipee, N.H. Bos.	2291	Tripp, Rev. L. S., N. Sedgwick, Me... Bos.	...
Lane, Rev. J. W., Whately, Mass..... Bos.	2769	Tyrell, S. J., Haydenville, Me..... Bos.	3827

## YEAR 1865.

Ellis, W. T., Worcester, Mass..... Bos.	5065	Leeds, N. C., Cambridgeport, Mass... Bos.	5078
Field, Rev. Geo. W., Bangor, Me..... Bos.	...	Morrill, Rev. A. H., Bath, Me..... Bos.	4893

## CHAPTER XI.

### STORES.—SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS

UNDER the term "Stores" is included all the variety of clothing, food, and medicine, which the Commission sent to the army. When the men left their homes for the camp, at the outbreak of the war, these extra supplies were naturally among the first things thought of by their friends. As a consequence, there were thousands of private packages, from single families or associations of neighboring families, forwarded to the soldiers. These were filled with delicacies of food, articles of clothing, and little household comforts, and were sent through the express companies or by the hand of personal messengers. Often after an engagement or a movement of special severity or importance, a deputation of one or more citizens, going voluntarily or by request, would visit the troops from their community, carrying down letters and packages from friends, administering such relief as might be practicable, and bringing back such sick or disabled soldiers as might be furloughed for the purpose. The pastors of the churches were sometimes represented in these deputations, and thus foreshadowed the more systematic and comprehensive labors of the Delegates of the Christian Com-

mission.<sup>1</sup> When the Commission was first organized it seemed that an important part of its work might be done by facilitating and guarding this transfer of private packages, and thus keeping open the communication between the soldiers and their homes. But as the army increased and the war-line lengthened, this kind of service became more difficult. The location of the troops was constantly changing. Often the movements were sudden and secret, and to a great distance, so that it was impossible to foretell, even for a day, where a particular regiment or company might be. Moreover, as the national feeling developed itself, and the people became adjusted to a state of war, it was seen that their benevolence, to be efficient and economical, should be organized in accordance with a broad and systematic method. The sending of private packages was to a great extent abandoned; local associations became tributary to national societies; and distribution was made impartially to the men from all sections, as necessity or opportunity might determine.

The business of gathering and forwarding stores soon reduced itself to system. At first, because of universal inexperience, there was lack of judgment in the articles selected and in the manner of packing them. But experience improved all this, and loss or injury became rare. It was seen that many articles, of a perishable

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the names of early Christian laborers in the army, given in the first two chapters of these Annals, mention should be made of Rev. Byron Porter, of Shelocta, Pa., and Mr. John Ralston, of Elderton, Pa., who visited the Eastern armies in company in January, 1862; and Rev. S. H. Emery, of Quincy, Ill., who visited the Western armies in February, 1862. These men took stores with them, engaged in various religious efforts, and did substantially the work of Christian Commission Delegates.



kind or suddenly requisite for an emergency, could be better purchased by the Commission as needed. The voluntary supplies therefore became mainly confined to such things as were produced or manufactured at the homes of the donors. But these were neither few in number nor of small value. The estimated cash value of the stores and publications donated to the Commission is put down as \$2,953,767.75. Of this sum not more than \$150,000 was in the form of publications,<sup>1</sup>—leaving \$2,800,000 as the value of donated stores. The Commission expended about one-third of its cash receipts, or over \$800,000, in the same direction,—making the item of stores distributed through this channel equal to a money value of \$3,600,000.

The increase in the amount of stores donated to the Commission from year to year was very rapid,—\$142,150, the first year; \$385,829.07, the second; \$1,297,755.28, the third; and \$1,115,457.75 during four months of the fourth year,—at the rate of \$3,346,373.25 for the year. This increase was mainly due to the constant extension of benevolent labors for the soldiers, but was due also in part to the fact that local societies, which had previously operated independently or through other channels, became auxiliaries, in constantly growing numbers, to the Commission. The records of all the offices show this, but none in a manner so striking as Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The remarkable growth in their receipts of stores has been noticed, but this was probably not greater,—certainly not in the case of Cincinnati,—than the increase in the number of their local tributaries.

<sup>1</sup> This does not include donated Scriptures and Hymn Books.

But these large figures give a very indefinite notion of the facts they represent. The numerical statement can be written in a few lines, and read in a few moments, but the labors they imply occupied the thoughts and hands of tens of thousands of patriotic men and women during many weeks and months. Every package, and almost every article in the package, had a double history,—as related to those from whom it came and to those among whom it was distributed. The statistical tables, the facts contained in the chapter on Auxiliaries, the narratives of work done in the Eastern and Western armies, and numerous incidents mentioned elsewhere, will enable the reader to estimate the place which these various articles of bodily comfort held among the instrumentalities of the Commission. A single case will be given in detail, as a specimen of thousands, to show how these “donated stores” were gathered and forwarded. Lambertville is a small town<sup>1</sup> in Hunterdon County, New

<sup>1</sup> The Philadelphia *North American*, in its issue of October 2, 1862, thus writes about the benevolent activity of the smaller towns:—“A vast deal of the warmest benevolence and charity blooms in out-of-the-way places. Standing in front of the rooms of the Christian Commission may be seen at all times a collection of home-made packages awaiting shipment to the soldiers. A small proportion of these are addressed to individuals, but the bulk of them are bread cast upon the waters of benevolence, for distribution among all who need the medicaments, as far as they will go. And, looking over the addresses of the boxes, we find them coming from remote and obscure places quite as often as from well-known towns,—from places set down upon neither map nor guide-book,—the contributions of people who read, and agonize as they read over human suffering. The acknowledgment of these offerings by the Christian Commission is equivalent to the study of geography in its utmost detail. ‘Villes’ and ‘boro’s’ hitherto unknown are represented by rudely-made boxes, directed with extemporized marking brush, or laboriously printed with pen and ink, but rich in contents, and most welcome to the soldier. From a little hamlet, at the foot of the Alleghenies, came yesterday a rough box containing one hundred pounds of tart jelly, the offering of Christian women who

Jersey,—containing in 1860 a population of 2,699. Some of the smaller villages adjacent co-operated in the work for the soldiers. On Sunday, October 6, 1861, a call was read in the different churches of Lambertville, for a meeting “to consider the subject of supplying clothing and reading-matter to the troops now in the field for the defence of the Government.” The meeting was held the next evening. Addresses were made, letters read, and a committee appointed to raise money for immediate necessities. Three days after a Ladies’ Aid Society was formed and systematic operations begun. The town was divided into districts and collectors appointed, who solicited monthly subscriptions from all. Festivals and celebrations were held from time to time, to aid in supplying requisite means. The community was canvassed for all kinds of suitable stores. In one of their reports the ladies say, “In the special efforts, for raising both funds and hospital stores, much aid has been received from the farmers and others in the surrounding country and villages on both sides of the river.” These efforts were usually preceded by public announcement, sometimes in the form of a little circular put into *each house*, as was the case after the battle of Gettysburg; the gatherers would then pass around; and the average result for each of such benevolent “raids,” according to the returns made from seven of them, was twenty boxes and barrels.<sup>1</sup> It was also the custom of

had culled the fruit and prepared it in their intervals of leisure. A barrel of dried rusk we saw, coming from a town of which the name had been partially obliterated, and of which no one could give even an approximate guess.”

<sup>1</sup> The despatch with which the country towns made up and forwarded their stores was often as noticeable as their liberality. Within three days the town of Elkhorn, Wisconsin (population in 1860 was 1,981), forwarded twenty-one

the Society to make and put up, at the proper season, quantities of currant jelly, blackberry wine, canned tomatoes, and fruits, pickles, etc. This was sometimes done by individual members at home, and sometimes by united effort at a designated time and place. Material was purchased for hospital clothing, and the garments cut and manufactured by the ladies. At stated or special meetings their goods were packed and forwarded, carefully invoiced and marked,—each package containing the post-office address of some officer of the Society, so that its receipt and distribution could be acknowledged by the agent or Delegate into whose hands it should come. Many and precious were the letters thus received,—from the armies East and West, from various hospitals, and even from Libby Prison,—encouraging and stimulating the noble band of workers to continued endeavors. As the total result of their labors, these ladies raised \$4,094.83 in cash, \$1,600 worth of stores, to which was added \$700 worth of sewing upon garments; and, as a final offering, \$1,500 toward a monument to the deceased soldiers from their community,—making in all \$7,894.83. To this the efficient army committee of the place, under the lead of Mr. J. A. Anderson, added \$3,619.50,—so that the offering of Lambertville for this one object may be set down at \$11,514.33. And at the end of the work they were vastly richer in experience and noble sentiment and hallowed memories than at the beginning. This sugges-

barrels to Milwaukee. Within twenty hours, following the news of a battle, the town of Milton, Pennsylvania (population 1,702 in 1860), sent stores estimated by Governor Pollock to be worth one dollar and fifty cents for each man, woman, and child in the place.

tive record could be duplicated many times, and yet the full story of these local societies remain untold.

It was said that every package had a home-history. The agent at Point Lookout, Rev. L. Hartsough (a faithful and efficient man), received "a neat box stowed full of nice fruit,—just what was needed." It was from Andover, Massachusetts, and among the contents was this letter:—

The thermometer is at 90° in the shade, and I as near sick as need be, when in rushes Charlie, who had been to the river to bathe: "Oh, mother; I have just found a spot of blackberries;<sup>1</sup> and you know you want to get some for the soldiers, and cannot buy any; so come this minute, before any one gets them." Could I go? I hesitate but a minute. What if I did have to ache for the venture? I have my quiet chair and house, and some dear boy may need and shall have them. So I go; and here they are,—only a few, but a mother's blessing goes with them. I did not get sick, although the heat, where they lay drying up, was intense, as Charlie and I can testify; but we thought of the soldiers, and did not leave one. Dear nurse, don't despise the little box I send. These trifles may help to comfort our soldier boys, and I keep sending, and shall, as long as they need and I have anything to send.

<sup>1</sup>Very many interesting incidents might be given, of the gathering of various kinds of fruit for the soldiers, by children and others. A pastor in Sharon Springs, New York, writes:—"Our Sabbath-school has been black-berrying for the Christian Commission. Several days were appointed in which my wife would receive the berries and prepare them. As a result we have put up about eighty quarts in tin cans of two quarts each, making thirty quarts of jam." *The Memorial Record of the New York Branch*, p. 24, says that "a benevolent gentleman in Connecticut, having charge of one of the large establishments for condensing milk, had notices circulated that he would prepare and forward, without charge to the Commission, all the blackberries the people would pick and send to him. Within a short time more than *eighty bushels* were sent to his establishment. These were prepared without delay, and forwarded to the rooms of the Commission in New York, and thence sent to different points where troops were stationed in the South."

And almost every article had a history. "In a small town of New Hampshire a Delegate<sup>1</sup> of the Christian Commission told of his work to a small audience. When the boxes were passed, an old man of eighty put in a small, red, cotton handkerchief. The collector, thinking he had made a mistake, took it up to return it; but he made a sign to have it retained. When the meeting was over the clergyman of the place said to the speaker: Captain W. has given you the last thing that he has, that he could give. A few years ago the only one of his sons who could aid him came home to take charge of his aged parents, and they looked to him for support in their declining years. When the war came the son felt it to be his duty to enlist. He went, with his father's blessing, and he now fills a soldier's grave in the South."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prof. E. T. Quimby, of Hanover, N. H. Prof. Quimby deserves special mention, as showing the manner in which the Commission was sustained at home, after being served in the field, by its Delegates. He gave a term of service to the Army of the Cumberland in 1863, and another to the Army of the Potomac in 1864; and spent a large portion of his Sabbaths, from 1863 to the end of the war, in making addresses throughout New Hampshire,—raising a large amount of money and stores for the Commission, and securing many excellent Delegates.

<sup>2</sup> The motive which sent our soldiers to the field, and the spirit which prevailed in the homes that sent them, cannot be better expressed than in the subjoined letters. The first is from a Christian soldier to his little daughter,—being, as it proved, his last letter, written the day before he received his fatal wound:—

FONT BAKER, *October 20, 1864.*

*Dear Lottie:* I found a small white envelope among the others that you put into my box before I came away from home, and I knew that Lottie put it there, because she wanted me to write to her. Well, it always does us good to please those that love us; and I am glad to think that my little girl would be pleased to have me write to her. It is a pleasant task for me; and the thought of good, loving children at home, who think of me every day, who for my sake are trying to be good to their mother, and make her happy, is a source of comfort, encouragement, and consolation, that I cannot describe with my pen, nor tell with

When he fell, the old man supported himself and his aged wife by his labor. He is utterly penniless. He

my tongue. How far this thought goes, or how much it contributes to reconcile me to the separation that, for their sakes, I have voluntarily endured, you can never realize until like circumstances call forth like feelings; and I earnestly pray that this may never be. I know that you do not now realize that I am here because I love you, and that you do not appreciate the necessity of my being here. But by-and-by, when you grow up, you will understand things better; and when you read in history of this war, and of its causes and objects, you will be glad that your father left home when you were a little girl, and went forth to contend for the right. You will love me all the more then, and so will all the rest of my children. This is the thought that encourages and consoles me; and then, besides this, the consciousness of none other than good and pure motives,—and above all, the consolation, from day to day, that religion affords me,—all contribute to make me happy, even while the constant, longing, lingering anxiety about my home and family keeps them every moment in my thoughts. Try and be good, Lottie, if you love me, and want to do what you can to make me happy. Be good to your mother and grandmother, and brothers and sisters. Try to be good to the Lord, and then you will be happy yourself, and everybody will love you; and if I should never see you again on earth, we shall meet in heaven. I pray for you many times every day, and I want you to pray for yourself and me. Try to learn in your books; go to school and Sunday-school always, when you can. Save this letter until you get older. Tell Harry I will write to him before long; and Freddy, that I mean to send him some pretty stones I have picked up for him. Kiss all the family for me, from grandma to the baby, and love them all. God bless you.

FATHER.

The second letter is from bereaved and stricken parents to a Delegate of the Christian Commission:—

WESTMINSTER, MASS., *June* 22, 1864.

*Dear Sir:* In behalf of my wife I hasten to answer your kind letter to her, which she received last evening, giving us the sad intelligence that our dear boy, Charlie, is wounded in the arm; and we unitedly give you our hearty thanks for this information. We have an older son, who was wounded on the 3d of this month, in the arm, and is in the hospital at Alexandria; and another one, who died in the hospital, near Vicksburg, last July; and another one still, who was discharged from a hospital in Virginia, after lying there about four months, with broken-down health. And I think we have hearts to say, "The will of the Lord be done," in all these events. May the Lord bless you in your labors of love for the poor soldiers and our beloved country.

J. M.

S. B. M.

recently told me that he would be glad to do something for benevolence, but 'for six months,' said he, 'I have had but three cents of my own.'"<sup>1</sup>

The variety and amount of stores sent by the Commission to the army will be best appreciated by an examination of the following list. These articles were sent from the Central Office alone to the troops before Richmond, within a period of three months. During the same time heavy shipments were made from the Central and Branch Offices to the troops in the West and South.

*Stores distributed by the U. S. Christian Commission, during the months of May, June, and July, 1864, in the Armies operating against Richmond.*

CLOTHING, HOSPITAL GARMENTS, ETC.

Arm-slings.....	469	Musquito Frames, sets.....	509
Bandages, rolls.....	35,339	Musquito Nets.....	708
Bedticks.....	41	Neck-ties.....	45
Blankets.....	337	Needles.....	4,100
Blankets, Rubber.....	52	Pads.....	3,634
Buckles.....	288	Pantaloons.....	77
Buttons, cards.....	2	Pantaloons, Rubber.....	4
Caps.....	303	Pillows.....	2,655
Coats.....	84	Pillow Cases.....	1,457
Collars.....	22	Pins, papers.....	4
Cotton, spools.....	97	Pin Cushions.....	24
Crutches, pairs.....	1,252	Quilts and Spreads.....	412
Drawers.....	10,439	Sheets.....	1,040
Dressing Gowns.....	426	Shirts.....	14,570
Eye-shades.....	12	Shoes, pairs.....	161
Gloves, pairs.....	93	Slippers, pairs.....	2,060
Handkerchiefs.....	9,077	Socks, pairs.....	11,500
Hats.....	1,848	Suspenders, pairs.....	2,436
Housewives.....	4,920	Thread, pounds.....	13
Lint, large cases.....	51	Towels.....	5,376
Muslin, pieces.....	6	Vests.....	122

<sup>1</sup> Address of Charles Demond, Esq., before the Alumni of Williams College, 1865.



## ARTICLES OF FOOD, ETC.

Apples, barrels.....	13	Lamb, canned, pound.....	100
Apples, Dried, pounds.....	3,955	Lard, pounds.....	60
Arrow Root, pounds.....	394	Lemons, boxes.....	709
Barley, pounds.....	66	Macaroni, pounds.....	2
Beef, Dried, pounds.....	596	Meats, assorted, cans.....	23,52
Beef Tea, pounds.....	6,350	Meats, assorted, pounds.....	8,800
Beets, barrels.....	2	Milk, Condensed, cans.....	38,200
Bologna Sausage, pounds.....	736	Mutton, canned, pounds.....	3,888
Bread, loaves.....	163	Nutmegs, pounds.....	9
Broma, pounds.....	1,080	Oat Meal, pounds.....	427
Butter, pounds.....	946	Onions, barrels.....	57
Cabbages.....	906	Oranges, boxes.....	341
Catsup, bottles.....	11	Oysters, cans.....	243
Corn Starch, pounds.....	10,217	Peaches, cans.....	3,150
Cheese, pounds.....	5,950	Peaches, Dried, pounds.....	380
Chocolate, pounds.....	2,472	Pepper, pounds.....	98
Chow Chow, cans.....	194	Pepper Sauce, jars.....	6
Citric Acid, boxes.....	2	Pickles, assorted, gallons.....	3,910
Cocoa, pounds.....	3,083	Pigs Feet, pounds.....	500
Collish, pounds.....	7,600	Potatoes, barrels.....	196
Coffee, pounds.....	4,004	Prunes, pounds.....	362
Coffee, Extract, bottles.....	18	Quinces, fresh, boxes.....	10
Condiments, assorted, pounds.....	154	Sago, cans.....	13
Crackers, pounds.....	28,266	Salmon, canned, pounds.....	216
Cranberries, boxes.....	3	Salt, bags.....	120
Duck, canned, pounds.....	72	Sardines, cans.....	7
Eggs, barrels.....	12	Soup, cans.....	463
Farina, pounds.....	9,895	Sugar, pounds.....	18,127
Figs, boxes.....	2	Rice, pounds.....	179
Flavoring Extracts, bottles.....	2,031	Roast Beef, canned, pounds.....	2,529
Flour, pounds.....	1,400	Rusk, Dried, pounds.....	2,720
Fruits, assorted, cans.....	15,600	Tamarinds, jars.....	40
Fruits, Dried, pounds.....	402	Tapioca, pounds.....	319
Fruit Syrup, bottles.....	12,215	Tea, pounds.....	1,809
Gelatine, pounds.....	454	Tomatoes, cans.....	18,178
Goose, canned, pounds.....	288	Tongue, Beef, pound.....	10
Ham, pounds.....	4,513	Turkey, canned, pounds.....	5,544
Herring, boxes.....	15	Turnips, barrels.....	10
Honey, bottles.....	141	Veal, canned, pounds.....	216
Horseradish, bottles.....	33	Vinegar, gallons.....	100
Ice, tons.....	297	Yeast Powder, papers.....	288
Jellies, cans.....	12,564		

## MEDICINES, STIMULANTS, ETC.

Alcohol, bottles.....	414	Liniment, bottles.....	7
Ale and Porter, bottles.....	5,284	Liquors, assorted, bottles....	1,402
Bay Rum, bottles.....	1,322	Medicines, assorted, bottles...	43
Brandy, bottles.....	3,597	Medicines, assorted, chest....	1
Camphor, gallons.....	10	Mutton Tallow, cans.....	5
Chloride of Soda, cask.....	1	Oil, bottles.....	17
Cider, bottles.....	76	Pills, box.....	1
Cologne, bottles.....	832	Plaster, yards.....	140
Cordial, bottles.....	68	Raspberry, bottles.....	3
Dover Powders, pounds.....	3	Salts, Epsom, bottles.....	50
Elixir Tonic, pounds.....	120	Salve, boxes.....	4
Flaxseed, quarts.....	8	Whisky, bottles.....	885
Hops, pounds.....	106	Wine, bottles.....	5,721
Jamaica Ginger, bottles.....	4,618		

## MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Axes.....	30	Matches, boxes.....	1,210
Baskets.....	11	Pans, Iron.....	10
Blacking, boxes.....	60	Paper, Writing, quires.....	24,302
Buckets.....	49	Pencils.....	2,872
Camp Kettles, nests.....	31	Pen Holders.....	1,028
Candles, pounds.....	1,201	Pens, gross.....	59
Candlesticks.....	24	Plates.....	294
Catheters.....	12	Saws.....	6
Combs.....	2,316	Scissors.....	239
Cream Freezers.....	3	Sick Feeders.....	60
Cups and Saucers.....	328	Soap, pounds.....	2,499
Envelopes.....	468,500	Sponge, pounds.....	63
Fans.....	6,725	Spoons.....	1,236
Funnels.....	10	Tin Cans.....	11
Grates.....	12	Tin Cups.....	884
Hospital Tables.....	6	Wash Basins.....	180
Ink, bottles.....	276	Wash Tubs.....	18
Kettles.....	14	Water Pails.....	24
Knives and Forks.....	880	Hospital Stores, assorted, not enumerated above,	
Lanterns.....	52	cases.....	656
Lemon Squeezers.....	25		

Special mention must be made of the comfort-bags or housewives, of which the above list contains nearly five thousand. These were little bags of various shapes and sizes, filled with needles, pins, thread, yarn, buttons, etc.,—often containing a pair of scissors,<sup>1</sup> thimble, steel pens, lead pencil, handkerchiefs, and such other articles. A housewife was not complete without a letter from the maker to the soldier who should receive it, or at least a Testament or tract giving her address. These “needle albums,” as one soldier happily called them, were of great service to the men, in aiding them in the homely duty of keeping their clothes in repair, and they were highly prized also as tokens of love and remembrance from the children of the country. For they were manufactured principally by the Sunday-school children, and were sent to the army by tens of thousands. Many of them were made of fine material, and tastefully elaborated, but the majority and more serviceable were plain and strong. The men were eager to get them; the

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York, who was in Tennessee and Georgia, as a Delegate of the Commission, in the spring of 1864, relates this incident in his work at Dalton:—“We saw a newly-opened grave. It was for a Michigan boy of eighteen, who had been shot down at the side of his father, who was a private in the same company. The father sat beside the grave, carving his boy’s name upon a rude headboard. It was his first-born. I took him by the hand, and gave him all my heart; offered a prayer, which Brother Holmes followed with appropriate words. There was no coffin, but a few pieces of board were laid in the bottom of the grave, between the body and the bare ground. ‘Wrap him in this blanket,’ said the father; ‘it is one his sister sent him. Ah me! how will they bear it at home? What will his poor mother do? She must have a lock of his hair.’ I stooped to cut the lock with my penknife, when a soldier came forward with a pair of scissors from his little ‘housewife.’ My heart blessed the Sabbath-school child who had made that timely gift. And so, having rendered the last offices of faith and affection, we laid the brave boy in his grave, while the cannon were still roaring the doxology of others, young and brave, whom we had just left on the field.”

precious letters they contained were sure to go the rounds of the company or mess, and were sure of being answered by the proud recipients; and best of all, not a few dated their Christian life from the simple and earnest entreaty of some Sunday-school child, who through these little gifts assured them that they were daily remembered in prayer. And thousands of children were made glad and thoughtful by the answers that came to them from the camp and hospital. One instance may be given:—Clara Lizzie E., seven years old, living in Hamilton, Mass., made some comfort-bags, which she sent to the Christian Commission at Boston to distribute. In each was a simple letter from her to the soldier who should receive it. In return she received the following letters, which give the history of one of her gifts:—

CAMP OF THE NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLUNTEERS, }  
 EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA. }  
 WEDNESDAY EVENING, *September 28, 1861.* }

*My dear, kind little Friend:—*

I should think myself very unkind, and not worthy of the blessed comfort-bag that you were kind enough to make for a stranger, did I not write you a few lines to let you know what soldier, out of the many thousands who are now fighting for the star-spangled banner, received it, and how thankful he was, my little friend. The pen cannot describe nor words portray to you how thankful we soldiers are to receive such little notions from even strangers, especially the young ladies. We are happy to know that we are not forgotten by the little young ladies. I thank you for the tracts. I promise you they will all be read by myself, and given to my brother soldiers for the same purpose. Perhaps my little friend would like to know how I came to get her comfort-bag. Yesterday evening our dear chaplain invited some of us boys down to his tent to a prayer-meeting. After meeting, he said he had been able to procure a few more comfort-

bags from the Christian Commission, and that he had taken this method to give them to the soldiers. He did not have quite enough to go around, so I did not get one, but he assured all those that did not get one that he would remember them in a day or two. This p. m. he called me down to his tent, and gave me your welcome comfort-bag, which I again thank you for. We are under marching orders. I shall think of you when I am drinking a good cup of tea, some night when I am fatigued by the hardships of a soldier's life. I have been a soldier almost three years, and my time is out next month. I live in the Northern part of the State of New York. I think you must be a smart girl of seven, to make so many little bags and fill them all yourself, without the help of some kind sister or a loving mother. Again I thank you, and may God bless you and all our kind friends at the North. Good-bye. Your friend,

SAMUEL GRIFFIN,

*Co. G, 92d N. Y. Vols., 3d Branch, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps.*

TO MISS CLARA LIZZIE E.

My dear little heavenly comforter, this letter is the last penning of the receiver of your message of comfort and cheer. He was killed just twenty-four hours after receiving it. The letter was all prepared for mailing before he left camp. May God bless your dear little soul, and all others who do like you, pray for the soldiers.

H. B. SANFORD,

*Lieut. Commanding Co. G, 92d N. Y.*

It has been shown that, although the Commission's work was mainly an attention to the intellectual and religious wants of the army, this work could not be done without the use of large quantities of supplies for bodily comfort and relief. This is manifest in many of the narratives and incidents that have been given, and might be still further illustrated to almost any extent. For the army-history of these articles was certainly not less instructive and touching than their home-history. It would be needful to give a complete account of every package to get a full effect. Not to attempt a review of

the whole subject, of the many ways in which the distribution of stores furthered the aims of the Commission, one form of this ministry should be dwelt upon somewhat particularly,—the preparation of suitable food for sick and disabled men. It was, for obvious reasons, principally among this class that the articles of food furnished by the Commission were distributed.<sup>1</sup> Those who were well and in active service could more comfortably subsist upon the ordinary rations. The enfeebled appetite of the sick and wounded needed something more delicate and attractive. It was no small nor unimportant part of the Delegate's duty, in his rounds through hospital or camp, to seek out those who were in want of this special attention, and to see that, under the surgeon's guidance, they received it. The convenient form in which many articles of food could be sent to the army,—as preserved fruits, meats, vegetables, milk, etc.,—rendered this an easy task in many cases, even where there was no opportunity for careful cookery. Large quantities of fresh fruits, even of the more perishable kinds, as grapes, berries, peaches, etc., were also distributed, as many of the hospitals were near to the markets or were readily reached by railroad. A few

<sup>1</sup> The list given on pp. 648-650 will suggest to the reader a special care for the sick and wounded. The following is the invoice of a cargo shipped by the Commission from Boston in the schooner *Charlotte Shaw*, which arrived at City Point a few hours previous to a severe engagement. It afforded great comfort to the wounded. The articles were,—264 tons of ice; 125 bbls. potatoes; 78 lbs. onions; 10 bbls. turnips; 900 cabbages, in crates; 7500 lbs. codfish; 70 boxes lemons; 10 boxes oranges; 2 casks prunes; 5 bbls. pickled limes; 5 kegs tamarinds; 40 boxes broma; 40 boxes cocoa; 40 boxes chocolate; 10 bbls. pickles; 10 ten-gallon kegs pickles; 10 five-gallon kegs pickles; 20 dozen raspberry syrup; 10 dozen ginger syrup; 5 dozen lemon syrup; 20 dozen red currant jelly; 6 dozen raspberry jam; 10 dozen blackberry jam; 200 dozen condensed milk.

examples will be of interest. Rev. E. P. Smith writes from Nashville, under date of July 13, 1864:—

I am buying all the berries brought to market, for ten cents per quart, and feeding the sick in these hospitals. I had eight bushels this morning, and shall have more to-morrow. Do I spend money too freely? If you could see the poor fellows eat our chickens, and cry over a saucer of blackberries, you would not ask me to retrench. Mrs. Smith cooks at our house special diet dinners for the patients of hospital No. 14. Yesterday she went in with her pails and tubs and baskets around among the cots. One man, terribly mangled in the shoulder, tried to be brave, and not appear to need anything. At every proposition from Mrs. S., he said, "No, I thank you," even to chicken soup; but when he saw the blackberries his courage gave way. He would take some; and then when the sugar was sprinkled on, he cried out, "Sugar, too! and white sugar at that; that's too much;" and he was obliged to ask the nurse to wipe his face. The tears were blinding him. To-day his cot was empty. It was his last earthly testimony of affection.

On receiving a shipment of grapes at Nashville, in October, 1864, Mr. W. A. Lawrence writes:—

Those fifty boxes of grapes! Nothing could have been more appropriate. The ladies went through the wards, giving them to all the men on the cots, under the direction of the surgeons. Pale, thin hands, contrasting with the rich purple clusters they were holding; the thanks, smiles, and sometimes tears, of the soldiers; the light step and full hearts of the distributors, and the gratified look of the surgeon and ward officials,—these are things to be seen and felt, but not to be reported on paper. Every grape had its value, and reached its spot. Blessings on the donors of those clusters!

A Delegate, a student in Andover Theological Seminary, tells this story of a peach:—

I never dreamed that so much good could be accomplished by such simple means. A basket of peaches would give joy to a

hundred wounded men. I shall never forget the case of William C., a Pennsylvania soldier, who had undergone amputation of the right thigh, and was suffering the utmost intensity of human anguish. He was sinking very rapidly, and had taken no nourishment for several days. When I first saw him, he seemed utterly hopeless of recovery. His wife had been summoned from home; but it was feared that he would die before it was possible for her to reach him. I took a nice peach from my basket; he brightened at the sight of it. I pared it for him, and put it in his mouth, bit by bit; and the look of gratitude which he gave me was ample reward for the whole six weeks' service. Next morning I went to his bedside, and said, "What can I do for you this morning?" With a smile he whispered, "Have you got another peach for me?" And so I repeated the operation of the previous morning. For a whole week he lingered along, with no other nourishment than his morning peach, and the thought that there was some one who cared for him. Meanwhile his wife arrived, and cheered his last hours with words of Christian hope. He fell asleep in Jesus.

But from the first more or less attention was given to the special preparation of food for the disabled soldiers. While there was always great lack in this respect, and consequently much suffering, more than can be readily understood or believed,—particularly in the field hospitals,—yet not a little was done to mitigate it. Many of the hospitals, in the earliest days of the war, were established in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, etc., and in these cities the ladies at once organized themselves for hospital work. Under direction of the hospital authorities, committees of ladies were in constant attendance as volunteer nurses, and delicacies of food and other comforts were prepared in their homes and brought with them in their hospital visits. In all these places many ladies, whose names will never be known to the public, gave themselves to



this service for months,—to their own spiritual advantage and the unspeakable comfort of the suffering men.<sup>1</sup> The manner in which these labors were performed is well shown in the first annual report of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of Harrisburg, Penna., as presented by their President, Mary S. Beatty. The material portions of the report are here given:—

At the close of a year since our organization, it seems proper that some account of our work should be laid before this community, which has so liberally aided us in all our undertakings. It will be remembered that the preliminary meeting was held in obedience to a call signed by a number of ladies and published in our daily papers. This call was heartily responded to by members of every denomination in the city, our Hebrew brethren cordially uniting with us. A society was formed under the name of "Ladies' Union Relief Association;" a president, vice-president, and executive committee were elected, and a constitution adopted. A committee was appointed to wait upon the surgeon in charge at Camp Curtin, and obtain his consent to unite with him in endeavoring to alleviate, in every possible way, the sufferings of our noble soldiers. This consent was cheerfully given, and the association at once took measures to begin the work.

A room was kindly offered in a private house, where stores could be received, and where they soon began to come in upon us in great abundance. We now made arrangements to carry a daily meal to Camp Curtin, a mile from the city. To this end twenty-four ladies were called upon every morning, through the public papers, to provide the same article of food,—one day rice puddings, one day stewed chickens, one day soup, another vegetables, another fruit, and another home-made bread and butter,—so that all might fare alike;

<sup>1</sup>The *Princeton Review* for October, 1865 (p. 553), says: "The Sanitary and Christian Commissions [by furnishing occasion and motive for extraordinary benevolent activity] have dispelled the cloud that has settled on many a lonely, morbid, introverted soul in our American households. They have done scarcely less good at home than they have done at the front and in the hospital."

besides which wines, cordials, and other things were provided for such men as were too ill to be fed indiscriminately. Two young ladies were appointed to receive these articles at our room, while from four to six ladies were required to accompany and dispense them through the hospitals at Camp Curtin. There were at this time several hundred sick and wounded men here; so it will be seen that both time and labor were necessary to carry out our plans. For many weeks we proceeded in this way; then, the number of men diminishing, sixteen ladies responded daily to the call for food; and then ten daily.

About this time the quartermaster-general of the State, the late R. C. Hale, placed under the control of the Association the vast amount of hospital stores which had been sent here by the generous people of every town, village, and hamlet of the State, and which we endeavored faithfully to distribute, both here and elsewhere. Vast quantities were sent away to Washington, to the battle-field of Antietam, to Louisville, St. Louis, to the Christian Commission, Sanitary Commission, and to individuals wherever and whenever we heard they were required. This, too, involved a vast amount of labor, but it was cheerfully shared by all. In this way the work went on until late in the autumn, when, with permission of the post surgeon, we had a kitchen erected on the hospital ground at Camp Curtin. Thither four ladies of the Association repaired daily at 9 o'clock in the morning, and remained until evening, preparing such food as was deemed suitable for the men,—beef tea, beef essence, gruels, farina, barley water, wine whey, soups, tea, chocolate, and whatever else was necessary. Four ladies served three days, and then their places were filled by four others, all ready and willing for the work, and this continued without intermission until the small-pox prevailed to such an extent that it was no longer considered safe to go to Camp Curtin. The hospitals, too, were closed, with the exception of one, and the men brought to town, where we continued our attentions to them.

In many instances, sick and dying soldiers have been removed from the hospitals to private houses, where they have been watched with the most tender care, until they were restored to health, or until death released them from their sufferings. I must not neglect, however, here to say, that long before the Union Relief Association

was formed, soldiers' aid societies existed in several if not all our churches, whence much efficient aid emanated. Those societies were all merged in the Union, and large donations in money generously sent to our treasury. But I may also be allowed to remark, that in preparing food for the hospitals our treasury was rarely drawn upon, each lady sending the articles from her own house. There are at this time six hospitals in this city, all filled with sick and wounded men, to the number of several hundred. Our Association is now in active operation. We have sent aid to Gettysburg, York, Chambersburg, and Carlisle. Our thanks are due to the Branch of the United States Christian Commission now established in our city, for permission to use their stores where our own are deficient. We also return our grateful acknowledgments to all our citizens who have assisted us whenever we required it.

And in towns in the vicinity of many of the early battle-fields the same kind of work was done,—the loyal ladies doing their utmost to relieve the sufferers. In October, 1862, a few weeks after the battle of Antietam, Mr. Joseph Ogden, one of the first Delegates, writes from Frederick, Md.:—

Mr. and Mrs. Bantz devote nearly their whole time to the sick and wounded. [They had been doing this for more than a year.] Mr. Bantz opens and distributes stores from morning till night. Mrs. Bantz cooks choice dishes and sends them to the men. About three hundred men came into Frederick last night. Mrs. Bantz, being apprised of their coming, had a barrel and a half of sandwiches prepared for them. The ladies of Frederick deserve the highest praise. They work night and day for the comfort of our poor fellows. They receive sugar, flour, farina, etc., from the Commissions, convert them into wholesome diet, and send them out to the men. And our men appreciate their kindness. They come in from the barns and outhouses in the country, filthy and hungry, and are clothed and fed by these people.

Annapolis,—where paroled and exchanged Union pri-

soners were received,—furnishes another instance. Mrs. W. E. Boardman, under date of July 13, 1862, gives an interesting account of a visit there,—carrying with her a variety of stores from Philadelphia. She says:—“Mrs. Governor Bradford and Mrs. Judge Brewer had undertaken to see that the daily food for the sick and wounded in the hospital was well cooked, and to see that the physicians’ orders were obeyed and none of the men neglected. Finding the labor too much for the few who engaged in it, they made an appeal to the Union women of the town. These came together, organized themselves into a Union Benevolent Society, and supplied the needed aid for the great work.” Such are illustrations of valuable and efficient services rendered at numerous points during the entire period of the war.

The same spirit that prompted such labors at home determined a number of these ladies to venture themselves within army lines. Some were representatives of benevolent societies, local or national; some were the wives of officers or men in the service; but many were independent in their action,—gaining access to the army through their own influence or that of friends, and laboring wherever they could be most useful.<sup>1</sup> These ladies often engaged in distributing stores,—receiving them from the Commissions or from private sources,—

<sup>1</sup> Rev. E. F. Williams, writing from the Christian Commission’s station at the City Point General Hospital, in July, 1864, says:—“One of our tents is occupied by some ladies from the city of New York, who, coming out independently of any association, have identified themselves with the Christian Commission, and have drawn from our stores. The surgeons have expressed their high appreciation of the services of these ladies; and well they may, for, unlike many others, they came to work rather than to satisfy curiosity, and have therefore done the soldiers real and great good.”

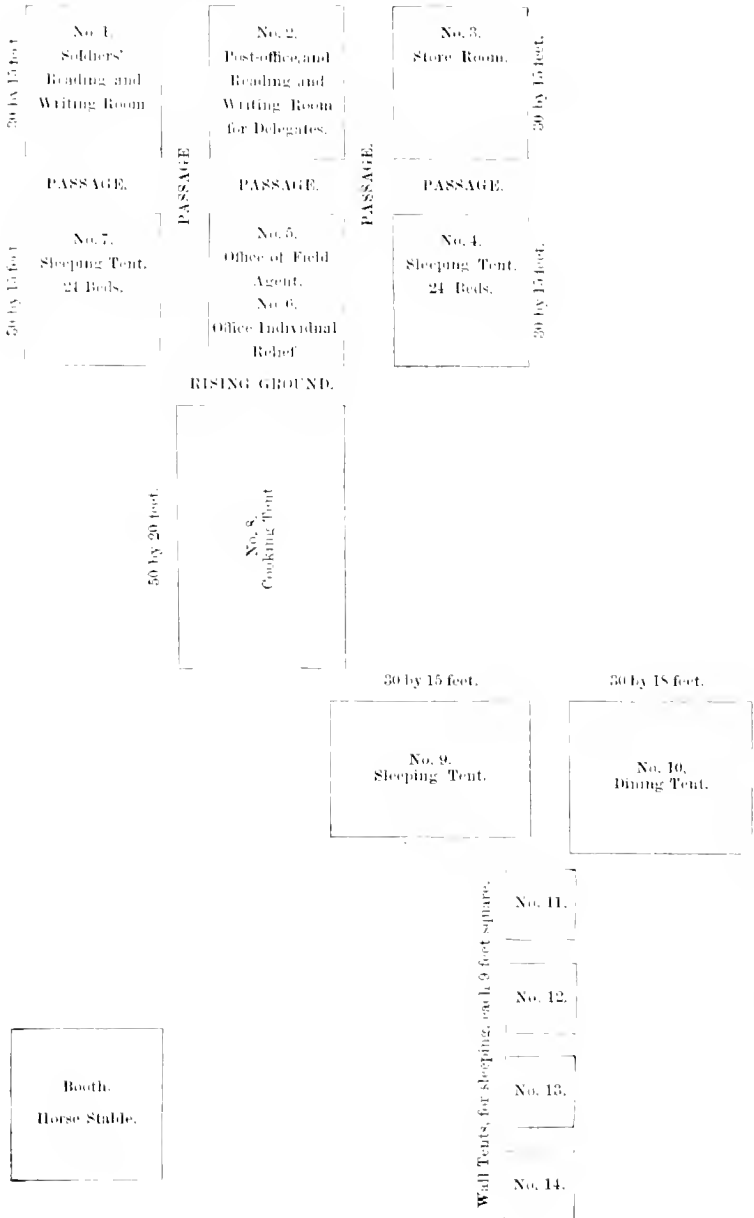
especially in preparing and dispensing delicacies of food among the sick. After several of the severer battles, as Gettysburg, they rendered valuable aid. They were found in all parts of the army. Some of them sealed their devotion with their lives.

But the Delegates of the Christian Commission, from the very beginning of their work in the army, gave attention to the special preparation of food for the sick and wounded. The first reports received contain evidence of this. Their facilities for such service were indeed few, and the variety of dishes that could be prepared was small. Yet from camp-kettles and caldrons there were given to weary, suffering men such supplies of tea, coffee, soup, gruel, milk punch, etc., as, with all their homeliness, had not a little of the flavor and refreshing of home. Several illustrations of this have been given in the narratives of field work. Rev. E. F. Williams, in describing the establishment of the Christian Commission at the City Point General Hospital, in the summer of 1861, thus speaks of the "Cooking Tent":—

In the rear of the square in which the main tents of the Commission are pitched is a large fly tent (No. 8), fifty by twenty feet, stretched upon a frame work of heavy poles. Here the food of the Delegates is prepared, and here also beef tea, farina, corn starch, milk punch, lemonade, etc., are prepared in large quantities, and distributed to those cases which the Delegates, while going their regular rounds, find specially needy. Here we distribute only upon the order of our own Delegates. Yesterday, July 8 (counting a cup of tea as a ration, and leaving out of view the lemonade and canned beef issued), three thousand three hundred and ten (3,310) rations were distributed,—a number sufficient to reach every man in the General Hospital, certainly every needy man. Here we have two

FRONT TOWARDS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Flag.



CHRISTIAN COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT AT U. S. GENERAL FIELD HOSPITAL, CITY POINT, VA.

cooking stoves of the largest size; a bakery with four ovens, one above the other; and four caldrons which hold forty-five gallons apiece, and which are generally filled to their utmost capacity. In this establishment there are employed two Delegates, who have the general oversight of the cooking and distributing, with four regular cooks and their five assistants,—so that this is really the busiest spot on the grounds of the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

Yet these various expedients, serviceable as they were, did not fully meet the want. To do this there was needed in each hospital such facilities and arrangements as would enable all of the feebler class of patients to receive with unflinching regularity, under the immediate supervision of the surgeon, a nutritious and attractive diet, suitably prepared and served. It was the privilege of the Christian Commission to contribute materially toward supplying this necessity in the establishment of their

#### SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS.<sup>2</sup>

Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of Iowa, was Sanitary Agent for that State, in the early years of the war. As such she received and distributed among the Iowa troops in the Western armies the supplies furnished by the people, under the direction of the State Government. Her observation of the sufferings and necessities of the

<sup>1</sup> This General Hospital, in tents, covered forty acres, and was situated on the South bank of the Appomattox, about a mile from its confluence with the James. The Christian Commission station, previous to the erection of its wooden buildings, occupied fifteen tents, situated at the Eastern end or front of the hospital. The accompanying diagram shows the relative positions of the Commission's tents, and will give some notion of the dimensions of the station. The wooden buildings afterward erected were the same in number, and upon the same sites. See p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Wittenmyer furnished valuable assistance in the preparation of this section of the Annals.

men, and her desire to see them effectually relieved, turned her thoughts to the subject of hospital diet. While noticing the efforts made by surgeons and their assistants to give to their patients a suitable diet, and also noticing the endeavors to supplement these efforts by voluntary labors, as described above, she saw that the great want could not be overcome except by some plan, comprehensive and exact, that should maintain military discipline on the one hand while on the other it met the special necessities of every individual patient. The result of her observations and thoughts took shape in the system of Christian Commission Special Diet Kitchens, with which her name will be forever associated.

It can hardly be needful now to dwell upon the importance of a proper diet for the sick. And yet Miss Nightingale's terrible statement is probably still true, that "thousands of patients are annually starved, in the midst of plenty, from want of attention to the ways which alone make it possible for them to take food."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In her valuable *Notes on Hospitals* (third edition, London, 1863), pp. 45, 46, Miss Nightingale says:—"Two facts every careful observer can establish from experience: *First*, The necessity for variety in food, as an essential element of health, owing to the number of materials required to restore and preserve the human frame. In sickness it is still more important, because, the frame being in a morbid state, it is scarcely possible to prescribe beforehand with certainty what it will be able to digest and assimilate. The so-called 'fancies' of disease are often valuable indications. *Second*, The importance of cooking so as to secure the greatest digestibility and the greatest economy in nutritive value of food. Feeling the importance of this element in recovery, I have often been surprised by the primitive kitchens of some of our civil hospitals, with which little variety of cooking is possible. It shows how little diet and cooking are yet thought of as sanitary and curative agents. There still exists a confusion of ideas about 'spoiling' the sick, about 'too much indulgence' of the patients, and even yet comparatively little is practically known as to what is and what is not essential for restoration to health."



To the sick man food and medicine are only different names for the same thing. They hold equally prominent places in all systems of good nursing, and should be equally subject to the physician's prescription and control. This was the fundamental principle in the Commission's plan of Special Diet Kitchens. The plan embraced these points:—

1. The kitchen was a government kitchen, and formed a part of the regular hospital arrangements,—being at the same time entirely distinct from the general hospital kitchen. It was as directly and completely under the control of the surgeon in charge as any other department of the hospital, and was mainly supplied from the hospital commissary.

2. The Christian Commission supplemented the existing government arrangements, when necessary, with cooking utensils and supplies,—so as to secure the conveniences requisite to facilitate the preparation of all kinds of hospital diet, and promptly to furnish all the stores needed to keep up to the highest standard the variety and quality of food issued,—thus bringing to the bedside of every patient, in homelike preparation, such delicate food as might be prescribed or allowed by his surgeon.

3. Each special diet kitchen was under the management of experienced and competent Christian women,<sup>1</sup> two or three in number, selected and sustained by the

<sup>1</sup>The *Fourth Annual Report* of the Commission says, "The ladies working unobtrusively in our diet kitchens, and attracting little attention outside the hospital ground, have been to many soldiers the greater part of the Christian Commission. They have received a nominal compensation, hardly sufficient to meet extra expenses, and sometimes that has gone for the purchase of delicacies for the sick."

Commission. While the presence of these ladies in the hospital was dependent upon the consent or requisition of the surgeon in charge, and they were under his direction in the discharge of their specific duties, they derived their authority as managers from the Commission, received from it their compensation, made to it their stated reports through the General Superintendent of the diet kitchen service, and co-operated with the agents and Delegates of the Commission in carrying forward its work. They had charge, not only of all supplies furnished by the Commission, but of the stores from the hospital commissary and all other sources, intended for the class of patients to which they ministered. They had also the privilege of visiting the patients in the wards, reading to them, writing letters for them, or performing any other office of kindness and trust that their condition might require.<sup>1</sup>

4. Regular diet lists or bills of fare were provided, on which the ward surgeon was expected to prescribe the diet for the sick, as he made his daily rounds, with as much care as he prescribed the medicine. These lists were returned to the kitchen, and governed the preparation and distribution of the food.

5. All patients who were not in a condition to go to the general table, nor to eat the food prepared in the general kitchen, had their meals ordered from the special diet kitchen.

Mrs. Wittenmyer, who became the General Superintendent of this service, was ready to propose her plan to

<sup>1</sup> Compare the statement, at p. 46, of the duties of Miss Nightingale's assistants in the Crimean hospitals; but those were *nurses*; these were distinctively managers of diet kitchens.

the Commission and to the medical authorities of the army in the latter part of 1863. As she was in the West the proposition was first presented there, and received the cordial approval of all who examined it. The executive officers of the Commission in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and the agents in the Western armies, endorsed the plan, and recommended its adoption by the Central Executive Committee.<sup>1</sup> This was done, and under date of January 29, 1864, Mrs. Wittemyer was

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Wittemyer says that Rev. E. P. Smith was the "first one to encourage the plan" of diet kitchens, and "to him more than to any other co-laborer am I indebted for its success." Mr. Smith's first letter on the subject to the Central Executive Committee will be read with interest:—

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 6, 1864.*

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., *Chairman U. S. C. C.:*

*Dear Sir:* Our late work at Chattanooga, among the hospitals, has deepened my conviction that one of the sorest wants of the army, as yet scarcely touched by any benevolent enterprise, is that of diet kitchens for hospitals. The lowest patients very rarely receive proper food in suitable preparation for a very sick man. The inevitable consequence is that many choice men die who would live if nourished at that lowest point. An Ohio soldier was given up to die, and his coffin ordered. A lady asked permission to take charge of him. "You may have him," said the surgeon, "and try any practice you please; but you must be in haste, for we shall roll him in his blanket in two hours." The lady prepared simple food and drinks, and ministered to him by his nurse. The patient revived, and for two weeks was made tolerably comfortable, and before he died gave evidence of true conversion. Other cases in that hospital were manifestly benefited by such diet as could be prepared in our straitened circumstances. The plan of Mrs. Wittemyer, to place competent Christian women in charge of diet kitchens, cannot fail of immense good. With the necessary deliberation and care in the appointment of such helpers they would become an effective reinforcement to our work,—at once the agents through which all our choicest hospital stores could be conveyed directly to the most needy men, and also laborers for the Master, touching a soldier's heart more readily and deeply than men can do. I most cordially endorse the plan, and shall be glad, if the Commission deem it advisable, to make the experiment in the Army of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD P. SMITH,

*General Field Agent, U. S. C. C.*

“authorized to act in consultation and co-operation with Rev. Edward P. Smith, General Field Agent of the United States Christian Commission for the Army of the Cumberland, and with the Field Agents for the other armies of the West and Southwest, and with the Branches of the United States Christian Commission in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Peoria, Chicago, and other places, for the establishment of diet kitchens in connection with such hospitals in the Western and Southwestern departments, and for their supply with the proper stores for preparation, as they mutually deem wise and best.” The experiment was at once tried and was an immediate success. It is perhaps hardly proper to call it an experiment, except in the cardinal feature of placing the management of the kitchen in the hands of those who were not members of the hospital staff. For from the beginning of the war the government had made most liberal provision for the care of the sick and wounded. It is true that hospital arrangements at the outset were as defective as any part of the service, but they had improved as rapidly as any, and in many of the hospitals the surgeons had adopted a system of prescribing, preparing, and administering the diet of the feeble patients, not essentially differing from these later kitchens, except in the particular mentioned. But the ladies of the Commission were for the most part heartily welcomed by the surgeons, and even where there was some prejudice to be overcome it was not long in yielding. The partial independence of the managers of the special kitchens, and their responsibility to an extra-governmental society, were found to work

advantageously to all concerned.<sup>1</sup> This arrangement also afforded an easy and effective method of increasing the facilities and resources of the hospital, when these were for any reason insufficient, by drawing upon the Commission.

The first special diet kitchen established was in the Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, and was maintained for nearly two years.<sup>2</sup> The kitchens were rapidly multiplied among the principal general hospitals at the West,—as in Louisville, Lexington, Bowling Green, New Albany, Madison, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Vicksburg, Little Rock, etc. In November, 1864, twenty-four had been in operation. In the ensuing winter, besides further extension in the West, they were introduced into the hospitals of the

<sup>1</sup> Miss Nightingale (*Notes on Hospitals*, p. 181) says that "the methods of nursing the sick adopted in the public hospitals of Europe may be distinguished under five classes." Of these the first is, "where the nurses belong to a religious Order, and are under their own spiritual head,—the hospital being administered by a separate and secular governing body." This method, she says, "is, on the whole, best calculated to secure good nursing for the sick, and the general well-being of patients and nurses." Remembering the difference in circumstances and duties between the nurses of a public civil hospital and the diet kitchen managers of a general military hospital, it will be seen that the principle here stated governed the relation of the Christian Commission ladies to the hospital authorities.

<sup>2</sup> Miss Mary E. Moorhead, of Pittsburg, was the first lady commissioned, and began the work in this large hospital, where, for the greater part of the time, from one thousand to fifteen hundred patients were fed from the special diet kitchens. Miss M. had already done good service in several Eastern hospitals. Her going West is incidentally referred to in a letter from Mr. Weyman, of the Pittsburg Branch, written on the 17th of March, 1864, which thus fixes an important date in the diet kitchen movement. "We send to-day, by boat direct, 15,000 pounds of stores and 20,000 feet of lumber, for an extra diet kitchen in Nashville. And also Miss Moorhead and Miss Lathrop, two young ladies of our Committee, to labor three or four months in Nashville." Miss Moorhead, with the aid of friends in Pittsburg, built a chapel for the inmates of the Cumberland Hospital, at a cost of about \$2,000.

East,—at Washington, Alexandria, City Point, Point of Rocks, Baltimore, etc. In all, between fifty and sixty special diet kitchens were put in operation, varying in the period of their continuance according to the exigencies of the service. They were maintained in the more permanent hospitals until the Commission closed its labors. Over one hundred ladies were engaged in their management.

Not only was this special feature of the Commission's work approved by the surgeons who were brought into immediate contact with it, but through their recommendation and the obvious value of the system it was endorsed by the higher officers of Government. By the action of Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, and of the Commanding Generals and Quartermasters of the Departments in the West, in the spring of 1864, Mrs. Wittenmyer secured free transportation for herself and assistants, with every facility for visiting and laboring in the hospitals within their fields. A little later the following order was issued:—

ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, I  
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 1, 1864. I

*To Medical Directors and Assistant Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals in Western Medical Department:*

Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, the Agent of the Christian Commission, has introduced a system of Diet Kitchens into General Hospitals, found to be very useful and practical, and has employed proper persons to attend to their arrangement. It is enjoined upon all medical officers to give her and her agents every facility.

R. C. WOOD, *Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.*

On coming East, Mrs. Wittenmyer met with the same cordial co-operation at Washington. Surgeon-General

Barnes, from whom the Commission received constant favor and assistance, gave his official approval:—

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, )

October 20, 1864. )

Mrs. A. Wittenmyer is specially commended to the attention and courtesy of all medical officers.

J. K. BARNES, *Surgeon-General*.

To this the President added his endorsement:—

Let this lady have transportation to any of the armies, and privileges while there not objected to by the Commanders of the armies respectively.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

October 20, 1864.

As the result of this official commendation the following special order was issued from the War Department:—

*Special Order, No. 262.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, )

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1864. )

[EXTRACT.]

56. Permission to visit the United States General Hospitals within the lines of the several Military Departments of the United States, for the purpose of superintending the preparation of food in the Special Diet Kitchens of the same, is hereby granted Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, Special Agent United States Christian Commission, and such ladies as she may deem proper to employ, by request of United States surgeons.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

With official encouragement and assistance so heartily and abundantly given, it is not strange that the diet kitchen service achieved the most gratifying results.

The selection of lady managers was a delicate and difficult task, for while there were many who were ready, from various motives, to enter upon service in the army, there were not many who could satisfy the high standard of qualifications established. The officers of the Commission and of its Branches and local committees, and the members of the Ladies' Commissions, presented the names of such ladies as might to them seem fitted for the work, but the final decision and entire control of all appointments were left with Mrs. Wittenmyer. Each lady appointed received the following

## MANAGER'S COMMISSION.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, CENTRAL OFFICE, }  
11 BANK STREET, Philadelphia, ----- 186----- }

No. ....

M ..... of .....

has been duly appointed and is hereby commissioned a MANAGER in the *Special Diet Kitchen Service* of the United States Christian Commission, connected with the United States Military Hospitals.

.....,  
*Chairman U. S. C. C.*

Issued at the office of the General Superintendent of the Special Diet Kitchen service, in ....., this ..... day of ....., 186.....

.....,  
*General Superintendent.*

Each manager was also furnished, for her guidance, with the following

## INSTRUCTIONS TO MANAGERS OF SPECIAL DIET KITCHENS.

In accepting your present position of responsibility, you place yourself in the service and under the general care and direction of the United States Christian Commission; and in the absence of the Superintendent you will be under the general direction of the Field



Agent of the Department, and will look to the nearest Station Agent of the Commission for assistance and supplies.

The following statements and requirements must receive careful attention, and be scrupulously observed:

1. Your work in the kitchen is to assist the surgeons in giving comfort and restoration to languishing men, who are in need of carefully prepared nutritious food.

2. The order of the surgeon in charge is the law of the kitchens, as it is of all other hospital arrangements.

3. Under the direction of the surgeon in charge it will be your duty to prepare such articles of diet, and only such, as are ordered or approved by the surgeons in charge of the sick.

4. You will keep open to the inspection of the surgeon in charge an account of all the stores received from any source outside of the hospital, and at the end of each month forward a copy of this account to the Superintendent.

5. In addition to the monthly report, you will communicate with the Superintendent at the end of each week, noting any incident of interest you may choose, and giving a general statement of the condition and working of the kitchen.

6. Great good may be daily accomplished by bringing kind words and Christian sympathy and solicitude, with articles of comfort and necessity, to the cots of the sick and wounded; but all such visits to the wards must be by the surgeon's permission, and in strict conformity with hospital regulations.

7. A spirit of censoriousness and evil-speaking and intermeddling, unchristian anywhere, is doubly mischievous here, and dangerous to all concerned. First impressions of what can and ought to be done in a large hospital are very likely to need the correction which extended experience and candid observation are sure to give.

8. Neatness and simplicity of dress are intimately connected with your success.

9. A uniform Christian deportment, above the shadow of reproof, is absolutely necessary.

10. Your work has its foundation in Christian self-sacrifice. The only possible sufficient motive for you is a desire to serve the Master and to do good to the suffering. For this you will be willing to forego, in a large degree, home comforts, and especially that of social

intercourse, in order to give yourself, with a single aim and with all your might, to the work you have undertaken.

ANNIE WITTEMYER, *Superintendent.*

I hereby pledge myself, as a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, faithfully, fully, and earnestly to fulfil the duties above enjoined.

-----,  
*Manager.*

Dated at -----,  
this ----- day of -----, 186 ..

The surgeon in charge of one of the general hospitals at New Albany, Indiana, gives the following very clear statement of the method of working in the diet kitchens and of their value. It was originally published in the *Revue*, a little paper issued by the soldiers of the hospital:—

One of the marks of progress in the treatment of our sick and wounded is found in the establishment of the special diet kitchen under new and better auspices. From the first the patients in a hospital were naturally divided into two classes, one embracing all who were able to go to the general table, and the other the remainder, or those who eat in the ward. To the latter the office of the special diet kitchen wholly applies. The Surgeon-General has given a "diet table," with the various diets,—full, half, low, milk, beef tea, and chicken, together with the articles and amount appropriated to each. This table is the result of very careful and accurate experiments made in several of the largest hospitals in the United States, and is fully sufficient, except in a few cases, for the patients. The articles required in these exceptional cases constitute what is called "extra diet." The Commissary furnishes, generally, an ample supply of the more substantial articles of diet, and it is only the more delicate and nicer articles which the Christian and Sanitary Commissions have found it necessary to furnish.

The great stumbling-block, however, has been the proper preparation of the food, so as to be palatable and nutritious to the sick. The men who were detailed for that purpose have been generally too

careless and too little conversant with the arts of cooking to render just the service needed. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of Iowa, appreciating fully this difficulty, undertook to remedy it. Her plan was eminently practical, and so simple that any body could understand it. It was just to take the Government kitchen as already organized, with all its means and materials, with its defects and advantages, and attempt to make it, through the aid of intelligent Christian ladies, what the kitchen is in a well-regulated household. Thus far the plan has worked admirably. The Christian Commission, with its noble charities, has given supplies of all articles not readily obtained through the commissary. Thus the small fruits, both dried and canned, with many things to gratify the taste and please the fancy of the sick, have been abundantly supplied. But the chief advantage is in the fact that ladies of the rarest attainment and the highest Christian character have given direction to everything appertaining to the kitchen. Generally two ladies are assigned to each special diet kitchen. While, in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the hospital they are under the control of the surgeon in charge, they are in the service of the Christian Commission, and are subject to the direction of Mrs. Wittenmyer, its authorized agent. Her instructions are so plain and simple that there is not the slightest danger of interference with the arrangements of the hospital.

The articles of diet sent to the sick are always furnished on the order of the surgeon in charge of the ward, and are never given to the patient, under any circumstances, without his consent. Thus one great source of trouble is avoided. As a rule, which does not admit of an exception within the writer's knowledge, all articles furnished by the Christian Commission have been faithfully distributed. The Government supplies the ladies with rations, and there is not the slightest occasion for them or their friends to appropriate the stores to their own use. Besides, their high character is a sufficient guarantee. The stores are secure in their hands,—a circumstance in itself of great consideration. Five cents would buy, many times over, all the stores of the Christian Commission which have been misapplied in this hospital, and this is true, we have no doubt, of many, if not all others, where these kitchens have been established.

For some time the special diet kitchen of this hospital has been entirely adequate. Nearly two hundred men have been supplied

daily with every variety of food which could be imagined or the fantastic taste of the patient suggest. A Diet Bulletin is issued every day to the wards, exhibiting the articles of full, half, and low diet appropriate for that day, together with a list of articles which can be ordered on extra diet. A glance enables the surgeon to see precisely what articles are on hand, and is his guide in making out his orders for diet. These are entered on printed lists made for that purpose, and consolidated for each ward by the commissary steward. This consolidated order serves as a guide both for drawing from the commissary and for issuing to the nurses of the ward. The greatest system and order prevail throughout, and it rarely happens that the patient fails to get exactly what his surgeon ordered for him.

While this method increases the responsibility and adds to the work of the surgeon, it certainly promotes to a much greater extent the welfare of the patient. Attention to diet thus becomes one of his most important and most necessary duties. It should never have been otherwise. Health, strength, and life itself depend more upon the efficiency of the kitchen than upon the power of the medicines or the agency of external comforts. A mind which could conceive, and a will which could carry out, the designs of a plan of such vital importance to the hospital work, deserves and should receive the highest admiration.

An inside view of one of these kitchens is well drawn by the lady manager in charge, in a letter to the General Superintendent, dated Point of Rocks, Virginia,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In speaking of the diet kitchens at Point of Rocks, Mrs. Wittenmyer says:—  
 "These kitchens were the most important in the entire service. Their fame was spread abroad, and many came from far and near to see for themselves whether it were true that sick and wounded in a field hospital, within range of the enemy's guns, could be so well provided for and so delicately and systematically served. General Grant made a special visit to these kitchens, in disguise. He examined the diet lists, and stood by and saw the ladies issue dinner, and then went through some of the wards while the patients were eating. A soldier, mistaking him for a Delegate of the Christian Commission, called out, 'See here, Christian; won't you bring me a pair of socks?' The General responded, 'I'll see that you get them,' and passed on. I had often spoken to him of our work, and as often urged him to visit some of our kitchens, and I was very much gratified when he

January 10, 1865. The kitchen had been established but a few days when the letter was written:—

*My Dear Mes. Wittenmyer:* I suppose by this time you would like to know how progresses the first "Special Diet Kitchen" in the Army of the James. Well, we think, all things considered, the kitchen is an entire success. The agents are quite in love with it, and purpose taking board with us,—so much is it already in advance of their own kitchen. We moved into our quarters Monday, Jan. 2d, and Thursday, the 5th, assisted in preparing the first dinner in our new kitchen, the issuing of which beggars description. The dinner for three hundred and fifty, which consisted of beef steak, potatoes, corn starch, pudding, bread, and toast buttered, was prepared without any utensils but the stove furniture, and cooked in the stoves without any chimney, and with green pine wood,—the smoke almost blinding us. The carpenters were still at work in the room, putting in a window, making a store-room, tables, shelves, etc.; and there were ten men to help us, beside a guard,—so you can imagine we were somewhat crowded. All we had to issue in were two wooden buckets and a tin cup from each ward, and they looked more like swill buckets than anything else. For supper we had bread and butter, nicely buttered toast, farina, and excellent baked apples; and our new tin arrived just in time to issue in; but, as there was much confusion and no system, it took more than an hour to issue. From the surgeon down no one knew anything about this new order of things, and so it was up-hill business all round. The next day I attempted to bring order out of this confusion, and assigned to each man in the kitchen his work, and Miss N. her especial oversight; had the issuing vessels labeled; requested a diet list from each ward, and for the ward masters to come for the rations instead of the nurses, until they fully understood the working of the new system,—all of which the surgeon promptly attended to; and at noon, Friday, instead of an innumerable company of nurses *calling* for rations, with a guard to keep them out of the house and preserve order, four-

told me that he had visited the kitchens at Point of Rocks, had seen the ladies issue dinner, and found that the patients in that hospital lived better than he did, and that he was very much pleased."

teen gentlemanly-behaved and manly-looking ward masters unani- mously presented themselves. I told them briefly our manner of issuing, and called off the list, and in about ten minutes all were served, and had left with their rations. It made the men who had previously been in the light diet kitchen open wide their eyes to see the rations so summarily disposed of. The next day I was sick and unable to go to the kitchen, and Miss X. called off the list for each meal, and they were issued in still less time, and without any appreciable blunders, and at least five of our men are not able to read the numbers on the labels. Now the rations are promptly issued in less than five minutes. We have very excellent men in our kitchen, seven white and three black. They are all delighted with the new order of things, and say it seems very homelike. We all eat at the same table,—one or two taking turns to serve. The colored men at first positively declined, but now take their places as requested, and we have a very pleasant, social table.

Miss H. has explored her entire field, and commenced systematic ward visitation. She has a large and destitute field, and the amplest opportunity for doing good, and I feel assured she will be very useful. I feel that just such labor is more needed than any other, and no kitchen shall deprive me of the blessed privilege of entering into a field already so ripe for the harvest, and laboring for Christ and for souls. Meetings are held in the chapel every night, very fully attended and intensely interesting; many anxious inquiring souls, and many finding peace in Jesus. Do not understand that I mean to neglect the kitchen, but I mean to find time, if my health don't fail, to feed the soul as well as the body. If I do not, I shall feel that I am doing a small work. I never saw men so approachable upon the subject of religion; they truly seem like little children. May God pour out his Holy Spirit largely upon them, and grant them his salvation, is my constant prayer. I find Miss X. a "true yoke-fellow."

We are treated with great deference by all the medical officials here, and they promise to do all in their power to aid us, and make everything as pleasant as possible. We have only to make our wishes known, and whatever we need to facilitate our work is forthcoming. Indeed, now I begin to fear we shall be killed with kindness, instead of coldness and hard work, and if there is any failure

in the prosperity of the kitchen, it will be wholly on our part; so you must help us with your counsels and prayers, that we fail not, and in nowise bring this department of Christian effort into disrepute. This has been a trying day. All night and all day the rain has come down in torrents, in our quarters and kitchen, as well as out of doors. Quarts of water ran off our beds while we slept, and all our clothing had to be wrapped in rubber blankets, and one of us had to stay all day to keep the house from washing away, while the others were at the kitchen, which was even worse off. Almost everything had to be dried, even to bed and bedding, and the kitchen was well-nigh over shoes with mud and water. But to-night finds us in good spirits, our zeal undampened, though our work has been most thoroughly soaked.

Affectionately,

E. W. J.

The variety of food furnished in the diet kitchens, and also the amount issued, are indicated in the accompanying table, which shows the distributions made from the kitchens of sixteen hospitals during a single month.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It will be of interest to compare with the table given on pp. 680 '1, the subjoined exhibit of the daily diet issued from the kitchen of Miss Nightingale to the sick English soldiers of the Crimea. In noticing the difference in the variety of articles issued, it must be remembered that the nearness of our troops, and the ease with which they could be reached, gave us a very great advantage in ministering to them.

*Average Daily Issue of Petrol Diets, supplied from F. Nightingale's Kitchens to the Petrol-Diet Bells of the Medical Officers' Barrack Hospital, Scutari, from January 13 to February 13, 1855.* (From the Parliamentary Report of the Sidney Herbert Commission, p. 392.)

Amount supplied	Articles.	From public stores.	From private sources.
2½ gallons	Beef Tea.	80 pounds Beef.	.....
15 "	Chicken Broth.	28 Chickens.	12 Chickens.
40 "	Arrow Root.	.....	Arrow Root.
16 "	Sago.	.....	Sago.
280 quarts	Barley Water.	Barley.	.....
40 "	Rice Water.	Rice.	.....
8 "	Lemonade.	.....	Lemons
20 "	Milk.	.....	Milk
275 portions	Rice Puddings.	Rice.	.....
15 bottles	Port Wine.	.....	Port Wine.
2 "	Marsala.	.....	Marsala.
2 "	Brandy.	.....	Brandy
15 pounds	Jelly.	.....	Isinglass.
4 dozen	Eggs.	.....	Eggs.
40 "	Chickens.	28 Chickens.	12 Chickens.







The hospitals represent various parts of the field, East and West. A much larger exhibit might have been made, if it were desired simply to show the amount of food supplied, for at the time given there had been a great decrease in the number of patients in several of the Western hospitals, where the special diet kitchens had rendered signal service. It is a comfort to know that something was done, as these figures suggest, by the Government and people of the nation, to alleviate the sufferings and minister to the sorest wants of those who freely perilled health and life for the nation's safety.

Subjoined is a list of the ladies who were engaged in the management of diet kitchens, with their residences and the names of the hospitals in which they served:—

## LADY MANAGERS OF DIET KITCHENS.

MRS. ANNE WITTENMAER, Davenport, Iowa, *General Superintendent.*

MISS F. W. GOODALE, Saco, Maine, *Superintendent for the Mississippi Department.*

MISS MARY L. SUTTON, Burlington, Iowa, *Superintendent for the Eastern Department.*

MRS. E. P. SMITH, Peppercell, Mass., *Superintendent for the Cumberland Department.*

NAME AND RESIDENCE	HOSPITAL.
Allen, Mrs. ———, Des Moines, Iowa.....	No. 6, New Albany.
Allyng, Mrs. ———, ———, Ind.....	Griffenden, Louisville.
Athon, Mrs. ———, Indianapolis.....	No. 2, Knoxville.
Ayers, Miss Martha D., ———, Ill.....	Colored, Nashville.
Banrott, Mrs. Caroline, ———, Vt.....	Columbia, Washington.
Beckwith, Mrs. ———, ———, Ill.....	Webster, Memphis.
Billings, Miss Lizzie, Providence.....	St. Pleasant, Washington.
Bloom, Mrs. Sarah, West Point, Iowa.....	Gayoso, Memphis.
Bouney, Mrs. Mary, Denmark, Iowa.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Bray, Miss Lizzie, Kenosha, Wis.....	Jackson, Memphis.
Bray, Miss Salina, Kenosha, Wis.....	McPherson, Vicksburg.
Buck, Mrs. ———, Chicago.....	Jackson, Memphis.
Burnell, Miss Mary, Milwaukee.....	———, Memphis.
Chase, Mrs. ———, Chicago.....	Colored, New Albany.
Child, Miss D., Dyerburg, Tenn.....	Colored, Vicksburg.
Clark, Mrs. Judge, Chicago.....	Brown, Louisville.
Clark, Miss ———, Chicago.....	Brown, Louisville.
Cole, Miss Ella, Medway, Mass.....	City Point, Va.
Cole, Mrs. Nellie, Shelbygan, Wis.....	Campbell, Washington.
Conzill, Miss Sallie, Springdale, Iowa.....	Field, Chattanooga.
Conover, Mrs. ———, Bloomington, Ill.....	No. 14, Nashville.
Conrad, Mrs. Ruth G., Keokuk, Iowa.....	No. 1, Knoxville.
Cooley, Miss Mary, South Deerfield, Mass.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Cox, Miss ———, ———, Wis.....	No. 1, Nashville.

## NAME AND RESIDENCE.

## RESIDENCE.

Culver, Miss ———, ———, Wis. ....	No. 2, Chattanooga
Culver, Miss ———, ———, Wis. ....	No. 2, Chattanooga
Cunningham, Miss Lizzie, Burlington, Iowa	Wilmington, N. C.
Darforth, Miss Ruth, Chicago, Ill. ....	Totton, Louisville
Daly, Mrs. Col., Noshov, Wis. ....	Webster, Memphis
De Haven, Miss Lizzie, Pittsburg, ....	Cumberland, Nashville
Edwards, Miss S. J., ———, Mich. ....	Little Rock, Ark.
Ensforth, Mrs. Elveta, Chicago, ....	Colored, New Albany
Eyams, Miss ———, Keokuk, Iowa, ....	No. 1, Knoxville
Facet, Miss Elmer, Salem, Ohio, ....	Crittenden, Louisville
Hagg, Mrs. ———, South Windsor, Conn. ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Fogg, Mrs. ———, ———, Maine, ....	Steamer, Louisville
Ford, Mrs. D., ———, Ohio, ....	No. 3, Nashville
Fonk, Miss Lydia, Philadelphia, ....	No. 1, Chattanooga
Fowler, Miss Mattie J., Pittsburg, ....	Finley, Washington
Githens, Miss ———, Des Moines, Iowa, ....	No. 6, New Albany
Hagan, Miss Kate, Bloomfield, Iowa, ....	Joe Holt, Louisville
Hanford, Miss Mary, Keokuk, Iowa, ....	No. 1, Knoxville
Hanford, Miss Sarah, Keokuk, Iowa, ....	No. 2, Knoxville
Happen, Miss ———, ———, Pa. ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Hardenbrook, Miss Emma, ———, Kansas, ..	Point of Rocks, Va.
Hudson, Miss Eliza, ———, Ill. ....	Colored, Memphis
Hegan, Miss Jennie, Muscatine, Iowa, ....	No. 1, Chattanooga
Hopper, Miss Maggie, Lindeyville, Pa. ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Hosford, Miss Frances, Olivet, Mich. ....	Lookout Mountain
Houghton, Miss Mary, Dorchester, Mass. ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Howe, Mrs. D., Rochester, N. Y. ....	———, Louisville
Howe, Miss Francena, Lowell, Mass. ....	Campbell, Washington
Howe, Miss Lizzie, Lowell, Mass. ....	Suckles, Alexandria
Howell, Miss ———, Pittsburg, ....	Floating, New Albany
Huadett, Miss Mary, Pittsburg, ....	Emery, Washington
Hunnings, Miss Phoebe, Pittsburg, ....	Floating, New Albany
Johnson, Miss Anna, Milwaukee, ....	———, Memphis
Jones, Mrs. F. H., Iowa Falls, Iowa, ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Kelley, Miss Lizzie, ———, Ohio, ....	No. 2, New Albany
Kelley, Miss Sallie, ———, Ohio, ....	No. 2, New Albany
Kilbourn, Miss Mary, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, ....	Post, Nashville
Kingsley, Mrs. J. C., Cleveland, Ohio, ....	Slongh, Alexandria
Lathrop, Miss ———, Pittsburg, ....	Cumberland, Nashville
Little, Miss Mary, Pittsburg, ....	Finley, Washington
McDowell, Miss Esther, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, ....	No. 6, New Albany, and Post, Chicago
McDowell, Miss Josephine, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, ..	Post, Chicago
McKenzie, Mrs. ———, Dubuque, Iowa, ....	Webster, Memphis
McQueen, Mrs. H. E., Wentworth, N. H. ....	Columbian, Washington
Martin, Miss ———, ———, Ohio, ....	Colored, Nashville
Martin, Miss Nannie, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, ....	Crittenden, Louisville
Marshall, Miss Lucy, Lancaster, Mass. ....	Columbian, Washington
Merritt, Mrs. ———, Cleveland, Ohio, ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Miller, Miss ———, ———, ....	No. 2, Nashville
Miller, Miss Lizzie, ———, ....	No. 2, Nashville
Mitchell, Miss Mary E., Pittsburg, ....	Cumberland, Nashville
Murdoch, Miss Ellen, Pittsburg, ....	No. 19, Nashville
Murphy, Miss Hattie, Chicago, ....	Mt. Pleasant, Washington
Nearnes, Miss Phoebe, Allegheny City, Pa. ....	No. 6, New Albany
Naves, Miss Hattie, Medina, Ohio, ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Ogden, Mrs. Dorothy, Hamilton, Ill. ....	Washington, Memphis
Potts, Mrs. ———, ———, Ill. ....	Point of Rocks, Va.
Pilkins, Miss Jennie, Hartford, Conn. ....	City Point, Va.
Platt, Mrs. F. G., ———, Kansas, ....	Louidy, Louisville
Potter, Mrs. ———, ———, N. Y. ....	Point of Rocks, Va.

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	HOSPITAL.
Pratt, Miss Ellen, Hillsdale, Wis.	Mt. Pleasant, Washington.
Praeger, Mrs. ———, ———, N. Y.	Gayoso, Memphis.
Princeton, Mrs. ———, Keokuk, Iowa.	Sedgwick, Louisville.
Reavis, Mrs. ———, ———, Ohio.	Point of Rocks, Va.
Robinson, Mrs. S. J., Crown Point, Ind.	McPherson, Vicksburg.
Sage, Miss Fanny, Kenosha, Wis.	McPherson, Vicksburg.
Shaw, Miss Hannah, Pittsburg.	Chamberland, Nashville.
Shelton, Miss Amanda, Burlington, Iowa.	Field, Chattanooga.
Swan, Miss Eliza, Danville, Iowa.	Bowling Green, Ky.
Swartz, Mrs. ———, ———, Ind.	Crittenden, Louisville.
Tamchill, Mrs. Bell, Libertyville, Iowa.	Colored, Nashville.
Thomas, Mrs. J. F., Dubuque, Iowa.	Webster, Memphis.
Thompson, Miss Maggie, Detroit.	Siongh, Alexandria.
Underwood, Mrs. Mary, Muscatine, Iowa.	Brown, Louisville.
Vance, Miss Louisa, Quincy, Ill.	Atlanta, Ga., and Madison, Ind.
Ward, Miss Lizzie, ———, Wis.	Colored, Nashville.
Wolkins, Miss Carrie, Keokuk, Iowa.	Atlanta.
Wiley, Miss Sallie, Bloomfield, Iowa.	Joe Holt, Louisville.
Wilbans, Mrs. Catharine, Shell Rock, Iowa.	Brown, Nashville.
Williams, Mrs. Mary, Keokuk, Iowa.	Washington, Memphis.
Williamson, Miss Anna, Lawrence, Kansas.	Lexington, Ky.
Wright, Miss Sophia, ———, Ohio.	West End, Baltimore.



LADY MANAGER'S BADGE.

## CHAPTER XII.

### PUBLICATIONS —LOAN LIBRARIES

THE work of distributing publications throughout the army by the Christian Commission possessed several points of special interest. More than any other part of their labors it furnished an index of the character of the soldiers; and the evidence was as gratifying as it was remarkable, that a large proportion of the army were men to whom serious and solid literature was a necessity. The record of these distributions also shows how promptly and fully the literary tastes and needs of the soldiers were responded to. The Commission, in this as in other respects, did not at first aim to be more than the forwarder of what the people might supply, and the earliest shipments of reading-matter therefore consisted mainly of such second-hand tracts, newspapers, and books as were offered. Then the small publications of the Tract Societies were added,—some of them having been specially prepared for army circulation. The ordinary religious tract was extensively used, being easily sent and supposed to be peculiarly appropriate. The *American Messenger*, the *Tract Journal*, and the *Christian Banner*, soon recommended themselves, and large numbers were distributed. As the feeling grew that the soldiers deserved the freshest and best that

could be secured, the Commission readily adopted the system of making heavy purchases instead of relying upon donations, and in the autumn of 1863 began the regular distribution of the religious weekly papers. It should be remarked that from the beginning of the war these papers were sent to the army in considerable numbers. Not a few of the subscribers to them went into the ranks, and requested that their papers should follow them; sometimes the chaplain would make up a "club" from his regiment; the publishers generally gave notice that their journals would be furnished for soldiers at the simple cost of production, and many subscribers, in remitting pay for themselves, would add something for the "army fund."<sup>1</sup> But the action of the Commission greatly increased this army circulation, and the ablest organs of all the evangelical denominations were sent by tens of thousands into the hospitals and camps East and West. The same considerations that suggested this increase of religious periodicals operated also to improve the quality of the books used. Less reliance was placed upon tracts and the smallest kind of publications, although they continued to be abundantly circulated, and a better and more expensive class of works was purchased, alike for the knapsack and the library. Many of these books were printed and bound in substantial and attractive styles, and were every way worthy of the wide circulation and eager reception which they received. The following table will show the increase, from year to year, in the quantity and value of publications distributed, and will partially indicate also the improvement in quality. The knap-

<sup>1</sup> In the summer of 1863 the Commission was receiving, in this way, from 500 to 1,000 copies each of several of the leading weekly religious journals.

sack books, of convenient size for carrying in the soldier's pocket or knapsack, received this improvement more than any others. The monthly and weekly religious papers were substituted for tracts. The "Silent Comforter" and works of that class,—sheets of Scripture texts printed in large, clear type,—were placed in the hospitals, posted where the eye of the patient could readily see them as he lay on his cot. Libraries were established and maintained at the principal stations of the Commission, at military posts, in the general hospitals, and on the naval vessels and river gunboats.

## YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Total for Four Years.
Bibles, Testaments, etc....	102,560	167,715	369,594	328,870	1,008,748
Hymn and Psalm Books.....	156,697	371,839	489,247	379,110	1,407,693
Knapsack Books.....	117,737	122,594	4,325,076	2,611,028	8,286,435
Library Books.....	3,450	29,743	93,872	1,917,811	2,044,876
Magazines and Pamphlets.....	31,333	129,492	346,336	2,06,189	713,350
Monthly and Weekly Papers.....	584,781	2,963,469	7,990,758	6,818,694	18,126,002
Tracts, pages.....	10,963,706	11,976,722	13,681,342	2,492,473	39,114,243
Cash value of Publications.....	\$59,919.49	\$101,980.22	\$406,574.26	\$422,850.47	\$1,091,324.44

Of this total amount, \$299,576.26 represents the value of publications donated from various sources, and \$731,751.09 the cost of those purchased by the Commission,—showing that nearly one-third of its entire cash receipts (\$2,524,512.56) was thus expended.<sup>1</sup> The proportion in which the several Branches of the Commission participated in this distribution is seen in the following table:—

<sup>1</sup> It is evident, from the facts and figures given, that the Commission was enabled, by means of the heavy discounts granted to it by the publishers and publishing societies, to purchase a very large amount of reading-matter for the money it expended.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS FROM THE VARIOUS OFFICES.

OFFICES.	Bibles, Testaments, etc.	Hymn and Psalm Books.	Knapp's Books.	Library Books.	Magazines and Pamphlets.	Religious Newspapers.	Pages of Tracts.
PHILADELPHIA.....	972,961	648,590	6,539,700	144,918	449,233	10,608,725	19,410,294
Albany.....	200	200	650	450	1,500	2,000	10,000
Baltimore.....	9,450	5,500	31,772	1,990	2,354	184,800	5,100,390
Boston.....	6,777	90,500	62,730	17,500	1,125	161,500	897,107
Brooklyn.....	2,674	4,450	64,570	6,876	72,565	202,820	605,420
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	59,550	.....
Chicago.....	4,300	214,130	59,221	9,023	8,905	737,653	1,215,206
Cincinnati.....	24,940	170,341	533,683	35,438	34,486	2,153,910	2,423,579
Detroit.....	700	800	750	.....	150	6,000	1,000
Indianapolis.....	12,329	3,280	25,619	1,536	1,734	18,569	223,392
Louisville.....	34,478	500	3,200	1,090	2,500	9,100	255,000
New York.....	76,331	108,866	490,224	23,792	44,911	1,347,438	5,970,234
Peoria.....	28,998	43,259	125,056	1,956	1,896	173,608	146,928
Pittsburg.....	19,386	32,936	179,420	14,258	106,630	1,286,700	148,920
St. Louis.....	29,813	45,415	220,684	33,821	34,976	821,435	2,086,589
St. Paul.....	.....	256	273	126	176	8,000	.....
Topeka.....	.....	.....	.....	579	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,613	.....
Washington.....	132,996	1,000	500	1,650	2,200	333,079	460,384
Confederate Army.....	109,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,466,748	1,370,953	8,308,652	296,816	767,861	18,126,002	39,104,243

To the foregoing list should be added 8,572 copies of the "Silent Comforter," "Green Pastures," etc.,—hung up in hospitals, on vessels of war, etc.

One of the most striking facts indicated in the above tables is the large circulation of the Scriptures in the army. Under date of Sept. 18, 1862,—about the time that the headquarters of the Christian Commission were established in Philadelphia,—Mr. Stuart wrote to the American Bible Society,<sup>1</sup> asking if it would grant to the Commission "what Bibles and Testaments they may need in their work." To this request Rev. Dr. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Bible Society, replied on the 20th:—"Your letter can have only one response. Most cheerfully will our Committee and Board grant all that you require in your noble labors." Thus promptly and cordially began a co-operation the results of which

<sup>1</sup> See p. 84.



form a chapter unique and memorable in the history of Bible distribution.<sup>1</sup> The demands made by the Commission upon the Society were unprecedented, taxing and over-taxing its great facilities for manufacturing copies of the Scriptures, but the terms of the generous engagement were never modified, and the spirit and manner in which the service was rendered were no less admirable than the service itself. Under date of Jan. 23, 1863, Dr. Taylor writes: "I take pleasure in saying that this grant of 20,000 Testaments is *the largest in value* (§2,098.75) ever yet made to any one body by the American Bible Society; and you know that there are more where these come from." This grant was, however, frequently duplicated, and on several occasions it was greatly exceeded, once (April 23, 1863) by the single grant of more than 150,000 volumes, valued at not less than §10,000. The various nationalities of our troops were well shown by the several languages in which these Scriptures were printed,—one request being for Testaments in English, German, French, Danish, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. The Society was able to

<sup>1</sup> Before this co-operation began the Bible Society had done a good work among the soldiers. In pursuance of the resolution quoted at p. 84, the Society desired "that no soldier willing to receive one should go to the battle-field without a copy of the Word of God." Upon the passage of the resolution, therefore, May 2, 1861, "steps were immediately taken by the agents and auxiliaries of the Society throughout the country, to supply the soldiers in companies and regiments at their places of rendezvous and in their encampments at the seat of war." Through these methods "it is safe to say that from 650,000 to 700,000 volumes were distributed in the army and navy" prior to May, 1862, "besides many thousands of volumes granted specifically, on direct application, for the supply of soldiers and sailors." For the five months that intervened between the 1st of May and the date of Mr. Stuart's first application, above, the work of distribution went forward through the same channels and at the same or a greater rate. See the Bible Society's *Annual Reports* for 1862 and 1863.

manufacture books at the rate of from nine to twelve copies per minute of the working day, but was not always able, even at this rate, immediately to satisfy all requests. The rapid increase of distribution among the soldiers, and the opportunities for giving the Scriptures to the communities through which our armies moved, led to the appointment, in June, 1864, of three General Agents or Superintendents for the oversight of this work. Rev. W. H. Gilbert was appointed for the armies in Virginia, Rev. W. F. Baird for the armies in Tennessee, and Rev. S. H. Hall, D. D., for the Department of the Gulf. These Superintendents were chosen and paid by the Bible Society, but were also commissioned and furnished with subsistence, transportation, quarters, etc., by the Christian Commission,—thus acting officially for both associations and reporting to both. Besides the grants to the Christian Commission, amounting to 1,451,748 volumes, valued at \$179,824.99, the Bible Society also sent to the army, through other agencies, not less than 574,512 volumes,—making their total issues for this purpose, during the period of the civil war, amount to the vast number of 2,026,260 volumes.<sup>1</sup> In addition to this, nearly 300,000 volumes

<sup>1</sup> In a private note, dated October 17, 1867, Rev. Dr. Taylor says, after attesting the figures above given:—"But to these figures must be added the great supply made by our own auxiliaries to regiments going out from almost every State. This we cannot now exactly get at, but it was very large; and it was a work most nobly done throughout the war, chiefly at the cost of those patriotic Societies. I give some items, so far as reported, but the returns are very incomplete: Maine, 11,224 volumes; Vermont, 10,000; Rhode Island, 8,817; New York Bible Society, 300,000; New Jersey and Delaware, 70,000; Ohio, nearly 200,000; Illinois, at least 150,000. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States were constantly engaged in this work. It is safe to say that *over three millions* (3,000,000) of volumes of the Sacred Scriptures were distributed to soldiers and sailors and prisoners of war during the conflict."

were granted for the Confederate armies and citizens of the States in rebellion,—the government, with the hearty approval of the military authorities, permitting the transmission of the books through the lines of the army, and the Christian Commission furnishing its facilities of transportation for the same purpose.<sup>1</sup> It is gratifying to know that the receipts of the Bible Society increased in proportion to the increase of demand upon its benevolence,—so that its income for the year ending with April, 1865, was \$677,851.36, an excess of \$117,272.76 over the previous year, and the largest annual income in the history of the Society by \$236,045.69, being also \$241,894.44 more than “the receipts of the year 1860, when all the Southern States co-operated with it.” Its immense army work was therefore more than met by the increase in its receipts, so that the ordinary operations of the Society were not interfered with.

It is worthy of special remark that this vast and unparalleled army work closed with the close of the first fifty years of the Bible Society’s history,—a fitting consummation to a memorable period,—a period during

<sup>1</sup> In this connection, the subjoined letter will be of interest:—

MEMPHIS, August 8, 1864.

MR. GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. C. C.*,

*Philadelphia, Pa.:*

*Dear Sir:* We have received, in good order, the twelve-boxes marked R. A. M., and numbered from 18967 to 18978, containing 16,258 Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scriptures, for the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society,—it being the first instalment of 50,000 volumes, donated by the American Bible Society, for the Confederate Army and citizens in the Southwest. Please accept the thanks of our Society, for forwarding this grant, from New York to Memphis, in so short a time and free of cost. We have wagons engaged, and a permit from General Washburn, to send these Scriptures through the lines to-morrow.

Yours, very truly,

ETHEL H. PORTER, *President.*

which the receipts of the Society were \$10,434,953.74, and its issues 21,409,966 volumes. It was proper, as well as highly significant, that two such institutions as the American Bible Society and the United States Christian Commission,—one indicating the permanent and growing vigor of American Christianity, and the other indicating its power to meet promptly a great emergency,—should be found in hearty and effective co-operation. The final correspondence between the two bodies is here given. Under date of March 12, 1866, Mr. Stuart wrote to Dr. Taylor as follows:—

*Rev. and Dear Sir:* We have tried all along in these years of war to make regular and suitable acknowledgments of the donations of your Society, through the Christian Commission, to the army and navy; but I am unwilling to close the record of our Commission without attempting once more to express our gratitude and admiration for the munificence shown by the American Bible Society, in the measures adopted for supplying our national defenders with God's Word. Not an application made by us was ever refused, although single requisitions have often been presented for more than 50,000 copies at a time; but on the contrary, an immediate and most generous response was invariably given. The Christian Commission was gladly welcomed as the great agency for Bible distribution in the army, and the spirit of harmony and co-operation which characterized your and our Society was a forcible illustration of that Christian love which "hopeth all things, believeth all things, and endureth all things." By successive grants during the war, your Society has passed over to us for distribution to soldiers and sailors, of Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scripture, 1,451,748 volumes, valued at \$179,824.99. Such appropriations by one benevolent organization for distribution through the operations of another have hitherto been unknown in the history of benevolent institutions. The result has been most happy. Without this co-operation of the Bible Society our field work would have lost half its power; and on the other hand, if the Christian Commission had been organized for the

express purpose of Bible distribution, it could not have accomplished it better. In this feeling of gratitude on the part of the Commission our agents and Delegates in the field unanimously agree. We have been gratified by the expressions of surprise which have come from them, on their arrival in the field, at the abundant and free provision of the Word which they found waiting their distribution to hungry men. Doubtless one of our Delegates in the Army of the Cumberland, a pastor from Massachusetts, expressed the prevalent feeling among them when he said: "I have contributed to the Bible Society all my life, but I never knew its worth and power till to-day. The first collection I shall ask from my church will be for that Society, to buy Testaments for soldiers, and the next will be for the Christian Commission to send men, to hand them over." Our work in hospital and camp has ceased; but the results of the efforts which in your name we were enabled to make will never cease. There are few homes in the land where a Union soldier has thrown off his knapsack without bringing back from the war a book from your press; and to many a home has the pocket-worn Testament found its way as the only memento of him who will never return. It is the heirloom in the family henceforth. May this seed so widely and happily scattered spring into abundant harvests, and may the American Bible Society go forth in the confidence, affection, and generous support of the people, to put a copy of God's Word in every home in the land, and send it in every tongue to every nation of the earth.

Very truly yours,

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman.*

Upon the receipt of this letter, the Board of Managers of the Bible Society passed the following resolutions:—

*Resolved,* That this Board rejoice with the members of the Christian Commission, in the completion of their arduous, self-sacrificing, patriotic, Christian work, and that they have secured for themselves and the Gospel they represented the gratitude of our country.

*Resolved,* That this Board regard it as a most gracious providence that such an agency was raised up in this time of our country's exigency, and that this Society was enabled to avail itself so largely

of its aid in sending to our noble soldiers and sailors on the battlefield, in the camp, and in the hospital, the Word of Life.

*Resolved*, That the whole history of the Christian Commission, constituting as it does an unparalleled illustration of Christian love and benevolent devotion, should be written out and preserved for the instruction of, and as a model to, our children and our children's children.

*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary transmit to the President of the Christian Commission a copy of these resolutions, and express to him our wishes for his speedy restoration to health.

This action of the Board was enclosed, according to instructions, in the following letter of Rev. Dr. Taylor:—

TO GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman U. S. C. C.*:

*My Dear Sir:* I have the honor and pleasure of transmitting the enclosed response of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society to the very eloquent letter in which you have officially expressed the final acknowledgment of the United States Christian Commission, of the grants of Bibles and Testaments, and portions of the Sacred Scriptures, etc. In addition to this formal action of the Managers, it is my great pleasure to state, that during the years of wasting war which by the grace of God called your admirable Commission into existence, and gave it scope and power, it has been a great providential helper in our specific Bible work in the army and navy of the United States. The large grants which were confided to the Christian Commission were justified only by the emergencies of the conflict, and by the faithfulness and intelligent zeal with which it discharged the weighty responsibilities of this part of its high calling. Our correspondence and co-operation have always been conducted upon the most liberal principles of Christian service for the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. It has produced warm attachments, enlarged liberality, expanded efforts, and the deepest human and Christian sympathies. More than all, God has blessed the work from its inception to its completion. Its course has been eminently providential, as its widest issues are unseen and eternal. The closing of this great instrumentality was well adapted to its object, history, and results. Your noble work is done. Its record is

immortal. No old, effete system of faith and morals could have given birth to your organization. It was distinctively American and Christian, the offspring of enlightened patriotism and of our New Testament religion. And it was fitting that as it sprang from the Bible, it should make the Bible its chief object of distribution. No such organized system of Bible distribution ever existed before among the armies or nations of the earth in times of war. Every one of your 5,000 Delegates and representatives became to a greater or less degree a Bible distributor, among men who were hourly exposed to danger and to death, in camps, ships, and battle-fields; in hospitals, forts, and sieges; on weary marches, and on seas, and bays, and rivers, and ports. Your touching letter of acknowledgment does not overstate the blessings of this good work. And now, we thank you and all whom you represent for every volume of the Word of God which you have carried to every soldier and sailor of the Union. We thank you for all that you have transported to the Confederate troops, or given their sick and wounded and dying men, upon the battle-fields and hospitals where they were stretched. For your Christ-like ministrations to tens of thousands of prisoners of war, of both sides, we thank you; and for the noble completion of your great work in all its varieties of labor and of love, the whole nation and the Church of God bless you from henceforth.

Accept also, my dear sir, for yourself, as Chairman of the Christian Commission, the assurances of our heartfelt respect and desires for the full recovery of your health during your visit to the Old World.

Yours, very truly,

W. J. R. TAYLOR, *Corres. Secretary.*

To the foregoing it may be permitted to add the following testimonial from the *Jubilee Memorial of the American Bible Society*, prepared for the Board of Managers by Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Chancellor of the University of New York City:—

To the Christian Commission, composed of volunteer laborers from the ministry, the college fraternity, the theological seminary, the counting-room, the home-circle, the sons and the daughters of the

Christian family, we and our country cannot be too emphatic in our thanks, as theirs was a work of the highest Christian benevolence, ministering to the bodily comfort of our brave soldiers, but especially to their soul's welfare, in circumstances of great danger on the battlefield, and under various exposures and hardships in the camps and hospitals, on the land and on the sea. Through this channel were distributed 1,451,748 volumes, valued at \$179,824.99. Theirs and ours has been the joy to know that the most blessed fruits accompanied and followed the united Christian services. The whole constitutes a model chapter in the history of evangelical benevolence. The wise ordering of Providence enabled us thus to reach many a man who had not been within our reach before, to revive the heart of many a true Christian soldier, to impart comfort to many a dying brave, and, with the survivors, to send many a copy of the Scriptures to homes in the wilderness, and these made dearer by the circumstances in which obtained.<sup>1</sup>

In March, 1863, the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, forwarded to the Christian Commission, in a very courteous manner, for distribution in the army, a donation of 15,000 volumes, valued at \$1,677.79, —accompanied by the assurance that additional shipments would be made if desired. These volumes were “portions” of Scripture,—as the book of Psalms, or a single Gospel, etc.,—very neatly bound in flexible covers, in small and convenient form for the pocket. They were widely distributed as presents among the officers and others, and were highly prized. This gift from the London Society, at a time when political feeling ran high in both countries, was an assurance

<sup>1</sup> An agent in charge of the Commission's work in the Department of North Carolina wrote to the New York office:—“Copies of the Bible and Testament were thankfully received. Great numbers of men, returning to their distant homes, applied for these, and for a few small religious books, for the ‘children,’—showing clearly that through months and years of hardship and exposure to manifold temptations they still retained fond memories of home.”



that there was not wanting, among English Christians, a true sympathy and appreciation for us and our struggle. This fact was frequently alluded to at the time, and with most happy effect, in the various documents and addresses put forth by the Christian Commission and its representatives. Mr. Stuart was afterward permitted to acknowledge in person this generous act of international Christian courtesy.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See p. 281. The duty on these books was remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In February, 1865, Mr. Robert Mackenzie, of Dundee, Scotland, wrote an admirable little book, entitled *America and Her Army*. Its object, as stated in the Preface, was "to sketch the remarkable measures which America has adopted for the benefit of her army, with the remarkable results which have been gained." The operations of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and of other agencies, were briefly but very clearly stated and illustrated, in a spirit of most cordial appreciation. "There has been nothing more unusual," says Mr. Mackenzie, "in the case of the war now raging in America, than the care which the Northern people have exercised over their army. It can scarcely fail to introduce a new era in the history of the soldiers of Christian States. America has impressively reminded us of the duty we owe to the men who fight our battles. The noble lesson she has taught cannot be too carefully studied." Special emphasis was given to the distinctively religious work among the soldiers. The book was published, in an attractive style, by Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh (see p. 534), and gratuitously circulated, as a testimonial of their sympathy for the American cause. The following letter from our Secretary of State to Mr. Nelson fitly characterizes this generous action:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1865.

*My Dear Sir:* Our excellent Consul at Liverpool has sent me two copies of a tract, *America and Her Army*, written by Mr. Robert Mackenzie, which is published by you, and, as I understand, gratuitously, as a contribution to the cause of the United States in the present unhappy civil war. I pray you to accept my thanks for this manifestation of your sympathy. The book is so genially written, and yet with so much of truth and reason, that it can well be accepted by our countrymen as a compensation for columns of reproach which have been poured upon us by the enemies of freedom and humanity in England. I have taken great pleasure in laying one of the two copies before the President of the United States, and I am requested by him to add his thanks to those which I have expressed in my own behalf. I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

MR. THOMAS NELSON, *London*.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

It should also be stated that the American and Foreign Bible Society, New York, sent into the army, through various agencies, donations of Scriptures to the amount of 93,707 volumes, valued at \$16,863.92.<sup>1</sup> The American Bible Union, New York, likewise circulated in the army about 50,000 copies of the New Testament, in whole or in part.<sup>2</sup>

The Roman Catholic version (Douay) of the Bible was gratuitously distributed to some extent, by the Christian Commission and other agencies, to those soldiers and sailors who preferred it. The Commission would not appropriate funds for this version, but distributed such copies as were donated.<sup>3</sup>

The two American Tract Societies, at Boston and New York, early gave attention to the wants of the army, as has been elsewhere stated.<sup>4</sup> Both co-operated cordially

<sup>1</sup> Mr. U. O. Ward, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, furnishes these figures, in a letter dated October 23, 1867, and adds:—“Our grants may have been more than this, but this is as near as I am at present able to learn.”

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Wm. D. Wright, Assistant Treasurer of the Union, under date of October 25, 1867, gives this as an approximate statement,—the Society not having kept a very accurate account of their army distribution.

<sup>3</sup> Messrs. Lucas Brothers, of Baltimore, from whom the Douay Scriptures were procured, in a letter dated October 23, 1867, say:—“We find that we furnished positively for parties for the Christian Commission 8,180 Testaments; and about 600 more of the same, which we have good reason to believe were for the Commission; and also about 400 Bibles, which we believe went to the army, but are not positive, as they were furnished through other dealers.” Among the orders from the field on file is one from Mr. Cole, asking for “two thousand Douay Testaments,” for the Army of the Potomac.

An approximate statement of the entire circulation of the Scriptures among the soldiers, during the four years of the war, would therefore be as follows, in accordance with the above figures:—

American Bible Society	3,040,000 vols.	British and Foreign Bible Society	15,000 vols.
American and Foreign Bible Society	93,707 "	Douay Version	9,480 "
American Bible Union	50,000 "	Total	3,168,187 vols.

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 81, 85.

with the Christian Commission, making to it donations of books and papers, and selling at the lowest prices. In June, 1864, the Boston Society adopted the following resolutions:—

1. That the Committee on Charities be authorized to grant to the Christian Commission the publications of this Society, to such amount as the charitable funds will permit, provided that said Commission shall purchase an equal quantity of said publications at cost.

2. That if the Christian Commission shall accept the above proposal, and thus distribute our publications through the army, our own independent system of distributions shall be discontinued.

This proposal was accepted by the Commission, and was substantially adhered to during the rest of the war. The grants received from the Society were valued at \$6,816.53.<sup>1</sup> The Tract Society at New York made arrangements with the Commission that were favorable to the efficiency of both associations, proposing, in September, 1862, to furnish gratis as large an edition of the monthly *American Messenger* as the Commission could circulate, and constantly making also large donations of its various publications. Its total grants to the Commission, in books and papers, were valued at \$19,886.03.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> One instance of extraordinary despatch, creditable alike to author, publishers, and printers, is worthy of record. The Tract Society in Boston proposed publishing a little book, entitled "Mustered Out," to be distributed among the soldiers, as a parting gift, at the time the main portion of the army was discharged, in the spring of 1865. On advising the Christian Commission of the fact, a large order was at once forwarded by telegraph, for the emergency was pressing. Rev. Dr. Kirk wrote the book in two days; it was put in type and stereotyped in two days; printed in two days; bound in one day; and shipped to the field in just a week from the time the manuscript was commenced. See above, p. 223.

Both the Tract Societies did the principal part of their army work through special agencies and laborers of their own,—their field missionaries maintain

Other Societies, as the American Sunday-School Union, Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Presbyterian Publication Committee, American Baptist Publication Society, Protestant Episcopal Book Society, Massachusetts Sabbath-School Society, American Reform Tract and Book Society, New York Sabbath Committee, etc., etc., with many private publishers, gave their co-operation, and were desirous of a share in the patriotic and Christian work of furnishing the army with attractive and wholesome reading. Several of these Societies adopted the principle of making donations to the Commission, in publications, equal in value to its purchases. Frequently a denominational Society would receive from a contributing church or ecclesiastical body a donation in money, sometimes of \$1,000 or more, with the request that its value in publications be sent to the Christian Commission. Private publishers as well as Societies often sold their books to the Commission at a discount of 50 per cent, and authors of valuable works remitted the whole or a portion of their copyright.

In the monthly and weekly religious newspapers dis-  
ing, however, intimate intercourse with the Delegates and army agents of the Commission. From statements kindly furnished by the officers of the two Societies, it appears that the Society at New York "prepared and printed during the war, for the army and navy, 247 distinct works, of which in the aggregate 6,570,000 copies were circulated; it also furnished for the army, in four years, 2,799,000 copies of the *American Messenger*, and expended above \$200,000 for the spiritual welfare of the soldiery." The Society at Boston "published for the army, of books of all kinds, 910,227 copies; tracts, 2,156,500 copies; papers, 4,685,400 copies;" and expended upon their army work "\$105,715.23,—not including the publications sold to other institutions and to individuals, and excepting also their ordinary grants, many of which ultimately reached the army."

tributed, all the evangelical publishing societies were represented and all the evangelical denominations. About sixty different papers were included in the list. Their ordinary circulation was taken as the standard of the popular demand for the several journals, and the Commission divided its total purchases among them in the same proportion,—so that the paper which circulated most widely at home was circulated most widely in the army also. This method recommended itself as the fairest for all concerned, and as likely to secure for each soldier the religious journal to which he had previously been accustomed. The figures show that the total newspaper circulation by the Commission rose from less than two hundred and fifty thousand copies per month in 1863, in which year it may be said really to have begun (the previous distributions having been mainly donations of second-hand papers<sup>1</sup>), to more than one million five

<sup>1</sup> The Commission did not begin the *purchase of weekly* religious papers until the latter part of 1863,—the first shipment from Boston being in the last week of October. Previous to that there had been large donations and some purchases of the monthly papers of the several evangelical publishing societies, and weekly papers had also been donated in considerable quantities, through special subscriptions for the same, as explained on p. 686. In what way a good work was done by various local societies is shown in the following circular, issued by the Young Men's Christian Association of Troy, N. Y., in February, 1863, and distributed in all the families of the city:—

For the past two years, the prisoners at the jail have been supplied weekly with religious papers that have been gathered from families as soon as possible after being read. These papers are usually collected on Tuesday, and distributed the following Thursday or Sunday,—thus affording to those "in prison" quite fresh religious reading-matter. The prisoners show a great deal of gratitude for them, and are very eager to get them. Families too poor to subscribe have been supplied in the same manner. We now propose to send these papers to soldiers whom we know will appreciate them. The Committee of the Christian Commission offer to pay the postage on papers so sent. If you have not already such use, or any use for your weekly religious paper, we do hereby solicit it for such purposes. If any have had and now have the benefit of your paper after you have done with it, we desire not to change its course, as there are undoubtedly enough in our city for us that are not now in use. Please have the paper ready for the messenger when he comes next Tuesday, if you conclude to accede to this request; if not please hand him this note and he will not call again.

hundred thousand copies per month in the beginning of 1865.<sup>1</sup>

It would be of great interest, if it were possible, to give the names of places at which this vast amount of reading-matter was distributed.<sup>2</sup> The list would include

<sup>1</sup> "The number of periodicals sent out from the New York office alone amounted, not infrequently, to from one hundred and sixty thousand to two hundred thousand copies per month." — *Memorial Record*, p. 28.

<sup>2</sup> PUBLICATIONS SENT TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS, FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

DESTINATION.	Scriptures.	Hymn and Psalm Books.	Knap-pek Books.	Library Books.	Magaz's and Pamphlets.	Religious News-papers.	Pages of Tracts.	Silent Com-buster
Washington, D. C.	56,716	100,870	821,014	6,074	52,051	939,319	1,979,272	803
Baltimore, Md.	18,331	25,005	377,755	3,808	10,187	240,733	227,233	310
Annapolis, Md.	185	4,736	32,122	221	134	85,892	75,430	34
Pittsburg, Pa.	5,895	6,805	65,083	1,911	18,300	139,943	42,250	60
Cincinnati, Ohio.	58,897	2,083	317,001	1,031	9,943	300,291	416,618	1,070
Louisville, Ky.	22,500	1,706	198,785	50	3,500	93,142	145,739	...
St. Louis, Mo.	112,033	45,365	1,060,621	1,582	19,117	569,958	1,556,724	720
Nashville, Tenn.	20,789	8,494	283,008	425	750	534,694	492,055	60
New York, N. Y.	.....	.....	2,626	598	2,160	400,270	.....	35
Chicago, Ill.	200	2,575	17,951	.....	110	37,003	98,565	55
Springfield, Ill.	1,970	200	5,100	25	.....	1,750	12,525	.....
Knoxville, Tenn.	.....	700	10,195	.....	.....	900	36,900	1
Martinsburg, Va.	1,864	728	35,853	182	225	25,019	121,008	.....
Yorktown, Va.	40	649	4,433	12	100	11,158	15,166	.....
Johnson's Island, Ohio.	461	250	5,693	33	150	64,215	38,200	15
Parkersburg, West Va.	200	60	62	110	.....	10,919	.....	30
Newark, N. J.	.....	.....	1,750	2	.....	22,102	500	.....
Fort Delaware, Del.	8	2,295	35,622	301	502	85,348	105,734	10
Chicago, Ill.	18,300	3,651	158,715	1,011	19,750	293,596	272,027	201
Chester, Pa.	1,943	3,551	4,475	2	.....	10,103	9,484	3
York, Pa.	8	1,136	6,453	.....	.....	21,498	13,659	.....
Wheeling, West Va.	25	1,844	8,181	334	2,845	24,111	28,780	8
Wilmington, Del.	.....	25	945	26	.....	12,185	.....	12
Carlisle, Pa.	505	1,600	2,305	248	.....	11,089	12,440	.....
Boston, Mass.	.....	.....	5,500	1,950	22,475	81,645	.....	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	250	2,300	11,434	130	.....	18,980	10,928	.....
Camp William Penn, Pa.	200	1,800	4,286	.....	200	18,691	12,964	3
Chambersburg, Pa.	.....	320	4,723	.....	.....	1,525	15,410	.....
Portland, Me.	100	600	10,880	200	200	2,050	46,610	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	5	1,100	20,960	91	.....	36,631	33,988	.....
New Albany, Ind.	50	600	3,250	58	.....	16,888	250	.....
Harper's Ferry, Va.	3,932	265	16,578	67	228	22,293	47,620	16
Alexandria, Va.	780	11,919	8,452	121	.....	1,184	99,635	6
Philadelphia Hospitals, Pa.	775	4,712	67,703	850	622	137,561	156,990	31
Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	700	17,840	100	7,650	48,328	47,310	10
Pottsville, Pa.	.....	200	170	20	100	5,530	4,000	.....
Gettysburg, Pa.	.....	200	2,774	.....	.....	12,800	300	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	.....	100	1,000	.....	.....	85	400	30
Fortress Monroe, Va.	3,718	4,361	154,440	162	.....	29,237	99,415	80
Rock Island, Ill.	150	50	3,900	.....	1,900	12,636	2,928	.....
Miscellaneous.	8,363	10,460	149,112	3,925	81,204	158,324	227,874	165
Totals.	339,595	254,918	3,940,209	25,030	227,443	4,491,664	6,509,257	5,698

nearly all the encampments and posts of all the armies. But the data for such an exhibit are not preserved. The preceding table gives a very partial indication, showing the destination of the publications from the Central Office alone during the single year of 1864,—being about one-half of the distributions for that year.

The eagerness with which this reading-matter was received, and the advantages resulting from it, have been repeatedly shown in the narratives and incidents heretofore given. To make an adequate statement would require the publication of the greater part of the Delegates' and agents' reports, and then the story would not be wholly told. A few additional illustrations will, however, not be out of place. As to the general results of the distribution of the Scriptures in the army and navy, the Annual Report of the Bible Society, for 1864, says:—

The deductions drawn in our last Annual Report respecting the power and value of the Scriptures, and our wide distribution of them in the army and navy, are fully confirmed by the experience of another year. The demand for the Scriptures continues unabated. The treatment of the Bible or Testament by the soldier is declared, by men who have seen much of the armies, to be, as a rule, reverent and proper. On this subject, one of the most experienced Delegates of the Christian Commission, in an address to the Board of Managers, gave this testimony:—“After much observation, I am led to the belief, that *the soldier's Bible receives better care than most other things he possesses*. I have never seen a copy of the Scriptures wantonly destroyed or thrown away. I have seen a torn Bible on the battle-field sprinkled with blood, that no soldier would take (it seemed too sacred), and it was buried with him who once possessed it. I have been astonished to find in field hospitals so many copies of the sacred Scriptures hidden away in the bosoms of poor wounded fellows, when everything else had been sacrificed to the Moloch of war. I

have known a soldier to fling away everything, even to his last shirt, and preserve his Bible. I firmly believe that, instead of receiving worse treatment, the soldier's Bible received from your noble Society is, as a general rule, better cared for than any other book or material that he possesses."<sup>1</sup> While this testimony is true as a general rule, it has some exceptions, but they are comparatively trifling. As to its effect upon the discipline of the camp, the intellectual and moral influences of the Word of God, there is a stream of uniform and satisfactory evidence. But the spiritual and everlasting results, who can estimate? We know that thousands of soldiers have been hopefully converted to God by the power of truth during the past year; that many backslidden Christians have been restored; that extensive and powerful revivals of religion have been and are now in progress in portions of the great Armies of the Potomac, and of the Cumberland, and the Tennessee. Large and small Bible-classes have been regularly maintained, and religious services have been thronged night after night by thousands of our soldiers. On the other hand, the wickedness of the wicked seems to have become equally developed, and the powers of good and of evil are thus brought into sharper conflict for and against the truth, and for the possession of the immortal souls of the hosts that stand with their lives in jeopardy every day. Amid these strange scenes, the Bible, by the power and demonstration of the Holy Spirit, is doing its appropriate work. From some of the naval vessels also we have had good tidings. The great inference from this part of our Report is this, that we have every encouragement to sustain and intensify this vast distribution of the Holy Scriptures; to secure to it every possible degree of system, responsibility, and power; and to make it more than ever a work of faith and a labor of love for our country and our God.

Scarcely a Delegate could be found in the whole number who would not fully understand and confirm Mr. O. W. Fay's testimony, as he writes from Cairo, Ill., under date of March 22, 1864:—

<sup>1</sup> Address of Rev. Geo. J. Mings, *Bible Society Record*, February, 1864, p. 19.



We shall soon need our stock of English Testaments replenished. We also need, *very much*, pocket Bibles. Those sent were very acceptable indeed, but we are now entirely out, as we usually are. Soldiers' prayer books are needed,—the small ones, about the size of the Soldiers' Hymn Book, containing prayers and hymns. If the Christian brethren could see such anxiety,—amounting almost to rudeness,—as I saw yesterday, when distributing Testaments and hymn books and prayer books, they would rejoice to be permitted to supply such a demand. There were half a dozen hands extended at a time to receive a Testament, and for prayer books. There was an actual strife as to who should have them, because I had not enough for all. . . . Dr. T., at the hospital, said he wished he had some Scripture passages, printed in large, clear type, to post over each man's head, on the wall, also to post on the wall opposite the door, so that it would "meet the eyes and thrill the heart of the patient as he enters the ward." He seemed so anxious about it that I told him I would try to get something for him. Where such requests come from the surgeon of a hospital in which the nurses are Catholics, I think they should be heeded and answered.

Quite similar is the earlier evidence, in another field, of Rev. F. N. Peloubet, of Oakham, Mass., who was a Delegate among the troops in Virginia, in 1862. He writes:—

I have always had a deal of pity for tract distributors,—poor martyrs!—with the whole world for their inquisition, and refusals, and scorn, and indifference for their instruments of torture, who

Moil and toil till evening gray,  
At thankless work, for scanty pay.

But in the army I have learned a "new song." I have seen men hungry for reading,—hungry as if they had been more than the five days in a moral "Starvation Valley," without even the five hard-tacks for the five days. I have seen men look earnestly, pleading with their eyes, "Give me one grain of corn, brother," as they saw little tracts given to those near them; I have seen them gather

around the ambulance whence we were distributing *Messengers*, old and new, tracts, old religious papers, hymn books, and some periodicals,—pressing eagerly for a drop of the blessing. Everywhere men are ready and waiting; the religious paper neglected at home is read here; the tract, scorned and wasted at home, is grasped eagerly here with a “thank you.” We do not know, in our pleasant towns, with reading as common almost as air, what it is to hunger and thirst for something to read. Now is the time to pour forth our good religious reading. Not that written for the soldier in particular, but that written for the *human soul*. The soldiers love to see the *citizen’s dress* in their reading as well as on their friends. What *we* like to read, *they* like to read. After some prayer-meetings in a regimental hospital, there was much gratitude expressed; they were glad we came and prayed with them; they were glad to see men fresh from home, free from all the trappings of war, to converse with, and pray with, and talk to, as in our parishes at home. And it is much the same with reading.

The members of the various Executive Committees, as well at the Central Office as in the several Branches, would doubtless approve the carefully-weighed statement of the New York Committee. “In looking back upon their work the Committee feel that, next to the relieving of present physical wants, through the personal agency of the Delegates, the providing and furnishing suitable books, magazines, and newspapers, conferred the greatest and most permanent benefits upon the soldiers and sailors. Wherever this provision was made the effects were most manifest in the employments, habits, and general conduct of the men. The intense eagerness with which reading-matter was invariably received is the best possible evidence of its usefulness. In re-reading the correspondence of the Committee it has been a matter of surprise to see what a large proportion of the letters of the Delegates, and of chaplains

and officers, is occupied either in applying for books and papers, or in giving an account of the interest with which they were received and read."

Numerous conversions were reported, as the fruit of the religious publications distributed, and numerous acknowledgments, by officers and privates, of the great help derived from such books as "The Blood of Jesus," "Come to Jesus," "The Little Captain," etc., etc. Many of the little books had titles so apposite and suggestive, that even the names themselves exerted a manifest influence, as in this incident, given by Rev. E. P. Smith, from Chattanooga, October 19, 1863:—

I handed one of our books, "Where is Jesus?" to a soldier yesterday. He looked at the title and said, "I found that out before I left home, or I would not have dared to come to the army." A little after a fine, smooth-faced boy, from Michigan, came in. I showed the same book to him. He looked at it, and his eyes brimmed with tears as he said, "That's what I want to know."

The distribution of newspapers was a work of unflinching interest. These were so fresh and homelike that they were sought with peculiar avidity. Mr. Isaac Russell, in his report of the Commission's operations at Louisville for 1864, says:—

Early in the year Chaplain W. W. Meech, who has most extensively aided the Commission from the first, was ordered from the Hospital at Louisville to the charge of that at Bowling Green. He at once proposed to do a good work for the troops on guard duty along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, as often as he could spare the time from his duties in the hospitals, camps, barracks, and military prison at the post. This was truly doing the work of the Commission at railroad speed. Most of the guarded points are passed without stopping, and it required constant attention

to know and improve the favored moment of passing a fort or stockade. The chaplain has often stood on the platform for miles, watching, with a roll of papers in hand, lest he should miss the opportunity of cheering a squad of these soldiers with our reading, and has felt amply repaid as he has seen how eagerly they ran to get the boon. At some of the stockades on the lower part of the road the soldiers have put a board on a post, silently asking passengers to "DROP A PAPER." At one place they have printed, in large capitals, on the white side of a poncho or gum blanket, "PLEASE DROP PAPERS." As the train approaches, two of them hold up the request, and, if need be, shake it to secure attention. The papers once thrown off, there is a race who will first get them, and then all gather around for the news and good reading they contain. About thirty points have been supplied by the chaplain, besides occasional parcels sent to places off the line of the road. It has been an interesting field of operation, and must have benefited not less than three thousand men at each distribution.

This was a branch of the work that, more than any other, could be systematically and effectively prosecuted among the naval forces. The Committee at Peoria, in 1864, made arrangements by which they were "enabled to send a package of books and papers, semi-monthly, to every one of the fifty-nine vessels composing the Mississippi Squadron." The Committee at New York supplied, on an average, about two hundred and forty ships with monthly packages of reading-matter. The naval officers rendered every facility for this distribution, and manifested a cordial appreciation of it. An example of many is this letter from Commander Rodgers to Mr. Stuart:—

U. S. STEAMER IROQUOIS, }  
BALTIMORE, March 26, 1864. }

*Dear Sir:* I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the valuable box of religious reading, sent by you from the United States Christian Commission, for the use of the crew of this ship. I beg to

convey through you my grateful sense of the value of this gift, and I trust that, with God's blessing, it may exercise a very salutary influence upon those for whose benefit it is intended. I shall have much gratification in looking after the careful use of these books, and I offer you my warmest thanks for the means of doing good which you have placed in my keeping.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

C. R. P. RODGERS, *Commander U. S. N.*,

*Commanding U. S. Steamer Iroquois.*

Rev. J. Stockbridge, a chaplain in the navy, gives this lively sketch of the way in which the papers furnished him by the Christian Commission satisfied the cravings of his men:—

We have in this hospital from three hundred and fifty to three hundred and seventy-five patients,—the number changing daily. Every Sunday morning I place within the reach of each patient a paper of his own denomination, if evangelical. In passing through the wards special care is taken to supply the comparatively few who are confined to their cots. Come with me, and you shall see how it is done. Here is a patient, suffering young man; leg off at the thigh;—bursting of a Parrott gun did it. "I have a variety of religious papers here; to what denomination do you belong?" "Methodist, sir." "Where from?" "Massachusetts." "You want the *Zion's Herald*." I hand him a copy; *it takes him right home*; and if the person who paid for that copy could see the smile that lights up the poor fellow's face, he would say, "My money has paid me a hundred fold."

Here is a lad of sixteen, very feeble, the son of a widow. "My lad, what kind of a paper do you want?" "Baptist." "Where are you from?" "Philadelphia." "The *Chronicle* is your paper;" and I hand him one, which he accepts with thanks and a smile.

Here is a gray-bearded sailor, ripening for the sickle of the great reaper. "Shipmate, what kind of a paper will you have?" "Methodist." "What State are you from?" "New York." I hand him a copy of the *Advocate and Journal*. He lays the paper in his lap,

and, while getting his spectacles ready, he thinks of the time, a good while ago, when he read that paper in the presence of the old folks at home, amid the pattering of little feet, and the quick step of Mary in the room overhead, who is "putting on her things" to go to Sunday school. He tries his spectacles, but the reading is blurred. He takes off his glasses and looks at them; nothing is the matter with them; *it is the tear that is in his eye.*

Here is a stout young man, lying on a cot. "What kind of a paper will you have, my man?" "Baptist." "Where are you from?" "Boston." I hand him a copy of the *Watchman and Reflector*.

A wide-awake young man runs up to me, and says, "Have you got a copy of the *Congregationalist*?" "You are a Yankee." "Exactly." I hand him a copy of the paper his mother is reading that very day.

Here is a Presbyterian from New York State. "Are you Old School or New School?" That is evidently a poser for him; he don't know what to answer. "Do you take the *Evangelist*, or the *Observer*, at home?" "Oh, the *Observer*." I give him a copy, and he is soon "under the trees" with Irenæus.

Some men take a fancy to the *Christian Intelligencer*, because it displays an American flag at the head of its first column.

Miss Rankin, a missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, at Monterey, Mexico, sends the following suggestive incident in her own experience:—

MONTEREY, MEXICO, August 10, 1865.

Observing a requisition for facts connected with the operations of the Christian Commission, I felt constrained to mention *one*, among many others, which shows the superior value of that institution. In the spring of 1865 I left New Orleans for Mexico, on a United States transport. Before leaving I obtained a quantity of reading-matter from the office of the Christian Commission in New Orleans, as I knew that a company of United States soldiers were to be carried upon the transport to Brazos Santiago. Besides the soldiers, there were also on board quite a number of officers, belonging to different

departments of the service. I reserved my reading-matter until the Sabbath, believing it would then be more likely to benefit the men. Accordingly, when that holy day dawned, some twenty-four hours' travel from the Brazos, I waited with earnest hope for an opportunity to circulate the books and papers in my possession. The opportunity soon occurred. Two officers came into the cabin. One said to the other, "Shall we have a game of whist?" At once I placed upon the table several of the latest religious papers, which were seized with such avidity that I felt sure the game of whist would not be played that day at least. I then took as many of the small army books and papers as I could well carry upon the upper deck, where were more than one hundred soldiers, sitting and lying in perfect listlessness, without seeming to know how to occupy themselves. Several of the men, observing me, came forward, and very respectfully and thankfully took the books and papers, and distributed them among the rest. I never witnessed more delight manifested than by these men in obtaining periodicals with which they had been familiar in their far-distant homes. One would say of the *Messenger*, "This is the paper my mother always took and loved." Another, "*The New York Observer* is an old friend." And almost every one had some expression of gratification. Thus a blessed Sabbath was saved from desecration, and the Gospel brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of these men in a way, we may hope, which will bring forth fruit for eternity.

MELINDA RANKIN.

Reference has several times been made to the labors of the Commission among the colored troops. They were supplied with elementary school books of all kinds, and also with periodicals,<sup>1</sup> Scripture portions, and other publications suited to their circumstances and attain-

<sup>1</sup> Rev. I. P. Warren, of the American Tract Society, Boston, in a communication already quoted, gives these facts respecting one paper alone:—"In January, 1861, was begun the publication of the *Freedom*, a small illustrated monthly paper, designed to aid in teaching the colored people, both in the army and elsewhere. Of this there had been published, up to December, 1865, 1,423,000 copies. It is believed that fully three-fourths of these were distributed to colored soldiers or their families."

ments. Not a few of them could appreciate the reading-matter furnished for general distribution, and none showed greater eagerness or gratification than they. To be able to read the New Testament was to these new-made men a marvellous acquisition, and to own the Book itself was to secure an incalculable prize. A Delegate writes:—

The colored soldiers, many of them, are trying hard to learn, and some of them succeed far beyond what could be expected. It is not an uncommon thing to see them go forth in the morning, to a twenty-four hours' picket duty, with a musket in one hand and a book in the other,—a fact full of significance. They prize the books and papers provided for them by the Christian Commission very highly, and are very thankful for them. They often say that there must be mighty good folks up in the North, to send them down such nice books and papers for them to learn out of.

A chaplain, in acknowledging the receipt of some reading-matter for his regiment, says:—

The primers and spelling-books for the contrabands I will distribute at my earliest opportunity. I intend to start a school myself among them, if my duties will permit,—and I think I can arrange them for it,—and I will report you my success. I gave primers to boys employed in the regiment. One of them, the colonel told me to-day, lay by his fire until midnight, trying to decipher his letters. I gave another to a bright youngster, and a few minutes after I saw him sitting on a stump, while a little drummer-boy was teaching him to read.

This record would be far from complete were it to omit “Lizzie’s Letter.” It will best explain itself, and is as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1863.

*My Dear Soldier:* I send you a little Testament. I am a little girl seven years old. I want to do something for the soldiers who do so much for us; so I have saved my pocket-money to send you this.



Although I have never seen you, I intend to begin to pray that God will make and keep you good. Oh, how sorry I am that you have to leave your dear mother. Did she cry when you bade her good-bye? Don't you often think of her at night, when you are going to bed? Do you kneel down and say your prayers? If I were you, I would not care if the other soldiers did laugh; God will smile upon you. I am sorry, very sorry that you are sick. I wish that I could go to nurse you. I could bathe your head, and read to you. Do you know the hymn,

"There is a happy land?"

I hope you will go to that land when you die. But remember, I will pray that you may get well again.

When you are able to sit up, I wish you to write to me, and tell me all your troubles.

Enclosed you will find a postage stamp. I live at No. — North Ninth street. Good-bye.

Your friend,

LIZZIE S—.

The letter was addressed, with the Testament, to "Some Sick Soldier," and was sent to a hospital in Nashville, where it was given, by a Delegate of the Commission, to a soldier in the convalescent ward of Hospital No. 8. He was the "first soldier who rose to request prayer for his salvation, in the first meeting there after the precious Testament and letter arrived in Nashville." A few days after he wrote to Lizzie the following reply:—

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 24, 1863.

*My Dear Sister Lizzie:* I received your kind letter from Mr. C. L. M. A beautiful present indeed, and I trust it will be one of the means of converting others, as well as the receiver. May God bless the giver! You have done a good work. Continue to pray, dear sister, and God will answer you. He says so in his word.

My dear mother is in the grave. It is nearly eleven years since

she died; but she died happy, and I trust I shall meet her in heaven. I will try and pray for myself. Have been in the hospital four months, but am now nearly well; will be able to join my regiment to face the enemy; and if I should fall on the battle-field, I may have the blessed assurance of meeting my Saviour in peace.

Yes, "there is a happy land." May we meet in that happy land. I do not think that my fellow-soldiers will deter me from serving my Master. There are many others here that his Spirit is striving with.

I expect to go home to see my dear friends once more. Am very thankful that the privilege is granted, and I trust we shall have a happy meeting. Dear Lizzie, I must close. May God bless you, is my prayer. Write me again.

Address your friend,

S—— L—— N——,

*Fourth Mich. Cavalry, Nashville, Tenn.*

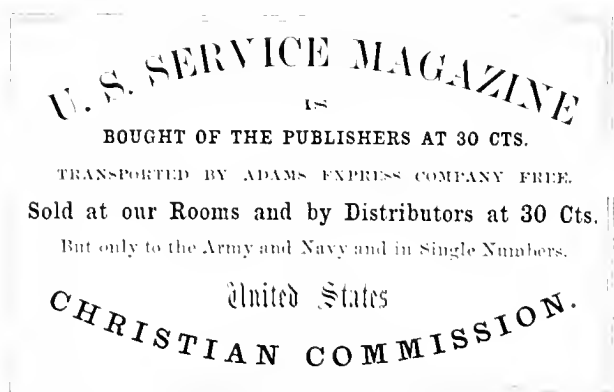
This correspondence became one of the most effective publications of the war. It found its way into all the newspapers. It was also issued in letter form by the American Tract Society, New York, and was circulated at home and in the army by tens of thousands. It stimulated the manufacture of housewives and comfort-bags, into which were put multitudes of letters similar to Lizzie's gem.

In April, 1864, the Christian Commission assumed the work of distributing the leading secular magazines and reviews in the Army of the Cumberland. This enterprise originated with Rev. J. C. Thomas, chaplain of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Regiment. As early as December, 1862, Chaplain Thomas began to study the question of supplying his regiment with the best and freshest periodical literature, secular as well as religious, with promptness and regularity, and at the least expense. Correspondence with publishers showed that they were ready to furnish their publications at half-price; con-

sultation with other chaplains showed that they were ready to co-operate in the movement; the Adams Express Company signified their willingness to carry all packages free; and thus the Army of the Cumberland became, to some extent, cheaply supplied with good secular reading,—political, scientific, and literary. Chaplain Thomas had the encouragement of all his superior officers, who entered heartily into the spirit and purpose of his design, and during 1863 the plan was greatly enlarged and improved. It soon came to include the best *books* as well as the best *periodicals*, and the formation of portable libraries for regiments, hospitals, etc. The same facilities could be secured for the one class of reading as for the other, and they were both equally desired by the soldiers. In September, 1863, Chaplain Thomas was detailed by General G. H. Thomas (not a relative) as “General Reading Agent for the Army of the Cumberland.” He at once set about perfecting and carrying out his plan. For some time he had felt the necessity of being in close connection with one of the national societies at work in the army, in order to give greater comprehensiveness and efficiency to his movement, and urged its adoption by the Christian Commission. The Commission hesitated about engaging in such an enterprise, partly because it involved the receiving of pay from the soldiers for the reading-matter distributed to them, and partly because it involved the distribution of *secular* literature,—neither of which were sanctioned by the Commission’s ordinary methods of operation. After a few months, however, the work was undertaken, with very beneficial results.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Commission was requested to do this, by General Thomas, commander

The distribution of secular periodical literature through the Commission did not include newspapers, but only magazines and reviews; nor did it become general, but was confined to the Western armies. It did not really violate the Commission's principle of gratuitous service, for the periodicals were sold at the exact cost price, or cheaper if it was not possible to make the exact change,—as in the case of postage stamps.<sup>1</sup> In this way large numbers of such periodicals as the Edinburgh, North British, and North American Reviews, Eclectic Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Harpers' Magazine, Littell's Living Age, etc., etc., were circulated. In order to prevent misapprehension each magazine bore a label, of which this is a specimen:—



The formation of libraries requires a more detailed statement. In prosecuting this work Chaplain Thomas became directly connected with the Christian Commission, as General Library Agent, and the movement em-

of the Army, and by other officers, and the request was strongly endorsed by Rev. E. P. Smith, the Commission's General Field Agent.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 487.

braced the preparation of libraries for all parts of the army, under what was known as

#### THE LOAN LIBRARY SYSTEM.<sup>1</sup>

This system, in the form finally reached during 1864, may be most clearly explained under the following particulars:

1. Arrangements were made with the leading publishers, almost without exception, by which their books were purchased at one-half the retail price. They agreed to this in January, 1864, and, although the cost of printing and materials increased very greatly during the year, they did not advance their prices. From their catalogues, about one hundred in number, an army catalogue was compiled by Chaplain Thomas, including all the books deemed suitable for army libraries, with the prices affixed. In choosing books these rules were observed: "None but the best works; none but the best, most suitable and cheapest editions; secular works as well as religious; utility rather than variety." One house in each of the principal publishing centres,—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati,—consented to act as agents, for receiving, packing, and forwarding, without charge, all the purchases made in their respective cities. These houses were, Gould & Lincoln, Boston; Chas. Scribner & Co.,<sup>2</sup> New York; Ash-

<sup>1</sup> Chaplain Thomas has kindly furnished the materials for this account of the Loan Libraries. The system was suggested to him by the plan of the American Seaman's Friend Society.

<sup>2</sup> How generously and heartily these men bore their gratuitously-assumed burden is seen in this incident. After acting for some months, receiving and distributing orders among twenty-five publishers, receiving packages, paying bills, and packing and shipping books, Messrs. Scribner & Co. (by Mr. Armstrong,

mead & Evans, Philadelphia; and Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati.

2. The Government supplied cases for the libraries. The first sixty were made by order of General Thomas, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War,—the Commission being meanwhile responsible for the expense. The Secretary approved the order, and granted a requisition also for two hundred and forty more.<sup>1</sup> Each case was three feet square, and eight inches deep; corners dove-tailed and iron-bound. Shelves for books, 18mo, 16mo, 12mo, and 8vo, with the spaces between the shelves respectively six and a half, seven and a half, eight and a

wrote to Chaplain Thomas, under date of Sept. 10, 1864:—"It has been considerable trouble to us; yet we are willing to do twice, yes, ten times, as much for our brave soldiers; and only wish (the writer's wish) that we had shoulders broad enough and arms strong enough to crush this cursed rebellion, and bring or send every soldier to his own fireside. As it is, you and they have our morning and evening prayers, and our further offer to do all in our power."

<sup>1</sup> The Government and military authorities showed very great interest in this matter. Chaplain Thomas's plan was formally commended by twenty prominent general army officers; and his request for the book cases was endorsed by the Surgeon-General and the Quartermaster-General,—"to cost not over six dollars each." Among the tokens of approval received was the following:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. }  
STEAMER TUSCARORA, TENNESSEE RIVER, Jan. 11, 1865. }

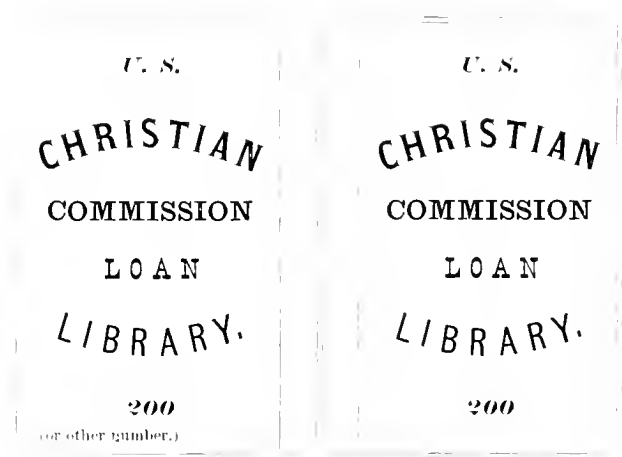
CHAPLAIN J. C. THOMAS, *General Reading Agent, U. S. C. C.*:

*Dear Sir:* Your communication of the 31st ult. has been received. Your summary of the successes of the library and magazine enterprise during the past year is most gratifying to General Thomas and myself, as it must be to you who have been so deeply interested in it. To you the praise is due, and I am directed by the Major-General commanding to tender you his thanks for the untiring energy, even when afflicted with a depressing disease, which you have displayed in this noble enterprise. That the God of armies may long keep you in health and strength to continue the good work, is the earnest prayer of the writer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. WHIPPLE,  
*Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.*

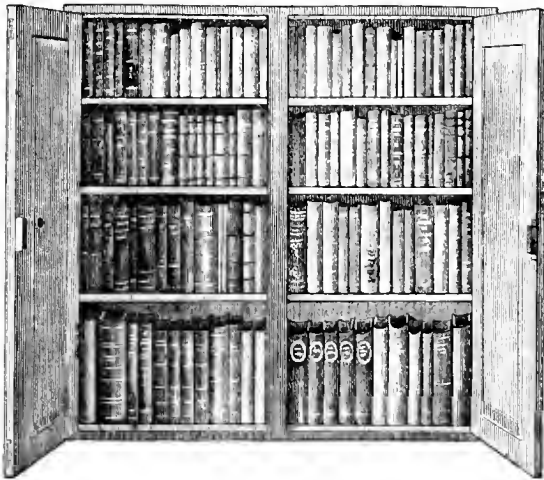
half, and ten and a half inches. Two panel-doors, each with good lock and key. Case stained, except door-panels, and varnished. Door-panels marked:



3. Each library contained 125 volumes,—standard popular books of history, biography, poetry, fiction, science, religion, etc.,—all appropriately labeled and numbered, and neatly covered and numbered on the cover. On the inside of the door to each library (outside, therefore, when the library was opened) was a catalogue, in large type, with the names of the books arranged alphabetically by authors, and numbered, with additional numbers and spaces up to 160. Additional catalogues on cards were also provided, for the special convenience of patients who were unable to go to the library.

4. The library, as thus prepared, was not *given* to the hospital, camp, vessel, or other place of its deposit, but *loaned*, subject to the control of the Commission, and to

be returned to it when no longer needed. The library was confided to the chaplain, surgeon, or other responsible person who consented to act as librarian. He was required to sign a pledge, promising attention to his duties as librarian, a faithful care of the books, and promptness in sending monthly reports of the condition and use of the library. Each library was provided with a register or record book, so arranged as to preserve, with little trouble, a complete history of every volume.



A LOAN LIBRARY.

The register contained 172 pages,—160 for regular entries and 12 for incidental memoranda. The number of each volume on the catalogue corresponded with the number of its page in the register, so that, for example, the record of volume 20 was on page 20. The catalogue being also prefixed to the register, made the reference easy. Each of the 160 pages in the register was divided into eight columns, with these headings: Name, Regi-



ment, Company, Ward, Bed, Drawn, Returned, Remarks. From this register were made up the monthly reports,—showing how many times a volume had been drawn during the month, or that it had remained in the library, or that it had been lost, with such illustrative incidents as were deemed valuable. The monthly reports were forwarded to the General Library Agent, who thus knew the exact location and condition of every library.

Upon the method here indicated there were prepared 215 Loan Libraries, containing the full number of 125 volumes each. Besides these there were 70 Libraries of half the size, containing 75 volumes each,—making in all 285 Libraries and 32,125 volumes, at a cost of not less than one dollar per volume. Of the large Libraries, 185 were made up of new books specially purchased for the purpose; the remaining 30 large and all the 70 small Libraries were made up of valuable second-hand books, given in response to various appeals.

The Loan Libraries were widely distributed through the army,—in the general hospitals, at the permanent posts, and large forts, with the regiments, on vessels of war, at the principal army stations of the Commission, etc. They were highly valued, and contributed much to the comfort and profitable employment of the men. Extracts from a few reports are here given, as showing the use and care which the books received:—

Hospital 14, Nashville, Tenn. Report for November, 1864, by Chaplain W. Allington. Library 1. Volumes drawn, two hundred and thirty-seven; volumes lost, none. Scarcely a book has been read without some commendation being expressed, and the reader, when asked, has never failed to utter his high appreciation of the

entire programme of providing such valuable aids for the improvement of time. The "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation" has especially been appreciated; "Lossing's History of the United States" has been frequently called for; "Irving's Sketches," "Shakespeare's Readings," "Cotta Family," "Goodrich's Library," and "Sargent's Temperance Tales," have afforded intense delight. The library has begotten content, lessened rambling through the city, created devotional feeling, increased the number of our religious services, and attendance thereon; in short, renders hospital life, to all concerned, more happy, and duty more pleasant.

Library 11. Volumes drawn, two hundred and eighty-nine; volumes lost, none. Marked improvement in the social life and general deportment of the patients and attendants of this hospital, has taken place since the introduction of the libraries. We have more correspondence between soldiers and their friends; more social purity, less boisterous and rude conduct. The mental and moral conditions of the men have been revealed, and not a few scholars, Christians and gentlemen have been found beneath the humble attire and title of "private."

Library 9. Hospital 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. Report for January, 1865, by S. J. Hutchinson, Librarian. Volumes drawn, two hundred and ninety-three; volumes lost, three. "Boardman's Higher Life," "Haven's Mental Philosophy," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Smith's Greece," "Liddell's Rome," "Student's Gibbon's Rome," "Student's Hume's England," "Student's France," "Thayer's Pioneer Boy," "Goodrich's Works," and "Sargent's Tales," are most highly appreciated.

Library 70. Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Alexandria, La. Report, by Chaplain B. L. Brisbane. For June, 1865: Volumes drawn, one hundred and eleven; volumes lost, none. The library is a fine collection. It is doing immense good. It is the best thing the Christian Commission has done for the service. Every regiment should have one. It has a deep and abiding influence,—intellectually, morally, and spiritually. For July: Volumes drawn, two hundred; volumes lost, none. The longer we have the library, the more useful we find it. For August: Volumes drawn, sixty-one; volumes lost, none. Have been on the march to Hempstead, Texas. For September: Volumes drawn, three hundred and thirty; volumes lost,

seven. Some men in hospital were sent off and discharged, without returning, some of whom carried off books. We are very thankful for the library. No estimate can be made of the good it is doing. For October: Volumes drawn, one hundred and twenty-nine; volumes lost, three. Some books carried off by deserters, or others. Library has already well paid for itself. A number of souls lately converted. A good work going on in the regiment. I ascribe much to the library.

Library 99. Hempstead, Texas. Report for September, 1865, by Rev. S. J. Orange, Agent Christian Commission. Volumes drawn, five hundred and twenty-five; volumes lost, none. The library has been invaluable to the men. They all praise the selection of books; and so interested were they that I turned the library over to First Iowa Cavalry. For November, by Chaplain J. S. Rand: Volumes drawn, three hundred and seven; volumes lost, three. At the end of October we were on the march to Austin, Texas. The soldiers have employed much of their time in reading, instead of card-playing. We have a chapel tent, in which we keep the library, and have prayer-meetings every evening. We have some clear conversions.

Library 228. United States Flag Ship New Hampshire, Port Royal Harbor, S. C. Report for October, 1865, by Chas. Wiener, Librarian. Volumes drawn, two hundred and sixty-six; volumes lost, one. The library is having a good effect. It is lessening profanity and intoxication.

Many of the Libraries were lost in the final breaking up of hospitals, camps, etc., at the close of the war. But more than fifty permanent forts and posts throughout the country, and twenty-five United States war steamers, were supplied, and the libraries were still in use by them at the beginning of 1867.<sup>1</sup>

The system of the Loan Libraries, like the Diet Kitchens, originated in the West. To the Western

<sup>1</sup> The superintendence of the Loan Libraries is at present (November, 1867) in the hands of Rev. E. P. Smith, now General Field Agent of the American Missionary Association, 53 John street, New York.

Branches,—St. Louis, Peoria, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, etc.,—belongs the credit of first appreciating the movement and making to it the first appropriations. But it was rapidly extended to the entire army.

The tables show the distribution of a much greater number of bound books than were contained in the Loan Libraries,—the figures being 296,816 volumes. Some of these were circulated as a part of the ordinary reading-matter of the Commission; others were in libraries, large and small, formed at the several stations of the Commission during all the years of its labors. Frequent appeals were addressed to the public for valuable books for the soldiers,—special efforts being made in this direction at the holiday seasons,—and these were responded to with more or less liberality. The books thus secured were variously used,—some being put into Loan Libraries and the rest otherwise distributed. There were circulating libraries in some of the chapel tents, as has been already noticed.<sup>1</sup>

The library work of the Commission, in a systematic form, was one of its latest movements, but none was more thoroughly appreciated by the soldiers, and it was very fruitful in permanent good.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 327.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### SUMMARY

It remains now to present a recapitulation of the operations of the Christian Commission, as detailed in part in the preceding chapters. This may be done most clearly and satisfactorily in a series of Statistical Tables, which shall embody the principal facts and results in their proper relations. A careful examination of these Tables will show a few slight variations in the different exhibits of the same items. Prior to 1864 the Commission did not preserve such complete and ample records of its operations as it did subsequently. Hence in summing up its work it was necessary to estimate a few of the items for 1862 and 1863; and different estimates, with varying data, being made for some of the same items, there are slight discrepancies in the results. But the fact that the Commission performed more than four-fifths of its labors in the years 1864 and 1865, when the records kept were minute and accurate, is an assurance that any discrepancies from estimated items must be very slight and unimportant. Moreover, all the principal items which involved pecuniary responsibility were carefully recorded from the beginning, as far as was possible.

It was found impracticable, in the following tables, to keep the receipts from the offices on the Pacific Coast

distinct from those of the Central Office. The former are therefore included in the latter. But the sums received from the Pacific Coast are separately mentioned in the Treasurer's Reports for 1864 and 1865, as given on pages 218 and 289. (See also page 355.)

TABLE I.—CASH RECEIVED AT THE VARIOUS OFFICES.

OFFICES.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		Total.	
	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.
PHILADELPHIA.....	24,354	63	139,460	93	472,371	83	234,119	46	866,705	85
Albany.....	.....	.....	19,560	50	19,560	50	7,127	51	47,688	01
Baltimore.....	2,821	16	14,690	76	49,372	90	19,744	99	86,729	81
Bangor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,100	00	5,100	00
Bath.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,551	44	4,551	44
Boston.....	2,977	74	78,220	34	164,952	13	84,047	65	330,197	86
Brooklyn.....	3,790	41	.....	.....	26,459	97	9,884	43	40,125	81
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	7,529	61	47,389	22	13,540	01	68,458	84
Chicago.....	4,060	00	8,182	29	48,938	98	73,072	28	134,252	55
Cincinnati.....	.....	.....	21,010	22	53,199	71	38,396	14	112,606	07
Cleveland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,235	82	6,967	59	15,173	41
Detroit.....	.....	.....	3,478	75	29,042	40	10,681	19	49,202	34
Harrisburg.....	.....	.....	2,370	51	3,332	60	1,895	83	7,604	94
Hartford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,418	56	10,000	21	33,418	85
Indianapolis.....	.....	.....	703	84	18,433	79	9,532	01	29,169	64
Louisville.....	.....	.....	436	95	3,701	75	3,819	22	7,937	92
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,568	67	8,568	67
Newark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,432	73	5,432	73
New Haven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,033	15	4,033	15
New York.....	.....	.....	58,542	49	102,747	63	116,337	30	277,627	42
Peoria.....	270	.....	1,654	15	49,373	12	12,729	33	64,026	60
Pittsburg.....	.....	.....	22,732	56	92,705	00	42,896	81	158,334	37
Portland.....	.....	.....	3,201	08	.....	.....	7,998	27	11,199	35
Providence.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,862	41	10,328	09	22,190	50
Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,639	07	.....	.....	10,092	07
Springfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,533	17	33,533	17
St. Louis.....	2,251	.....	5,108	81	39,011	68	34,689	66	81,962	55
St. Paul.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,011	01	2,292	33	6,213	34
Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,725	51	2,030	81	10,656	32
Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,959	43	7,597	71	11,557	16
Washington.....	635	33	.....	.....	21,206	84	3,197	43	25,039	62
Totals.....	40,160	29	358,239	29	1,297,755	28	828,937	79	2,524,512	56

NOTE TO TABLE II, COLUMN XI.

*Expenditure of Balances on Hand, January 1, 1866.*

The Balance at the Central Office is being used in the manner explained on p. 229. The Balances at the Branch Offices have been or are now being applied in accordance with the suggestions given on pp. 228, 229. Either under their own superintendence, or through the local Young Men's Christian Associations, or through some other Society, or by a Special Committee, these several Auxiliaries appropriated their unexpended funds for general work among the soldiers, as in the later operations of the Commission in Texas and on the Western Plains, or for disabled soldiers in their own communities, or for soldiers' families, or for some similar purpose. In one or two instances the surplus was added to the Balance at the Central Office, in the hands of the residuary Trustees.

TABLE II.—CASH EXPENDITURES AT THE VARIOUS OFFICES.

OFFICES.	FED EXPENDITURES.										OFFICE AND CURRENT EXPENSES.													
	I. Cash expended for the purchase of Stock.	II. Cash expended for the purchase of Bonds.	III. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	IV. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	V. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	VI. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	VII. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	VIII. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	IX. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	X. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	XI. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	XII. Cash expended for the purchase of Government Bonds.	Total.											
	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.										
TREASURY.	465,312.22		4,825.91		19,834.19		77,533.19		59,530.33		40,653.62		31,404.41		21,112.90		72,239.95		10,770.93		1,227,862.41			
Allied.	614.28		103.00		23.97		12.30		24.20		8.00		3.00		3,403.32		3,403.32		3,403.32		3,403.32		3,403.32	
Baltimore.	52,360.14		31,481.11		1,161.51		3,019.71		4,013.32		3,718.88		2,491.28		1,000.00		1,853.28		3,672.69		97,432.62		97,432.62	
Boston.	395.96		13,888.50		406.12		13,291.28		2,975.10		2,579.41		121.02		2,314.26		17,875.10		8,890.37		80,252.62		80,252.62	
Brooklyn.	2,491.76		1,675.26		243.71		500.00		3,272.40		790.81		1,579.51		1,579.51		2,520.20		3,298.65		21,123.81		21,123.81	
Buffalo.	13,639.52		2,248.98		576.87		4,236.65		2,800.00		1,490.65		1,577.17		2,365.12		2,365.12		3,367.78		20,227.70		20,227.70	
Chicago.	24,111.10		28,881.53		430.00		4,236.65		2,800.00		1,490.65		1,577.17		2,365.12		2,365.12		3,367.78		95,269.11		95,269.11	
Cincinnati.	35,663.41		31,784.47		13,807.66		6,392.82		6,218.82		1,514.15		2,257.13		3,206.38		3,206.38		3,972.45		107,210.95		107,210.95	
Cleveland.	1,149.71		70.00		3.50		1,457.56		2,232.30		2,232.30		2,232.30		2,232.30		2,232.30		2,232.30		1,039.13		1,471.63	
Des Moines.	2,139.45		295.76		129.37		82.35		82.35		82.35		82.35		82.35		82.35		82.35		1,039.13		1,471.63	
Harrisburg.	3,366.05		62.00		27.00		708.16		708.16		708.16		708.16		708.16		708.16		708.16		1,039.13		1,471.63	
Indianapolis.	11,991.71		2,829.10		1,006.48		1,769.50		803.48		3,276.48		7,996.27		2,878.90		1,417.38		2,911.69		22,810.64		22,810.64	
Louisville.	25,964.81		980.13		3,875.88		1,169.49		996.99		2,216.04		2,216.04		2,216.04		2,216.04		2,216.04		4,062.28		78,636.78	
Madison.	1,771.08		287.34		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		2,736.33		6,368.67	
Newark.	362.78		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		2,736.33		6,368.67	
New Haven.	1,289.48		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		2,736.33		6,368.67	
New York.	26,437.72		82,996.94		7,784.34		2,910.75		45,329.20		7,429.16		3,137.00		10,265.14		369.84		425.32		211,640.96		211,640.96	
Philadelphia.	12,759.10		5,462.44		717.14		1,291.61		9,977.50		3,977.50		3,977.50		3,977.50		3,977.50		3,977.50		29,991.60		29,991.60	
Pittsburg.	74,036.68		20,074.46		794.65		620.00		1,476.79		5,415.91		5,415.91		5,415.91		5,415.91		5,415.91		118,997.63		118,997.63	
Portland.	1,176.98		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		1,510.63		3,183.18	
Providence.	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		30.85		429.85	
Rochester.	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		183.55		251.89	
Springfield.	9,000.00		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		17,184.94		27,768.95	
St. Louis.	31,193.66		25,065.87		8,943.43		2,631.65		7,668.80		4,352.80		10,719.02		6,965.00		10,719.02		6,965.00		62,828.30		110,429.30	
St. Paul.	443.78		76.25		30.00		102.17		150.00		230.00		300.00		354.41		354.41		354.41		19,736.00		1,522.72	
Troy.	2,152.81		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		267.24		2,969.25	
Union.	605.25		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		446.38		2,597.36	
Washington.	95,125.10		468.77		7,731.43		44,213.66		3,929.43		22,763.19		25,763.96		610.00		246.80		246.80		203,261.46		203,261.46	
Total.	866,596.79		731,731.00		66,512.57		141,751.36		311,935.02		176,794.28		108,915.96		81,655.91		54,617.74		75,239.29		9,225.18		2,924,212.76	

1 Louisville and Washington were supplied with funds in most part from the Central office.

TABLE III.—STORES AND PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED AT THE VARIOUS OFFICES.—NUMBER OF PACKAGES AND THEIR VALUE.

OFFICES.	1862		1863		1864		1865		Total.		
	Packages	Value, <i>Dolls.</i> <i>cts.</i>	Packages	Value, <i>Dolls.</i> <i>cts.</i>	Packages	Value, <i>Dolls.</i> <i>cts.</i>	Packages	Value, <i>Dolls.</i> <i>cts.</i>	Packages	Value, <i>Dolls.</i> <i>cts.</i>	
PUBLICATIONS.	1,830	91,150	4,349	189,749 24	3,289	37,846 15	1,247	128,146 36	11,255	787,498 73	
Albany	..	..	..	..	67	2,175	57	37,725 24	124	5,927 24	
Baltimore	238	9,000	1,017	25,000	325	5,525	615	12,000	2,223	52,125	
Bath	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	7,000	60	7,000	
Boston	..	..	1,155	86,125	2,105	255,100	792	153,975	4,652	494,200	
Brooklyn	175	21,000	..	..	1,416	16,280	553	3,000	175	24,000	
Budapest	..	..	378	5,135 04	1,416	16,280	553	6,000	2,047	27,579 80	
Chicago	518	12,000	1,112	13,000	428	17,440	333	15,210	1,781	45,650	
Cincinnati	..	..	225	14,000	4,000	155,550	3,141	292,926 74	7,406	482,176 74	
Cleveland	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	6,000	318	6,000	
Cincinnati	..	..	239	1,000	484	15,625	275	8,000	398	24,925	
Dayton	..	..	65	2,000	..	..	..	65	..	..	
Harrisburg	..	..	..	..	81	12,165 13	173	26,500	254	38,065 13	
Hartford	..	..	..	..	395	11,474 93	132	12,500	547	24,274 93	
Indianapolis	..	..	225	1,000	1,805	16,750	37	1,987 50	2,097	19,737 50	
Louisville	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,048	54,915 20	1,048	54,915 20	
Milwaukee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	250	
Newark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3,000	38	3,000
New Haven	..	..	..	..	417	29,439 72	163	16,872 87	529	45,312 59	
New York	..	..	158	3,100	8,222	169,972	121	5,000	1,161	25,272	
Providence	..	..	681	43,708 79	2,402	265,940	5,116	428,036 10	8,290	673,664 89	
Richmond	..	..	139	300	..	..	..	4,000	189	4,200	
Portland	..	..	..	..	15	1,350	59	4,000	159	1,250	
Providence	..	..	..	..	160	5,000	53	1,750	213	6,750	
Roxbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6948	140	6,948	
Springfield	127	..	11	60	3,407	27,145	1,017	15,875	4,562	43,880	
St. Louis	..	..	..	..	25	2,000	30	1,225	28	3,025	
St. Paul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1750	30	1,750	
Troy	..	..	..	..	18	2,650	162	7,150	121	9,150	
Washington	244	9,000	548	12,940	108	5,780	46	1,800	940	26,620	
..	2,952	142,150	9,301	385,829 97	22,529	1,200,804 69	15,465	1,224,985 99	50,081	2,953,767 75	



To make this final survey as nearly complete as possible, the two following tables, somewhat modified, are repeated from pp. 292, 293.

TABLE IV.—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND VALUES.

PARTICULARS.	I 1862.	II 1863.	III 1864.	IV 1865.	V Totals.
Cash Receipts at Central and Branch Offices.....	\$40,160 29	\$65,239 29	\$1,297,755 28	\$828,937 79	\$2,524,512 56
Value of Stores donated to Central and Branch Offices ..	142,150 00	385,820 07	1,169,508 37	1,141,957 79	2,839,445 17
Value of Publications donated to Central and Branch Offices ..	.....	.....	31,296 32	89,026 26	114,322 58
Value of Scriptures donated by American Bible Society ..	10,250 00	45,071 50	72,114 83	52,382 03	179,824 99
Value of Scriptures donated by British and Foreign Bible Society ..	.....	1,077 79	.....	.....	1,077 79
Value of Hymn Books donated by Army Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, Boston ..	.....	.....	1,788 06	1,962 84	3,750 90
Value of Delegates' services ..	21,500 00	72,420 00	169,020 00	80,713 09	344,113 09
Value of Railroad, Steamboat, and other Transportation facilities.....	13,080 00	44,210 00	106,765 00	51,440 00	216,095 00
Value of Telegraph facilities, from Maine to California ..	3,650 00	9,380 00	26,450 00	12,325 00	51,815 00
Value of Rents of Warehouses, and Offices ..	.....	.....	6,750 00	8,500 00	15,250 00
Totals ..	\$231,250 29	\$916,837 65	\$2,882,347 86	\$2,260,065 88	\$8,291,107 68

<sup>1</sup> This is for four months only, as the active campaign closed in April, with the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee.

TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF LABORS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.

PARTICULARS.	I 1862.	II 1863.	III 1864.	IV 1865.	V Totals.
Delegates commissioned.....	174	1,189	2,217	1,979	4,859
Aggregate Number of days of Delegates' service.....	11,397	41,118	78,869	49,982	181,566
Lady Managers of Diet Kitchens ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Army Agents employed ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
Agents employed in home work ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Boxes of Stores and Publications distributed.....	3,091	12,648	47,103	31,624	95,066
Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scriptures distributed.....	102,500	465,715	569,594	328,879	1,466,718
Hymn and Psalm Books.....	1,000	371,859	489,247	379,150	1,370,956
Knapsack Books, in paper or flexible covers ..	115,737	1,254,591	4,326,076	2,641,928	8,398,652
Bound Library Books.....	3,450	39,713	93,872	159,781	296,816
Magazines and Pamphlets.....	34,663	129,492	346,536	293,189	799,891
Religious Weekly and Monthly Newspapers ..	384,781	2,031,469	7,990,758	6,818,991	18,126,002
Presses of Tracts ..	10,953,796	11,976,722	13,681,344	2,492,473	39,104,243
Silent Conferences, etc.....	820	3,285	3,698	750	8,572
Sermons preached by Delegates ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,998
Prayer Meetings held by Delegates ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,714
Writing paper distributed sheets ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,097,000
Envelopes distributed ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,996,000
Letters written by Delegates ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,921

TABLE VI.—COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF THE ENTIRE WORK.

OFFICES.	CASH.			CASH VALUE OF STORES AND PUBLICATIONS.			GROSS CASH VALUES.			TRANSACTIONS.			OFFICE EXPENSES AND SALARIES, COLLECT.			DEBITORS.		
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	
	Receipts.	Expenses.	Receipts.	Purchases.	Profitable Items.	Received.	Discharged.	Each item entered in the Cash and Book.	Amount paid.	Percentage of gross business.	Whole number of copies sold.	Aggregate value of copies in each office in days.	Aggregate value of copies in each office in days.	Aggregate value of copies in each office in days.	Aggregate value of copies in each office in days.	Aggregate value of copies in each office in days.	Aggregate value of copies in each office in days.	
PHILADELPHIA.	1	500,206 53	1,227,802 84	757,498 75	1,665,496 90	1,647,805 38	2,015,293 37	307,355 95	35,022 80	4.6	1,628	50,168	51	1,628	50,168	51	1,628	
Albany.....	19	17,688 01	1,252 36	3,927 21	2,615 55	2,615 55	7,179 70	16,455 55	259 73	1.1	11	325	22	11	325	22	11	
Baltimore.....	9	86,739 81	95,242 02	52,125 00	65,551 75	148,814 81	149,597 02	10,502 21	12,092 74	8.1	306	8,016	26	306	8,016	26	306	
Boston.....	26	3,100 00	.....	.....	.....	3,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buffalo.....	26	4,551 41	592 45	7,000 00	303 67	11,253 44	7,252 45	2,968 99	283 28	2.5	799	29,563	37	799	29,563	37	799	
Brooklyn.....	3	209,297 86	86,255 62	494,200 00	41,211 76	265,411 76	580,155 62	243,942 21	204,859 76	25.5	1,055	32,445	33	1,055	32,445	33	1,055	
Buffalo.....	15	49,125 81	21,125 81	24,000 00	7,029 79	64,125 81	43,125 81	19,000 00	37,509 91	5.9	1,099	4,062	37	1,099	4,062	37	1,099	
Buffalo.....	10	68,458 84	26,227 70	27,229 80	16,645 17	95,298 64	52,757 50	42,221 14	39,622 29	4.1	1,199	4,062	37	1,199	4,062	37	1,199	
Chicago.....	8	131,253 55	93,509 41	45,500 00	62,448 63	193,008 63	139,019 11	49,851 44	97,730 68	5.4	249	14,496	42	249	14,496	42	249	
Cincinnati.....	4	112,000 07	107,210 97	482,176 74	81,306 54	692,482 28	569,287 71	5,095 10	7,729 61	3.3	67	2,290	34	67	2,290	34	67	
Cleveland.....	21	15,175 41	4,471 00	67,000 00	1,225 21	21,872 41	11,171 60	19,570 81	19,570 81	4.0	97	3,104	32	97	3,104	32	97	
Detroit.....	14	49,292 31	7,818 90	24,025 00	2,826 21	64,297 31	31,843 90	32,283 55	73 40	0.7	19	494	26	19	494	26	19	
Harrisburg.....	27	7,604 94	601 40	2,600 00	445 05	10,254 34	3,201 40	7,033 34	73 40	0.7	19	494	26	19	494	26	19	
Hartford.....	17	33,118 85	11,635 62	58,665 13	4,895 40	72,052 48	52,700 77	19,283 25	3,945 27	5.5	45	1,780	35	45	1,780	35	45	
Indianapolis.....	17	28,169 61	29,839 61	24,571 93	15,826 96	52,544 35	47,194 57	5,350 00	4,022 28	7.7	65	2,142	41	65	2,142	41	65	
Louisville.....	12	5,856 87	2,836 78	19,757 50	20,220 82	49,028 32	27,035 45	78,291 55	800 96	1.1	33	1,355	31	33	1,355	31	33	
Memphis.....	16	8,868 67	9,698 67	54,915 26	2,628 42	63,782 62	61,282 87	2,500 00	1,745 68	2.7	45	1,845	41	45	1,845	41	45	
Newark.....	29	3,432 75	732 75	250 00	392 78	4,125 53	1,282 75	4,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
New Haven.....	26	4,622 15	2,163 15	3,000 00	1,389 48	4,988 48	3,167 15	2,800 00	410 81	3.3	171	2,541	137	171	2,541	137	171	
New York.....	5	277,927 42	213,000 96	462,212 39	166,331 75	322,543 01	236,633 59	60,026 40	13,492 14	4.1	171	2,541	137	171	2,541	137	171	
Peoria.....	31	61,026 60	2,591 60	15,828 68	41,210 68	80,268 60	34,803 60	44,531 60	2,892 74	2.6	71	2,414	34	71	2,414	34	71	
Portland.....	22	198,224 37	118,997 06	679,064 59	101,810 38	879,369 26	798,001 92	26,367 34	3,785 35	0.6	288	9,004	36	288	9,004	36	288	
Portland.....	24	11,109 55	3,183 18	4,200 00	1,476 31	15,486 31	7,483 18	7,086 18	496 11	3.2	11	419	28	11	419	28	11	
Providence.....	29	225,190 50	229 85	1,550 00	.....	226,940 35	1,570 85	21,369 65	10 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Providence.....	25	10,092 97	521 81	6,750 00	10 31	67,601 99	7,271 80	9,570 18	182 56	1.3	31	419	28	31	419	28	31	
Springfield.....	18	32,653 17	47,708 95	69,048 00	9,600 31	137,117 33	137,117 33	5,544 22	17,684 02	9.1	131	8,310	65	131	8,310	65	131	
St. Louis.....	7	81,962 55	140,230 30	437,280 00	6,295 35	1,005,843 35	1,273,212 75	38,500 30	3,544 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Paul.....	25	6,217 51	1,572 72	3,025 00	670 03	9,295 03	9,295 03	4,837 72	1,165 41	3.8	15	487	32	15	487	32	15	
Troy.....	25	19,626 32	2,901 15	1,750 00	212 51	3,962 51	3,962 51	1,472 15	1,165 41	1.2	9	342	38	9	342	38	9	
Union.....	22	11,537 16	3,597 16	9,810 00	605 25	21,297 16	13,407 16	7,900 00	1,576 88	6.4	42	1,665	40	42	1,665	40	42	
Washington.....	6	250,629 62	205,326 81	260,620 00	103,225 32	514,529 62	351,946 81	180,287 19	3,771 72	1.0	98	2,450	45	98	2,450	45	98	
Totals.....	.....	2,524,512 36	2,524,512 36	2,553,767 75	1,064,694 65	4,618,458 80	3,475,280 31	3,475,280 31	293,384 00	3.8	4,886	185,109	38	4,886	185,109	38	4,886	

A comparison of the foregoing Tables will give, among other results, this exhibit of the relative cost of different departments of the work:—

PARTICULARS.	Total Values.		Per-centage.
	Dolls.	cts.	
Stores distributed	3,642,098	79	66.6
Publications and Stationery distributed	978,759	71	17.9
Diet-Kitchen Work	34,005	02	0.6
Incidental Expenses of Delegates	176,704	38	3.2
Salaries of Army Agents, etc.	108,291	26	2.0
Army Expenses for teams, stock, incidentals, etc.	84,655	91	1.5
Cost of Tents, Chapels, Chapel Furnishing, etc.	144,583	16	2.6
Office Salaries, Collection Expenses, etc.	299,334	00	5.8
Balances on hand, January 1, 1866	99,223	38	1.8
Total	5,478,280	31	100.0

It will be observed that this comparison does not include the estimated values for Delegate service, transportation, and telegraph facilities, and the rent of offices and warehouses,—which were freely given to the Com-

## NOTE TO TABLE VI.

Column VI is formed by adding the corresponding sums in columns I and III.

Column VII is similarly formed from columns II and III, on the assumption that each office disbursed all its receipts, whether of cash, stores, or publications.

Column VIII is formed from the *difference* between the corresponding sums in columns I and II (or VI and VII). The *minus* sign (—) indicates that the office named in the corresponding line had a deficiency of funds for its work,—that is, it expended more than the receipts into its own treasury, and hence received help from the treasuries of other offices; the *plus* sign (+) indicates that the office named had a *surplus* of funds,—that is, expended less than its receipts, and hence sent its surplus to the Central Office or some Branch Office. Of course, the totals of the *plus* and *minus* sums in the column exactly balance each other.

The *Rank* of each office is determined by the gross business done,—that is, by the entire sum of the cash values which passed through it, whether as receipts or expenditures. Where the reported receipts exceed the expenditures, the receipts determine the *Rank*; where the reported expenditures are in excess they determine it.

The percentage of *Office Expenses* (column X) is also, for obvious reasons, determined upon the basis of the gross business.

The other columns will readily explain themselves.

mission. The estimates for these, in Table IV, are very moderate,—as, for example, that of Delegate service is at the rate of less than \$700 per year for each Delegate, and no estimate is made for offices and warehouses for the first two years,—but they are more than sufficient to counterbalance all the personal and incidental expenses of the Commission, both at home and in the army, as the following figures will show:—

			<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	
Services of Delegates.....			344,413	69	
Transportation Facilities.....			216,095	00	
Telegraph Facilities.....			51,815	00	
Rents of Warehouses and Offices.....			15,250	00	
			627,573	69	
Expenses of Delegates.....	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	176,704	58	
Salaries of Army Agents, etc.....			108,915	96	
Incidental Army Expenses.....			84,055	91	
Diet Kitchen Service, in full.....			34,065	02	
Salaries at the Home Offices.....			54,037	74	
Expenses of Meetings, Incidentals, etc.....			155,296	26	613,015
					27
Excess.....			14,458	42	

So that the entire expense account of the Commission was cancelled by the gratuitous services it received. And if it were desired fully to show how freely and generously this charity was served, it would be requisite to estimate also the gratuitous labors of the Executive Committees, at the Central Office, in all the Branches, and among the local tributaries; together with the voluntary assistance of returned Delegates and others in canvassing for money, stores, and Delegates; and the free co-operation of publishers, merchants, and others, in helping forward the work. But such an exhibit, if it were possible, would be as unwelcome to the persons who rendered the service as it is unnecessary to the reader.

Each Delegate labored, on an average, thirty-eight

days, at a cost for incidental expenses of \$36.10, and rendering a service valued at \$70.68. The average annual expense of a Delegate was therefore \$317.84, and his annual service estimated at \$678. The average number of Delegates in the field<sup>1</sup> was, for the first year, 36; for the second year 115; for the third year, 217; for the fourth year, 140; or, for the entire period, 127; so that *the field service of the Delegates was equal to the continuous labors of one man for FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHT YEARS.* Assuming that the average number of *permanent* agents in the field, for the three full years of the Commission's active operations, was 50, and adding their service to that of the Delegates, it will give us the continuous labors of one man for *six hundred and fifty-eight years.* Adding also the salaries of the field agents and the incidental expenses in the army to the expenses of the Delegates, the Tables will give this exhibit: The army work of the Christian Commission was equal to the continuous labors of one man for 658 years,—his *annual* work being the distribution of \$5,536 worth of stores and \$1,487.74 worth of publications (contained in 144 packages), besides preaching 89 sermons, attending 118 prayer-meetings, and writing 140

<sup>1</sup> This computation would be rendered more nearly exact by remembering that no Delegates were sent into the field until the middle of May, 1862, and that the field service of the Commission ceased, for the most part, in May, 1865,—excepting the permanent Delegates who were sent into the distant West and Southwest. With this modification the figures would stand,—Average number of Delegates for the first year (eight months of 1862), 18; for the second year (1863), 115; for the third year (1864), 217; for the fourth year (four months of 1865,—deducting also 50, as the number of Delegates who worked through the entire year), 310; or, for the entire period, from May 15, 1862, to May 15, 1865,—three full years,—an average number of 153, with 50 in the field for the remainder of 1865.

letters for the soldiers; his personal expenses per annum being \$561.81, and his supplies for distribution being forwarded to him at the annual cost of \$318.14.

The Tables will readily suggest other comparisons, but it is not necessary to state them.

Here our ANNALS end. The Christian Commission was formed to do whatever might be found possible and needful, in addition to governmental provision, for the bodies and souls of the men in the army and navy. This was the original purpose at its foundation, and out of this purpose the entire work grew. With what measure of fidelity and wisdom the work was performed those must now judge who sustained it by their bounty and their prayers.

In view of the above summary, and of the entire record, the reflections with which the Commission close their last Annual Report seem peculiarly appropriate:—

The figures we have given, if they cannot lie, neither can tell the full truth. Those appeals, in the name of Christ and country, to crowded, tearful audiences, in the churches and halls of the land,—by them how many better natures have been touched and holier purposes evoked.

Those 5,000 Delegates, pastors and laymen, sent forth and followed by the prayers of all who pray,—how many have themselves been stirred and quickened, and have returned home clothed with new power for good. To how many weary and tempted men have they brought the cheer and restraint of home.

Those tracts, knapsack books, and papers,—how little do these large figures show of their power to reinforce

Christian workers, relieve tedium, quicken thought, and supplant sin.

Those Bibles and Testaments,—given freely everywhere, and yet scarcely one without its story; many of them well thumbed, and kept close and safe in the light or march, when knapsack and blanket are thrown away.

Those hymn-books,—the companions of the Testaments. How often have they lightened the march and lighted the camp, and brought the home altar nearer the soldier's heart.

Those chapel tents and log churches with canvas roofs, dotting the tented fields. How full of encouragement to faithful chaplains, and how precious in the memory of thousands who confess that they were born there.

Those camp sermons and prayer-meetings. How many weary disciples refreshed and wanderers recovered, how many tears of penitence and tears of joy in new-born hope, how many a brave soldier's manly word for Christ and truth, have they witnessed.

Those sheets of paper and envelopes, counted by millions,—each one a soldier's messenger to his home. There was not one too many,—not an envelope but was freighted with tidings that seemed long delayed. What a vast work have they done in bringing camp and fire-side together.

Those letters written by Delegates,—Some of them dictated on the spot where a young patriot was lying in his blood; others bearing home "last words," or a lock of hair, or a leaf from a tree over a soldier's grave. Every one relieved or broke some anxious heart.

Those millions in money and stores. How many hard-earned dollars gladly given, and numberless and name-

less comforts, filling boxes and barrels, have an unwritten history in their gathering and in their spending. On how many thousands and millions of hearts, young and old, have they brought down the blessedness of giving. How many old have grown young in the toil gladly accepted, and how many young workers have sprung into the maturity of sacrifice and labor. To how many patriots, on bloody field or hospital cot, have these gifts, fragrant with the touch of home, brought back courage and life. An unwritten history, indeed, for which figures have no power,—indicated only by the love that gathered them, and the blessings of him, far away, that was ready to perish without them.

We gave the Commission the name of the Master. We sent it forth to speak His words and imitate His deeds. Christ, the Lord, has accepted and honored it; and now, wherever mention shall be made of the work it has accomplished, we desire only that the quick, grateful, adoring response shall be,

SEE WHAT THE LORD HATH WROUGHT.



# United States Christian Commission.

January 1, 1866.

## OFFICERS.

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman*.  
JOSEPH PATTERSON, *Treasurer*.  
Rev. LEMUEL MOSS, *Home Secretary*.  
Rev. EDWARD P. SMITH, *Field Secretary*.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia, *Chairman*.

CHAMBERLAIN, A. E., Cincinnati.	FISK, CLINTON B., St. Louis.
COLWELL, STEPHEN, Philadelphia.	FREW, WM., Pittsburg.
CROZER, JOHN P., Philadelphia.	GRIFFITH, G. S., Baltimore.
COOKE, JAY, Philadelphia.	GRIFFITH, W. S., Brooklyn.
DEMOND, CHARLES, Boston.	JAMES, Rev. E. S., d. d., New York.
DODGE, WM. E., New York.	JONES, H. G., Philadelphia.
DYER, Rev. HEMAN, d. d., New York.	PATTERSON, JOSEPH, Philadelphia.
FARWELL, JOHN V., Chicago.	SIMPSON, Rev. M., d. d., Philadelphia.

## MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

BISHOP, NATHAN, New York.	[Ky.] JESUP, MORRIS K., New York.
BRECKINRIDGE, Rev. R. J., d. d., Lexington.	JONES, HORATIO GATES, Philadelphia.
BUCKINGHAM, W. A., Norwich, Conn.	LEE, Rt. Rev. ALFRED, Wilmington, Del.
CALDWELL, SAMUEL B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	LEHMAN, Rev. E., Chaska, Minn.
CARTER, WALTER S., Milwaukee, Wis.	McLVAINE, Rt. Rev. C. P., Cincinnati.
CHAMBERLAIN, A. E., Cincinnati.	MITLER, MITCHELL H., Washington, D. C.
COLFAX, SCHUYLER, South Bend, Ind.	NEALE, Rev. BOLLES H., d. d., Boston.
COLWELL, STEPHEN, Philadelphia.	NYE, JAMES W., Carson City, Nevada.
COOKE, JAY, Philadelphia.	OWEN, JOHN, Detroit, Mich.
CORNELIUS, Rev. S., Portland, Oregon.	PATTERSON, JOSEPH, Philadelphia.
CROZER, JOHN P., Philadelphia.	TATTON, GEO. F., Bath, Me.
DEMOND, CHARLES, Boston.	PIERSON, FRANCIS H., Alexandria, Va.
DODGE, WM. E., New York.	PIKE, Rev. J., Sunborton Bridge, N. H.
DYER, Rev. HEMAN, d. d., New York.	PRICE, HIRAM, Davenport, Iowa.
ELLS, Rev. JAMES, d. d., Brooklyn, N. Y.	ROBERTS, J. B., San Francisco.
EVANS, JOHN, Denver City, Colorado.	SIMPSON, Rev. M., d. d., Philadelphia.
FARWELL, JOHN V., Chicago.	SMITH, JOHN GREGORY, St. Albans, Vt.
FISK, CLINTON B., St. Louis.	STOEYER, M. L., Gettysburg, Pa.
FREW, WM., Pittsburg.	STORRS, Rev. S. D., Atchison, Kansas.
GRIFFITH, G. S., Baltimore.	STUART, GEO. H., Philadelphia.
GRIFFITH, W. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.	THOMPSON, Rev. M. L. R. P., Cincinnati.
HILL, JOHN, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.	TOLLY, E. S., Boston.
HODGE, Rev. C., d. d., Princeton, N. J.	WILLEY, WALTER T., Morgantown, West Virginia.
JAMES, Rev. E. S., d. d., New York.	

## TRUSTEES.

GEO. H. STUART, *Chairman*.  
STEPHEN COLWELL.  
JOHN P. CROZER.  
JOSEPH PATTERSON.  
REV. M. SIMPSON, d. d.

## COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

HORATIO GATES JONES, *Chairman*.  
STEPHEN COLWELL.  
CHARLES DEMOND.

## MEMORIAL RECORD.

### OUR HONORED DEAD.

MANY Delegates and others, while in the service of the Christian Commission, were prostrated by exposure and over-work. Most of them recovered, after sickness of greater or less duration. But some died. It was intended to commemorate all such by appropriate biographical sketches, and considerable materials were gathered for this purpose. But it was found impracticable to execute the design in a satisfactory manner, and it was therefore modified into the present form. The following List includes all, so far as known, who died or incurred their mortal sickness during their connection with the Commission.

#### DECEASED OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

CROZER, JOHN P., of Upland, Delaware County, Pa.—near Philadelphia. A constituent member of the Commission. Chosen a member of the Executive Committee, September, 1862. Appointed a residuary Trustee, January 11, 1866. Died, March 11, 1866. Age, 73 years.

FAIRBANKS, HON. ERASTUS, LL.D., of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Chosen a member of the Commission, July 22, 1864. Died, Nov. 20, 1864. Age, 72 years.

MILLER, MITCHELL H., of Washington, D. C. A constituent member of the Commission. Member of the Auxiliary at Washington. Died, May, 1866. Age, 52 years.

QUIGLEY, THOMAS, of Louisville, Ky. First Treasurer of the Kentucky Branch. Died, January 3, 1864. Age, 63 years.

WAYLAND, REV. FRANCIS, D.D., of Providence, R. I. Chosen a member of the Commission, July 22, 1864. Died, September 30, 1865. Age, 69 years.

## DECEASED DELEGATES OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

For additional facts compare the List of Delegates, pages 602-638. Those whose names are in *Italics* died while in the army, or before reaching their homes.

NAME.	Residence.	Date of Death.	Years of Age.
ABBOTT, WALDO.....	Key West, Fla.....	July 11, 1864.	28
ADAMS, REV. J. B.....	Easton, Pa.....	July 5, 1865.	63
ADAMS, REV. S. W., D.D.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Sept. 27, 1864.	49
<i>BENT,<sup>1</sup> MRS. C. A.....</i>	Mendon, Mass.....	Mar. 4, 1864.	25
BROWN, REV. DAVID.....	Triadelphia, Va.....	July 8, 1863.	22
<i>BROWN, REV. WILLIAM.....</i>	Portland, Me.....	Dec. 11, 1864.	53
COLLINS, REV. H. B.....	Franklin, Ind.....	Sept. 4, 1864.	35
CONKING, REV. H.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Dec. 15, 1865.	58
DANFORTH, REV. A. H.....	Milestown, Philad'a.....	Feb. 11, 1865.	48
DAYENPORT, REV. WILLIAM.....	Otisfield, Me.....	Jan. 30, 1865.	62
<i>DOANE, REV. HIRAM.....</i>	Peoria, Ill.....	July 21, 1863.	57
<i>DYER, REV. A. R.....</i>	Harmony, Me.....	Nov. 15, 1863.	25
<i>FISHER, REV. JAMES P.....</i>	Westfield, N. Y.....	Aug. 31, 1865.	55
GRIFFIN, REV. D.....	Yellow Springs, Ohio.....	Feb. —, 1864.	50
<i>HAYS, HENRY, M.D.....</i>	Perry, N. H.....	Sept. 4, 1864.	59
<i>HILL, REV. JOSEPH B.....</i>	Temple, N. H.....	June 16, 1864.	68
<i>HOSFORD,<sup>2</sup> MISS FRANCES.....</i>	Olivet, Mich.....	Aug. 15, 1864.	—
<i>HUMBERT,<sup>2</sup> MISS MARY E.....</i>	Allegheny City, Pa.....	Aug. 19, 1865.	22
<i>KIMBALL, JAMES S.....</i>	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 16, 1864.	21
LADD, REV. FRANCIS D.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	July 7, 1862.	42
<i>LEIGHTON, JAMES W.....</i>	Stratford, N. H.....	Nov. 14, 1864.	23
McCOY, REV. JAMES.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Feb. 6, 1865.	62
MAGILL, REV. CHARLES B.....	Birmingham, Iowa.....	Aug. 27, 1864.	21
MARTIN, REV. HOMER W.....	Concord, N. H.....	June 14, 1865.	23
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<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Bent died at Camp Patole, near Annapolis, Md., where she labored in connection with her husband, Rev. G. R. Bent. (See pp. 318-21.)

<sup>2</sup> Miss Hosford and Miss Humbert were connected with the Diet Kitchen service. (See p. 684.) Miss Hosford died in Hospital No. 3, Lookout Mountain.

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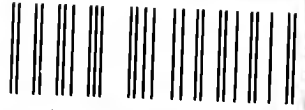


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